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FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING HEROIC DEATH OF CAPTAIN SCOTT IN ANTARCTIC

Lieutenant Evans Tells of Adventures of British Explorer's Party.

LIVED ALL WINTER IN SNOWDRIFT

Entire Force Reduced to Diet of Seal Meat and Blubber — Surviving Members in Excellent Health will Return at Once to Britain.

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The following is the second instalment of the despatch written and signed by Lieut. E. R. G. R. Evans, R.N., who was Captain Scott's second in command:

Adventures of the North Party.

"On November 5th Surgeon Atkinson brought his party to Hut Point, and there received the welcome news that the entire northern party consisting of Lieutenant Campbell, Surgeon Levick, Mr. Priestly, the geologist, and Seamen Abbott, Browning and Dickinson, had returned in safety to the expedition's base at Cape Evans on the seventh of November.

"Campbell's party, which had been picked up at Cape Adare, and landed on February 17 expecting to be picked up by the Terra Nova. The ship as detailed in last year's despatches, met with ice conditions, approaching the coast, that were quite insuperable and was forced to leave Lieutenant Campbell and his party to make their own way back to Cape Evans, some 200 miles away. The journey could not be attempted until the sea was properly frozen over. Disappointed at the non-appearance of the ship, Campbell set to work on the first of March to prepare to winter, duly considering the resources at his disposal.

Spent Winter in Huge Snow Drift.

"He selected for the home of his party a snow drift, and into this they cut and burrowed eventually completing an igloo, the dimensions of which were thirteen feet by nine. This they insulated with sea weed. Whilst the igloo was in course of construction every seal that appeared was killed, for the shortage of food and fuel was the most serious problem that had to be faced.

"Campbell and his companions led a primitive existence here for six and a half months. Their diet was seal meat and blubber, eked out with a few biscuits and a very small quantity of cocoa and sugar. They had only their summer sledding clothes to wear and these were soon saturated with blubber, which penetrated to the skin.

"Their meteorological record shows winds which were almost constantly of gale force. Temperatures were not recorded, their thermometer having been broken. Sickness, in the shape of acute enteritis, attacked the party and weakened them to such an extent that a start for Cape Evans was not made until September thirtieth.

Unexpected Boon in Food Depot.

"Even then the condition of Petty Officer Browning gave cause for grave anxiety, but on arrival at Cape Roberts the party fortunately but unexpectedly, found a food depot left by Griffith Taylor. The change to biscuits restored Browning to health in a remarkably short time.

"The northern party's trouble ended now, and they made good progress to Cape Evans. This party was fortunate in picking up Professor David's specimens on Depot Island.

"The most remarkable feature of this journey was that the entire party lived through an Antarctic winter and actually sledged 230 miles on the stores and equipment left for one month's sledging. The appearance of seal after the winter had once set in, proved after all a fortunate chance.

"At Cape Evans the scientific work of the expedition was continued throughout the winter. In this sad report, it would be out of place to expand into a detailed description of the special work which was carried out, but in fairness to those concerned, it should be said that the results equalled those of last year.

Have Letter From Amundsen to King.

"While awaiting the arrival of the Terra Nova, an ascent of Mount Erebus was made by a party consisting of Priestley, Debenham, Gran, Abbott, Dickason and Hooper for geological and surveying purposes the party being away for a fortnight. When the ship arrived the records, collections and specimens were packed and with the best part of the expeditionary equipment were placed on board. The records include a letter from Captain Amundsen to the king of Norway, brought back from the South Pole by the southern party. The shore party embarked with dogs, A sufficiency of foodstuffs and clothing was left at Cape Evans, and 48 hours later the Terra Nova left winter quarters. She proceeded toward Hut Point and landed eight men, who erected a large cross on Observation Hill, overlooking the great ice barrier where our gallant leader and his brave comrades of the southern party sacrificed their lives to the honor of their country after the achievement of the great object of this expedition.

"Before leaving the Antarctic, the ship called at Cape Royds, Granite Harbor and Terra Nova Bay, to pick up depots of geological specimens. We have established provision depots at Cape Evans, Hut Point and Terra Nova Bay.

Passed Giant Beru on Homeward Trip.

