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# THE COURIER.

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## DISASTER TO SCOTT EXPEDITION

### Sad Fate of an Intrepid Englishman and His Companions---They Reached the South Pole Only to be Overcome by a Blizzard on the Return Journey---Some Details of the Catastrophe---The Tragedy Has Occasioned a World Wide Regret.

(Courier Leased Wire.) CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 10.—The anti-Arctic steamer Terra Nova, which is supposed to have on board Captain Robert F. Scott and the members of his expedition to the South Pole, did not stop at Oamaru as was reported yesterday, but merely signalled as she passed. The Terra Nova is proceeding to the port of Lyttleton, where she is expected to arrive on Thursday of this week.

**Suspicious**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) LONDON, Feb. 10.—A grave calamity is reported to have overtaken the anti-Arctic expedition commanded by Captain Robert F. Scott. This is said to be the reason for the arrival of the South Polar vessel, Terra Nova, in New Zealand waters a month earlier than she was expected. The nature of the calamity has not yet been divulged.

**Death Reported**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) LONDON, Feb. 10.—The death of Captain Robert F. Scott and the whole of his party who took part in the South Polar expedition is reported in a news agency despatch received here from New Zealand.

**Overwhelmed by Blizzard**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) OAMARU, New Zealand, Feb. 10. Capt. Robert F. Scott and his party were overwhelmed by a blizzard on their return journey from the South Pole. The entire party perished. They reached the South Pole on the eighteenth of January, 1912.

**Principal Members**  
The Terra Nova, which sailed on June 1, 1910 for New Zealand and the South Pole was not joined by Robert F. Scott until a few days later at Cardiff. The expedition consisted of 28 officers and scientists in addition to a crew of 23 picked men from the British royal navy. The principal members of the expedition, besides Capt. Scott were: Lieut. E. R. G. G. Evans, second in command, and the proposed Western party; Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of scientific staff; Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell, R. N., leader of the Eastern party; Lieut. H. L. Pennell, R. N., magnetic and meteorological work; Lieut. H. E. DeP. Rennick, R. N., of the Western party; Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Royal Indian Marine Engineer; Lieut. E. W. Riley, R. N., surgeon; G. M. LeVick, R. N., doctor and zoologist surgeon; E. L. Atkinson, R. N., doctor, bacteriologist, parasitologist; F. R. Drake, R. N., secretary.

C. H. Meares, in charge of ponies and dogs for the Western party; Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Inniskilling Dragoon, in charge of ponies and dogs; Dr. G. C. Simpson, physician, of the Western party; L. Griffith Taylor, geologist; E. W. Nelson, biologist, of the Western party; D. G. Little, biologist; A. Cherry Garrard, assistant zoologist of the Western party; H. G. Ponting, photographer of the Western party; B. C. Day, motor engineer of the Western party; W. G. Thompson, geologist, of the Western party; C. S. Wright, chemist of the Western party; Boatswain T. Feather, in charge of sledging outfits; Boatswain, Cheetham on the Terra Nova; W. Williams, second engineer of the Terra Nova; W. Lashey, motor engineer Western party; Chief Steward, W. Archer of the Terra Nova.

Reports were current at the time the Terra Nova sailed for the anti-Arctic expedition on December 1, 1912 to bring back the Scott party, that some of the members of the relief expedition had expressed grave doubts as to whether Captain Scott and his fellow explorers would ever return. No reason was given for these doubts, but they were freely bruited abroad.

Mrs. Scott left London five weeks ago for New Zealand to meet her husband there.

**The Last Direct Word**  
The last direct word received from Capt. Scott himself was brought by the commander of the Terra Nova from the Southern ice regions when she returned to Akarua, on the banks of the peninsula of New Zealand on March 3 last year. The brief message was in Capt. Scott's own handwriting and said: "I am remaining in the anti-Arctic for another winter in order to continue and to complete my work."

Capt. Scott had shortly before sent back a report to his base at McMurdo Sound showing that on January 3, 1912, he had reached a point 150 miles from the Pole and was advancing toward his destination. The despatch from Oamaru, New Zealand, this morning shows that in 15 days he covered the remaining 150 miles, having travelled at the rate of 10 miles a day.

It was on his return that he and his party were overwhelmed by one of the terrific blizzards so prevalent in the anti-Arctic region. The expedition under Capt. Scott was the best equipped that had ever been gathered together for such an adventure. It sailed from Port Chalmers, near Christchurch, New Zealand, on Nov. 29, 1910. The Terra Nova made direct South into Ross Sea. Early in January, 1911 she forced her way into McMurdo Sound where winter quarters were established on Care Evans.