"It is interesting to note that on the return voyage to New Zealand, in latitude 64 degrees 15 minutes south, longitude 159 degrees, 15 minutes east, the Terra Nova passed close to an iceberg which was no less than 21 geographical miles in length. On February 2nd, in latitude 62 degrees, 10 minutes south, longitude 152 degrees, during thick weather, the ship was beset with icebergs, and, at slow speed, steamed for six miles along the face of a huge berg. She was in a narrow channel out of which she could not work owing to the close grouping of detached icebergs which lay on either hand. We have passed hundreds of icebergs some of which from their exceptional size may drift to lower latitudes before disintegration and become a danger to navigation. Undoubtedly this is a bad year for ice. The Terra Nova has usually been clear except for isolated bergs in much higher latitudes.

All Surviving Members in Excellent health.

"All the surviving members of the expedition are in excellent health.

"After a month in New Zealand for refitting, the Terra Nova will proceed to Cardiff, Lieut. Pennell (commander), Lieut. Rennick, Surgeon Levick and the biologists, Nelson and Lillie, returning in the ship.

Commander Evans, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Bruce, Surgeon Atkinson, Secretary Drake and Messrs. Wright, Priestley, Debenham, Cherry, Carrard and Gran will return by mail steamer.

(Sgd.) "E. R. G. R. EVANS, Commander R. N., Commanding Expedition.

AMUNDSEN DRAWS THRILLING PICTURE OF SCOTT'S DEATH

Man who Discovered South Pole Pays Tribute to Memory of Dauntless Englishman—Tells How Tragedy Probably Happened.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—A thrilling picture of the probable manner in which Robert F. Scott and four of his companions met death on the ice barrier close to the earth's southern extremity, was painted verbally by Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, who was in Chicago today.

"It is hard to say just what happened," said the Norwegian explorer, "but we can imagine, perhaps, although it is horrible. We know, of course that it happened about the 79th parallel and that they were down on the barrier and not on the plateau. And just about there our positive knowledge stops.

"Certainly they were exhausted and starving. It may be they had some scurvy among them, who can say? At any rate they were not in a fit condition to meet the terrible blizzard when it came.

"Not that blizzards are unusual, Scott was prepared for them, for he was no amateur. One may always expect blizzards in that country. But there they were, those forlorn fellows, straggling along without even ponies to draw their sledges for they had sent back their last ponies when they had reached a point 150 miles from the pole journey southward.

Drawing Their Own Sledges.

"They were drawing their own sledges, weakened though they must have been. They had no dogs, and that was a mistake, I am afraid. And always before them there stretched that awful waste of ice. Can you see it? It is flat ice stretched tight across the country in long, glassy undulations —stretching away so far and white that the eye cannot bear to follow it.

"And across the frozen surface sweeps the wind—furiously. The great flat expanse offers a terrible sweep for the blast and there is no protection except what man is able to build for himself."

Captain Amundsen passed a hand across his eyes.

"And there they died," he said softly. "Of course, Evans had died already. He fell on the ice. But the others must have died within a short time of each other. Oates went bravely, you know, out into the blizzard that his sickly condition might not hinder the others. That was a great sacrifice, but it did no good.

Captain Scott a Brave Man.

"I cannot read that last message of Captain Scott's without emotion. I never met him personally, but I know he was a brave man.

"And to think," added the captain, in a hushed tone, "That while those brave men were dying in the waste of ice I was lecturing in warmth and comfort in Australia."

Continued on page two.

FRANCE DEMANDS INSTANT OBEDIENCE FROM BULGARS

SHOT AND SHELL HURLED THROUGH CITY OF MEXICO

Madero and Diaz Wage Bloody War in Principal Streets of Mexican Capital—Many Fine Business Blocks Wrecked.

Mexico City, Feb. 11.—The struggle of Diaz to overthrow the power of President Madero resulted in the most remarkable scene ever witnessed on the western continent. Street fighting has occurred in Mexico in times past, but a battle in which the contesting forces employed heavy artillery at a range frequently of less than half a mile in a densely populated city, was a new and startling spectacle.

Beyond that issued by the American ambassador, practically no warning was given to non-combatants to retire to a place of safety. As a matter of fact it was impossible to mark out the limit lines of the danger zone. As the battle proceeded shells intended for the enemy for blocks away often found lodgement in houses a mile or two distant. Rifle bullets flew from the centre to the circumference of the capitol, making safety in any quarter only a relative term.