The members of the expedition had a very arduous task in putting their stores on shore, and the work took a week. They, however, were able to make themselves very comfortable there in houses of which they had carried the separate portions with them to be placed together on their arrival, and they at once started their scientific observations.

Provisions for a three year's stay in the ice regions had been taken on board the Terra Nova, and these were placed on shore. Capt. Scott had with him 20 Siberian ponies, 30 dogs and two motor sleds. The ponies, dogs and motor sleds were to be used alternately for transport across the distance between the landing place and the Pole, which was about 1,500 miles.

It was arranged to cover 10 miles on an average daily, and it is apparent that his scheme was carried out up to the moment they reached on January 18, the South Pole, from which they were fated never to return.

**Shackleton Talks**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—"I cannot believe it is true. It is inconceivable

that an expedition as well equipped as Captain Scott's could have perished before a blizzard." Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer and one-time associate of Capt. Scott, so expressed himself to-day when shown the despatches from New Zealand telling of the fate of Captain Scott and party. "What I have always feared most was scurvy," he added. "In fact, the greatest danger of all polar expeditions is scurvy—a danger far greater than any blizzard. One of Capt. Scott's men died sometime ago of scurvy and it is possible that all of the others were so weakened by the disease, that they fell a victim to the storm. This is the only way that I can explain it."

"I considered Capt. Scott, a most efficient and careful explorer. I served under him as a third lieutenant on a polar expedition ten years ago." Sir Ernest said that on his South polar expedition he and his men had experienced some very severe blizzards, but had been able to face them without disaster. "I would rather wait fuller reports concerning Capt. Scott before making an extended comment," he concluded.

**One Month Later.**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) OAMARU, N. Z., Feb. 10.—The date of Capt. Scott's attainment of the South Pole, January 18, 1912, shows that he reached the goal of his expedition almost exactly one month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, had been there. Capt. Amundsen's report sent to King Haakon of Norway, read: "Pole attained 14th-17th December 1911. All well."

The report of Capt. Scott was destined not to be received by the waiting world until after his death. No details had come to hand this morning as to how the records of Capt. Scott were found, but that he arrived at the pole on the date mentioned was known.

**How News Was Brought.**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) OAMARU, Feb. 10.—The news of the appalling disaster, which befell Capt. Scott and his companions was brought to this port by a signalled

message from the Terra Nova, the vessel which had carried the explorer and his expedition to the Antarctic and which late last year went once more to the south waters to bring him and his companions back. The total number of deaths involved in the calamity is not exactly known, but it is believed that 66 scientists and sailors lost their lives.

**May Be Survivors.**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) LONDON, Feb. 10.—Capt. Scott's main travelling party was to consist of 16 men besides himself, while batches of four men each were to return at different stages of the journey, leaving Scott and four others to complete the final dash to the pole. This would indicate that some of the members of the party who had been left at various bases were not included among the victims of the disaster and that it was they who communicated to the world the fate of the expedition.

**The Bereaved Wife.**  
Mrs. Scott now tragically the widow of the British Antarctic explorer though she is yet probably unaware of his fate, sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 5 for New Zealand, expecting to meet her husband there. Just before her departure she said in an interview that she had not heard from him in 18 months, but was confident he would reach New Zealand safely.

**Peary Expresses Sympathy**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, the North Pole explorer, said when he received to-day the news of the death of Capt. Scott and his companions: "The news comes to me as

**DORIC LODGE VISIT TO STRATFORD**  
The special train to Stratford will leave the G.T.R. Market St. Station at 7 p.m. this evening. Tickets can be obtained from the committee at the station or on the train. The Stratford brethren have made preparation for a large number and a splendid time is assured. The Doric members, who are expected to go at least 100 strong.

a terrible shock. Mrs. Scott and the wives and relatives of the brave men who perished with Capt. Scott, and the whole British nation have my deepest sympathy and condolence." Admiral Peary is at present recovering from a surgical operation.

Rear-Admiral Chester, retired, a conspicuous figure in polar exploration, officers of the National Geographic Society, and the entire colony of scientists here, who had been watching the race to the South Pole were shocked.

Capt. Raold Amundsen, who led in the race to the Pole against Capt. Scott and other competitors, paid a glowing tribute to Scott in the course of an address he recently made here before the National Geographic Society on receiving the society's gold medal commemorating his achievement. Amundsen then said that a friendly rivalry had existed between Scott and himself, but that they always had in mind the best interests of scientific research, in which both were engaged. He felt that the two British explorers, Shackleton and Scott, had done much to assist him by preliminary researching the anti-Arctic regions and had blazed the way for the discovery he ultimately made.

It was Amundsen's belief that Scott had achieved the South Pole and had then been delayed on his return for the purpose of gathering scientific data. The disaster comes as an utter surprise to London, and next a gloom over the community which has been unexampled since the death of King Edward.

**(Courier Leased Wire.)** LONDON, Feb. 10.—Capt. Scott's party reached the exact point where Roald Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole. They found there the hut constructed and left behind by Amundsen's party. These facts were recorded in the documents found on the bodies of the dead explorers when they were recovered.

**(Courier Leased Wire.)** NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Scott sailed on the Aorangi, whose port of call is Papeete, Tahiti. As there is

no cable to that point, and as the ship will not touch at any cable point until she reaches the Antipodes, it is improbable that Mrs. Scott will learn of her husband's death until she reaches New Zealand, although efforts are being made to reach the Aorangi by wireless.

**TORONTO MAN WITH SCOTT EXPEDITION DEAD**  
TORONTO, Feb. 10.—C. S. Wright, who is mentioned in the story of the disaster to Capt. Scott's party as chemist with the expedition is a Toronto man. His father is Alfred Wright, of 60 Crescent Road, Rosedale.

**HE STRUCK OIL**  
Mr. Geo. Fair was greatly and agreeably surprised on Saturday, when he struck oil on his premises, 75 Fair avenue city. Some time ago Mr. Fair drilled for gas on his property and was rewarded by getting a good flow. Lately the gas pressure on his premises has been growing weaker and last week it became almost extinct. Mr. Fair went to the well to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and upon investigation he was greatly surprised to find a good flow of oil now yielding a capacity of six to seven barrels per day. The flow of oil is steady and Mr. Fair has merely to barrel his oil and ship it to the refinery. Mr. Fair will no doubt be pleased to exchange gas for oil.

**MRS. CLEVELAND WEDS**  
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., were married this forenoon by President John G. Hibben of Princeton University. The Prospects the executive residence of the university. No preliminary announcement had been made of the marriage and the utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony.

## ANOTHER REVOLT

### Takes Place in Mexico---An Allegation That the Premier Has Fled Cannot be Confirmed---Over Two Hundred Persons Have Thus Far Been Killed.

(Courier Leased Wire.) MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—Unexpected to what developments would follow the revolt of the army, General Felix Diaz practically captured the Mexican capital yesterday. The residents of the city spent a quiet, but sleepless night expecting to see more fighting in the streets to-day. In yesterday's revolt over 200 persons were killed.

The populace did not know early to-day whether President Madero had fled from the capital or not. With the following of loyal troops, said to number 1,000 men, he took refuge in the National Palace yesterday, but it was reported early to-day that under cover of night he had fled toward the eastern coast, taking his family with him. It was also reported that all members of his cabinet had resigned.

The report of his flight was given credence, although it was without confirmation. His decision to flee the capital, it was said in the reports that he had fled, was due to general Blanquet's refusal to stand by him. Gen. Blanquet arrived last night with a small portion of his forces, supposedly loyal to Madero, but he refused to fight against Gen. Felix Diaz. Since the arrival of Blanquet's force, the bridges between the capital and Toluca have been burned.

It is recalled that during the Orozco rebellion, Madero stated what course he would pursue if the National capital was captured. He said he would never surrender, but in case Mexico City was taken he would remain in the Government palace as long as possible and then with whoever remained loyal he would transfer the seat of Government to the hills in the south where he would keep

up the fight for constituted government. The city apparently was not convinced to-day that Madero would be able to return to the city with enough troops to wrest from Diaz and his mutinous followers the power which they seized yesterday. If Madero remained in the National palace here or took refuge in the palace at Chapultepec it was generally assumed that the bombardment of these places would follow. In addition to this speculation, interest centered in the action, which Congress might take. It was regarded as not improbable that Congress would demand the resignation of the Madero administration.

Scenes of the night in the streets was almost gravenike, despite the fact that all of the federal police had been removed and in their places patrolmen in groups made rounds of the city at long intervals. The only noise made, was the occasional passing of a red cross automobile ambulance, either moving a victim of yesterday's revolt or taking up a position in readiness for possible engagements in the streets to-day.

The U. S. embassy was guarded during the night by a force selected by Former U. S. Gen. Argemonte. Reports regarding the advance of the Zapatista rebels from the south continued during the night. It was reported that General Do La O would arrive in the capital during the day to join Diaz. There was also the more alarming report that the troops in Monterey had revolted, headed by Gen. Trevino. As the telegraph line is in control of the Government, there are no means of confirmation of this report.