The fighting began at 10.15 o'clock a. m., and after three hours there was nothing to indicate that it would not continue for many hours and perhaps into the next day. The extremities of the duelling ground were defended by detachments of infantry and machine guns, whose rain of bullets swept the intervening space, with death to any exposed creature. The assault against the rebel positions in Baldaras street was finally abandoned. What undoubtedly contributed greatly to the rebels' ability to resist this movement was the position of the Young Men's Christian Association building a seven storey structure, less than two blocks from the arsenal.

Early in the morning Diaz appropriated the edifice, routing the foreigners from their rooms and the dormatories and supplanting the occupants with machine guns and squads of riflemen. Soon from the numerous windows and the roof top, the muzzles of automatics were pointed, later to be played with deadly effect on the ranks of the federals. Most of the foreigners left the building, but a handful remained.

To counter this position the federals placed men with rifles and other machine guns on the roofs of adjoining lofty buildings, one post being a tall structure known as the Gore Office Building, while another building occupied was the Cable office. Although the rebels were not dislodged from the Young Men's Christian Association building, the steel and concrete structure was perforated by bullets, shrapnel and solid shot. Dozens of other buildings in the centre of the city showed as early as noon, the marks of battle, while some of those in the immediate zone of fire were practically wrecked.

Mexico City, Feb. 11.—In spite of the friendly offer of Francisco De La Barre, the former provisional president, to act as mediator, and over the protest of diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, Madero ordered an attack on General Felix Diaz and his forces, even though he knew that this would entail a terrific bombardment of the capital.

The federal attack on the rebels fortified in and around the arsenal began at 10.15 o'clock in the morning and late in the afternoon no material advantage had been gained by either side. It appeared, however, that the rebels, who were holding slightly improved positions, were conserving their fire, many assaults against them had been repulsed. The government was optimistic regarding the close of the battle. Ernesto Madero said that the showing made and the temper of the federals were entirely satisfactory.

"We hardly expect to dislodge Diaz today," he said, "since his position is well fortified, but we have sufficient forces and elements of war to succeed and cannot fail to do so."

"General Aurelino Blanquet is not here and is not coming, probably because he is needed to control the Zapatista forces who might otherwise improve the opportunity to enter the city. We now have 4,000 men and more available if necessary, with plenty of artillery."

It is said that 300 men have deserted the Diaz standard within 24 hours, going over to the federals.

Americans Wounded.

Two Americans were wounded during the fighting. Lloyd Osbourne the author, was shot in the thigh while watching the battle from the top of a building. Dr. R. H. McRossen of Lincoln, Neb., was shot in the hand while venturing along a street. He had just arrived here.

To the offer of Senor De La Barra to mediate, if he considered that course advisable, the president replied that he had had no desire to deal with the rebels except through the medium of shot and shell.

The position of the rebels is said to be fatally weakened by the desertion of 160 artillery men who today operated guns for the administration forces.

"I suppose," commented the President, late this afternoon, "that by tomorrow we will be ready to make a final advance. In the meantime more and more troops are coming in from outside the city. We have now more than the number we consider necessary to subdue the rebels."

French Citizens Must Be Released From Adrianople.

NEW FACTOR ARISES IN BALKAN SITUATION

Allies Victory at Bulair Confirmed — Sublime Porte Refused Small Loan in Paris — Moslems Again Ask Powers to Intervene.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Bulgaria having refused the request of the powers that foreigners be allowed to leave Adrianople, the French government has made further representations to Bulgaria of the most pressing character, demanding that French residents be authorized to quit the city.

Turkey Wants Peace.

London, Feb. 11.—It is becoming increasingly evident that Turkey is taking steps to resume the peace negotiation, although it is possible that no direct action will be taken until some decisive result in the fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula has been received.

It is understood that Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, has had several interviews with the British foreign secretary recently and that Rechad Pasha, head of the first peace delegation, has been ordered to remain in London. Hakki Pasha will consult with Silma Pasha and Count Von Berchthold, the Austrian foreign minister, at Vienna before coming to London.

Another effort on the part of the Porte to raise a small loan in Paris has failed owing to the refusal of the French government to open the Paris market.

Official accounts of the fighting issued at Sofia and Constantinople are very conflicting but it seems to be certain that the Turkish arms have again met serious reverses, although Adrianople and Scutari are still holding out.

The hopelessness of achieving any success in an offensive movement combined with a lack of money appears to have decided the Porte again to appeal to the powers to intervene in favor of peace and this probably has been the subject of Tewfik Pasha's communication with Sir Edward Grey.

It is reported that this matter was discussed at a meeting of the ambassadors at the foreign office today, but that it was decided that the powers would be unable to undertake the role because the Allies had declared that in the future they would negotiate peace only on the battlefield.

Victory Confirmed.

Sofia, Feb, 11.—More detailed accounts of the Bulair battle shows that it was a complete disaster for the Turks, 2,500 of whom were buried by the Bulgarians and another 3,000 Turkish dead left lying scattered over the battlefield. According to reports received here nearly 10,000 Turks were wounded.

The Turkish disembarkation of two divisions at Charkeui occupied two days. At six o'clock on the morning of the third day the Bulgarians fiercely attacked them, and in the afternoon finding themselves in danger of being surrounded the Turks fled in a panic. They regained the shore with difficulty, pursued by Bulgarian infantry and artillery.

Their re-embarkation was effected in great disorder under the protection of the guns of the Turkish warships. When the remnants of the Turkish forces were aboard the ships, the flotilla steamed away.

Dispute Settled.

Belgrade, Feb. 11.—The government organ Samouprave reports that the Bulgarian-Roumania dispute has been settled by a compromise satisfactory to both parties.

Turkish Warship Ashore.

Constantinople, Feb. 11.—The ironclad ashore is the Turkish battleship Assar-i-Tewfik which went ashore this morning at Karaburun on the Black Sea coast. Her forehead is full of water and her condition is considered almost hopeless. The Bulgarians hold the shore in strength and are firing on the salvage steamers.

FRENCHMAN BEAT LEWIS.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Frenchman Adrian Dupouy, fighting under the name of Hogan, beat Willie Lewis, the New York middleweight, on points in a 20 round fight here tonight. Hogan showed superiority throughout the contest.

ANOTHER LIBERAL SECEDES

Alphonse Verville Disapproves of Laurier Policy.

Liberal Member Would Submit Gift of $35,000,000 to Vote of People.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—A third view on the question of naval defence, and a second slap at the Laurier policy, was delivered in the Commons today by Alphonse Verville, Liberal Labor member for Maissoneuve, Quebec. Mr. Verville, who is a pronounced opponent of what is currently known as militarism, voiced his disapproval of armaments and expenditures upon the same. He was, he said, more inclined to favor the disbursement of Canadian money in Canada than its transference to another country. Yet, he could not approve of warlike preparations and offered an amendment to the motion of his leader, Laurier.

The leader of the opposition, it will be remembered, moved that the thirty five million dollars, which Right Hon. Mr. Borden proposed to utilize in the construction of warships for Britain be applied to the construction of fleet units in Canada.

Mr. Verville now steps forward with a second amendment to the effect that parliament should not consent to this expenditure without first consulting the people. As an amendment to the amendment this proposition must be voted upon first. As it embodies a principle which it was expected would have been the basis of an amendment to be put forward by one or the other of the small group of French-Canadian Conservatives, the Liberals' expectation is that on the first division their ranks will be recruited from the other side of the house.

The French-Canadian group, above referred to, will, it is stated, discuss the situation at a conference tomorrow, but in any event what the ministerial whips are preparing to carry out is that the Liberal threat of obstruction on the various stages of the naval legislation will not be carried out, but that the opposition will make their sessional fight on the general question of policy.

Continued on page two.

ALL AMERICAN FIREMEN MAY GO ON STRIKE

In Deadlock With Managers, 40,000 Railroad Employes Threaten to Stop Traffic — Arbitration Possible.

New York, Feb. 11.—The threatened strike action of 34,000 firemen on the fifty-four railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio was placed in the hands of government officials tonight for them to avert it by mediation if possible. Acting under the provisions of the Erdman Act, President W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, telegraphed Judge Martin A. Knapp of the commerce court and G. W. W. Hanger, acting commissioner of labor at Washington, requesting them to mediate in the crisis which has arisen between the firemen and the railroads.

Elishu Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers, announced that railroads would accept the services of Messrs. Knapp and Hanger as mediators.