The killing of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, former Minister of War in yesterday's fighting had a tragic sequence in the suicide of his son Rodolfo. He shot himself through the head because of grief over his father's death. Young Reyes was a well known attorney and was once counsel for Felix Diaz.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**  
The Courier Management are desirous of improving their daily delivery service and would deem it a favor if subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly would notify this office.

## EXCITING SCENES

### Take Place in Tokio---Three Persons Were Killed in Some Clashes With the Police.

(Courier Leased Wire.) TOKIO, Feb. 10.—The Diet adjourned to-day for three days after last night scenes, that were exciting. So great was the crowd which gathered outside of the Diet building that the cordon of police drawn up for the protection of the members had difficulty in handling it. There were several clashes in which the police killed three persons.

The trouble resulted from Prince Katsura's last coup developed last night when the Emperor personally requested the withdrawal of a resolution of a lack of confidence in the Government and Prince Katsura's work as Premier, which had been introduced by Marquis Saionji. The Marquis and several leaders of the Constitutional party agreed to this

but there were many opposed to the government, who could not be reconciled.

**Was Stoned.**  
(Courier Leased Wire.) TOKYO, Japan, Feb. 10.—Prince Taro Katsura, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, was stoned today by a mob in the streets after he had offered his resignation together with that of the members of his cabinet to the emperor.

Several newspaper offices were also attacked by unruly crowds who attempted to set fire to the buildings. There were many riots in various parts of the city in the course of which a number of policemen and civilians were injured. The excitement continues.

## Turks Meet With Another Very Severe Reverse

### Victors and the defenders at Bardanjoli was made known in messages received here to-day from the front.

(Courier Leased Wire.) POBGORITZA, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—The Montenegrin army besieged the Turkish fortress of Scutari, carried the great Bardanj Hill by assault at half past ten this morning after some hours of severe fighting. The infantrymen on several occasions came into such close quarters that hand-to-hand fighting was general along the line.

**(Courier Leased Wire.)** CETINJE, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—The capture of Bardanjoli Hill at Scutari by the Montenegrins, cost the victors 2,500 men in killed and wounded. The Turks left nearly 4,000 men, dead and wounded, on the field of battle. The Bulgarian losses are given out as five officers and 412 men wounded while two officers were killed.

The Bulgarian war office says "the number of men killed among the Bulgarians is not yet known, but it appears to have been insignificant." **(Courier Leased Wire.)** CETINJE, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—The heavy price paid by both the

victors and the defenders at Bardanjoli was made known in messages received here to-day from the front. A Montenegrin attack on the heights of Taraboschi, which dominates Scutari on the west, has been going on for three days. This onslaught is believed to have been as sanguinary as the engagement at Bardanjoli but no news as to the outcome or the actual figures of losses yet has been received here.

**(Courier Leased Wire.)** SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 10.—The route of the Turkish army before Bulair, at the neck of the peninsula of Gallipoli on Saturday, is said here to have been complete. They are reported to have suffered enormous losses.

The field of battle was littered with flags, abandoned field guns and machine guns and rifles, dropped in their flight by the panic-stricken Ottoman troops. The Turkish dead and wounded were lying thickly everywhere. Twenty of their officers were among the killed.

## A SENSATION

### Has Been Caused in Europe by the Assertion That Germany is Willing to Allow British Naval Supremacy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A cable to The Tribune from London says The declaration by Admiral von Tirpitz that Germany would accept the British claim to a 60 per cent superiority in naval power, has aroused intense interest throughout Europe, an interest which has risen to excitement in France.

In Germany Great Britain is still suspected, and German nationalists declare that a margin of 60 per cent, can be accepted only if the warships which are being built by the British Dominions and colonies are included. The opinion is general in France that Germany intends by attempting

to come to an agreement with Great Britain, to release the money now being spent on shipbuilding, for the strengthening of the army and the aerial fleet, to the great danger of the French republic.

Owing to the illness of the Rev. D. T. McClintock, the pulpit of Alexandra church for the morning service yesterday was acceptably filled by the Rev. C. H. Emerson. The pastor was present for the evening service and preached one of his series of sermons on the commandments.

**THE ANNUAL BANQUET**  
of the Conservative Association of the Brantford Riding will take place in the Masonic Banquet Hall, Temple Building, on **Friday Night, February 14th** AT 8 P. M.

The Hon. Dr. Roche of the Ottawa Cabinet, Hon. I. B. Lucas of the Ontario Cabinet and all the members of the Four Brants will be among the speakers.

There are two entrances to the hall, one on Dalhousie Street, and the other on Darling Street. All Conservatives and their friends cordially invited.

**Tickets 75c Each.**

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