Mr Carter's telegram came after close of a stormy meeting between the managers and the firemen. At this meeting Mr. Carter advised the managers that he had been authorized by the votes of 965 firemen out of every 1,000 to call a strike should the railroads decline to grant the demands for increased pay and additional firemen on 2,000 large locomotives.

These demands Mr. Carter offered to arbitrate under the Erdman act, before a board of three men. The managers agreed that the firemen were entitled to an increase in pay, not as much as they demanded, but something, and also offered to arbitrate. But the railroad managers wanted to arbitrate before a commission of seven men, claiming it unfair to leave the decision of so far reaching a matter to the odd man on a board of three.

Both sides willing to arbitrate, the merits of the controversy became secondary to the method of arbitration The managers declared to a man for the board of seven. The firemen asserted they would never arbitrate except under the Erdman act. Thus deadlocked, they adjourned sine die each side notifying the other that upon it would rest the blame for a strike.

SERIOUS FIRE DOES DAMAGE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb, 11.—Nearly two hundred families were made homeless by the fire in the Ingram and Kail apartment buildings today, which was subdued after four hours work by the firemen under the handicap of insufficient water pressure. Five firemen were hurt by being caught under a falling wall, none seriously. The loss is placed at $300,000.

HALIFAX TRAMWAY CO. ELECTS DIRECTORATE

Board Has Been Increased from Nine to Eleven—Adopt Resolution Regarding Charter Legislation.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—The Halifax Electric Tramway Company today elected an entirely new board of directors with the exception of O. E. Smith.

The board which has been increased from nine to eleven consists of E. A. Roberts, president; J. W. McCorrell, first vice-president; O. E. Smith, second vice-president; W. G. Ross and F. H. Wilson, of Montreal; Sir Frederick Borden, of Canning; P. M. McIntosh, banker, of New York; W. M. P. Webster, J. A. Neville, H. H. Smith and J. E. Wood, of Halifax.

A resolution protesting against legislation regarding the company, which was described as confiscating its charter rights was adopted. A second resolution authorized the directors to commence negotiations with the city in case any modifications of the present contract are desired.

STOCK BREEDERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Montreal, Feb. 11.—A very large attendance of members was registered at the annual meeting of the General Stock Breeders Association of Quebec, held here today at the Queen's Hotel.

The most important feature of the day was the presence of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion minister of agriculture and Hon. J. Caron, minister of agriculture for Quebec. The chair was occupied by Hon. N. Garneau, the president, who introduced the two guests of honor.

BIG PLANT IS BURNED

Port Hawkesbury, C. B., Threatened with Devastating Fire Early Today.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—Fire broke out at midnight in the cold storage plant of the North Atlantic Fisheriets, Ltd, at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., and in an hour the immense structure was destroyed. The place was stocked with fish, and the whole is a total loss. The whole town is threatened. At one o'clock this morning no other buildings have taken fire. A snow storm today helps the situation.

LATER.

The fire at Port Hawkesbury has not spread beyond the North Atlantic Fisheries plant which is a total loss. The building destroyed is a wooden structure of enormous size covering an acre of ground.

The cost of the plant with the stock at present contained in the building was valued at $250,000. It was insured for between 80 and 90 per cent. of its value and the net loss will be at least $50,000 which does not include loss of business and contracts.

The number of employees at the plant is estimated at 100. Tht value of the stock at present is approximately estimated at $90,000.

A later long distance telephone message from the Strait of Canso says that the town of Hastings, a couple of miles from Port Hawkesbury, is on fire and looks as if it would be wiped out. It caught from embers flying from Port Hawkesbury. No further particulars are available.

MEMBER OF AUSTRIAN PARLIMENT MURDERED

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Franz Schuhmeir, a member of the lower house of the Austrian parliament and a socialist leader was assassinated tonight by the Christian Socialist and Labor leader, Paul Kunschak. Kunschak followed Schuhmeir from a political meeting to the northwest railway station, where he shot him with a pistol. The motive is said to have been revenge.

QUEBEC'S PREMIER GUEST AT BANQUET IN PARIS

Paris, Feb. 11.—Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, was the guest of honor at a banquet given this evening by the Franco-American Commission, which was recently incorporated with the object of developing and strengthening relations of all kinds between the United States and France.