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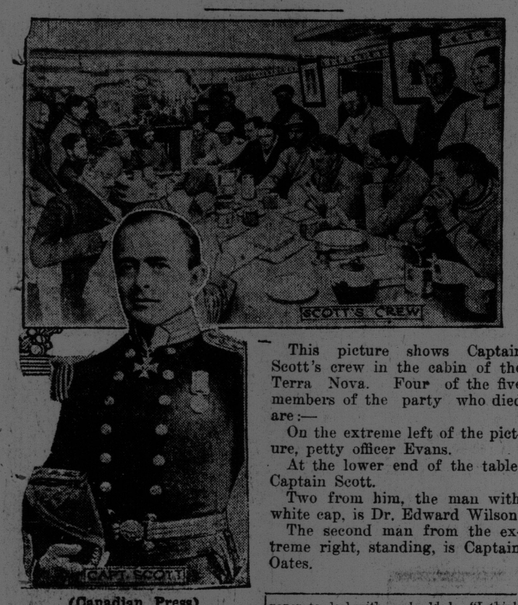
MYSTERY ABOUT FUEL SHORTAGE

Scott's Men Do Not Want To Talk About It

Was Some One Careless? — Lieutenant Evans Speaks Freely on Other Features of Antarctic Tragedy, But of This Says Better Let Alone



This picture shows Captain Scott's crew in the cabin of the Terra Nova. Four of the five members of the party who died are:—

On the extreme left of the picture, petty officer Evans.

At the lower end of the table, Captain Scott.

Two from him, the man with white cap, is Dr. Edward Wilson.

The second man from the extreme right, standing, is Captain Oates.

(Canadian Press)

London, Feb. 13—There has been much eager speculation as to the fuel shortage of Captain Scott's party. Numerous guesses and theories have been in circulation, but up to the present the matter remains a mystery.

The Christchurch correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cables an account of his futile attempt to get information on this point from the survivors. He had been chatting with Lieutenant Evans and others in the wardroom of the Terra Nova. All had been fairly communicative until he introduced the question of fuel and Captain Scott's statement in regard to the "astonishing failure" of Petty Officer Edgar Evans, who was regarded as the strongest man of the party, but who died of concussion of the brain a month before the others perished. Then, according to the correspondent, all the officers became suddenly very reticent.

Evans Says to Let it Alone

Lieut. Evans said the fuel shortage was hardly of sufficient importance for a newspaper to deal with, and added:—"I think you had better not touch upon it."

The correspondent urged its importance, Captain Scott had mentioned it as a contributory cause to the failure of the party to get back to One Ton Depot. Lieutenant Evans admitted that this was true, and repeated his previous statement that the Scott party had fuel enough for a month beyond the time in which they were expected to return.

"Then the suggestion is," said the correspondent, "that they ought to have been independent of the supplies at the depots."

"Yes, that is so," said Lieutenant Evans, adding that of the four who returned after the supporting polar party hardly one reached a base with more than one day's fuel.

The correspondent asked: — "Then to what shortage did Capt. Scott refer?"

Lieutenant Evans replied:—"I do not want to discuss that point further." He repeated his opinion that it was not necessary to deal with this subject at present.

The correspondent was asked to question Surgeon Atkinson, who led the party that discovered the bodies of Captain Scott and the others, under a provision made by Lieutenant Evans, that he would check the conversation if he thought the questions undesirable. Lieutenant Pennall, who was attached to the meteorological end of the expedition, broke in and expressed the opinion that it was highly undesirable to enter into details, some of which might hurt people's feelings, and it would be merely pandering to the morbid tastes of a section of the public to publish things which had better not be published.

Lieutenant Evans agreed with this, and Surgeon Atkinson consequently said nothing.

Some One's Carelessness?

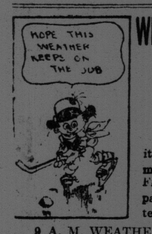
The correspondent adds:—"The impression I received from the conversation is that explanation will be made, but I am not yet in a position to say that the shortage was caused by anybody's carelessness, though that seems to be implied by Captain Scott's words."

The correspondent concludes:—

"Great surprise is expressed here at Captain Scott's references to Seaman Evans. He accompanied Scott on his first attempt to reach the pole a decade ago. The leader then praised him highly. There was no word of commendation on this occasion."

Lieutenant Evans said that Cap. Scott and his comrades covered, 1,842 miles in their journey to the pole and back.

The diaries of all of the members of the Scott party are intact and will be sent to their relatives. Lieutenant Evans and others will compile Captain Scott's book on his discovery of the pole, and the experiences of his party. The wife of Petty Officer Edgar Evans who, although a sub-officer in the navy, entered as a seaman in the Antarctic expedition, received a letter from Captain Smith since the expedition started, in which he gave hearty praise to her husband to whom he referred as "my old friend who has done so well on this expedition that he deserved all I can do for him."



WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service.

9 A. M. WEATHER REPORT.

	Max.	Min	Dir.	Vel.	
oronto.....	12	8	W	18	Fair
ontreal...	—2	—6	W	16	Clear
uebec.....	—4	—18	SW	16	Clear
hatham....	16	—12	W	8	Fair
hart'town.	24	—0	NW	10	Fair
ydney.....	30	—4	W	8	Clear
able Island.	34	12	W	32	Fair
alifax.....	30	—6	NW	16	Clear
armouth...	26	2	NW	20	Snow
. John.....	18	—9	NW	28	Clear
oston	26	4	W	10	Clear
ew York...	24	10	W	14	Clear
ermuda.....	70	58	N	24	Cloudy

The minus sign (—) preceding temperature indicates "Below Zero."

Note—The Time Ball on Customs Building is hoisted half the elevation at 12.45, full elevation at 12.59, and drops at 1 p. m., Standard Time of the 60th Meridian, equivalent to five hours Greenwich mean time.

The barometer is now highest over the middle states, and a shallow disturbance is passing eastward across northern Ontario. The weather has become milder in the western provinces, but continues very cold from Ontario to the maritime provinces.

Very Cold Today.

Maritime—Strong northwesterly winds, fair and very cold; Friday, fresh westerly winds, fair and a little higher temperature.

Local Weather Report at Noon.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 13, 1913.

Highest temperature during past 24 hrs 19

Lowest temperature during past 24 hrs —9

Temperature at noon.. .. .. —4

Humidity at noon 51

Barometer readings at noon (sea level and 32 degrees Fah.), 30.17 inches; clear.

Wind at noon:—Direction northwest, velocity 28 miles per hour.

Same date last year—Highest temperature 34, lowest temperature 10; cloudy to clear.

D. L. HUTCHINSON, Director.

TORN BY A LION

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 13—While participating in a moving picture company's presentation of a Roman coliseum scene here, Jack Bonavita, an animal trainer, was attacked by Brutus, a forest-bred lion, and is in a hospital in a precarious condition.

The flesh between the hip and knee on the right leg was lacerated. Bonavita lost an arm several years ago, when the lion Baltimore attacked him.

YARMOUTH MAN CUT IN TWO BY TRAIN ON HIS WAY TO WORK

(Special to Times)

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 13—A shocking accident occurred a little before seven o'clock this morning, when George Hodgson was run over and practically cut in two by the H. & S. W. train. Mr. Hodgson, who lived with his father-in-law, Thos Muise, in Water street, between the H. & S. W. yards and the station, left the house at about twenty minutes to seven to go to his work. Just as he came out of the house, which is just a few feet from the track, the morning train was being backed up from the yards to the station. It is supposed that Hodgson, thinking he could get across the track in time, hurried and either tripped or slipped on the ice and fell under the rear car.

The weather was very thick, and at that early hour it was hard to discern just how the accident happened. As soon as the brakeman observed the fallen man he applied the air brakes, but it was too late, as the rear car went over him before the train could be stopped.

The car passed over the body diagonally, taking off one leg at the knee and the other above the hip, at the same time partially disembowelling the unfortunate man.

Dr. W. S. Phinney was summoned immediately, but the stricken man did not recover consciousness, and died about three quarters of an hour afterwards. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves his wife and one child.

NOVA SCOTIA STRONG IN WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

Speech From Throne Promises Advanced Legislation for the Session

(Special to Times)

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 13—The provincial legislature was opened this afternoon, the usual salute from the citadel heralding the fact.

In the speech from the throne reference was made to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, the increase in output and sales of the coal mining industry. It recorded progress made during the year in construction of smaller bridges and culverts of durable material, and it was said that legislation would be introduced for the purpose of financially assisting and for facilitating the construction of rural telephone lines, providing for erection of hospitals suitable for treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis, for the appointment of a trained medical examiner to visit the various counties and for a system of county clinics and nurses.

MORE SERIOUS IN MEXICO

Fighting Resumed Today—Uncle Sam Watching The Situation Closely

(Canadian Press)

Mexico City, Feb. 13—Heavy fighting was expected to occur early today between the rebels and the federal forces in the centre of the city. At six o'clock movements of troops were observed both in the rebel and federal portions. There was a scattered fire throughout the night, and a sharp exchange of cannon shots a little after one o'clock, but this lasted only a few moments.

The government forces were strongly reinforced in the night hours, and the federal commander declared this morning that he disposed of almost 7,000 men. The rebels on the other hand, were said to number approximately only 3,000.

Some heavy guns were brought up by the federals before dawn and posted in readiness for the expected action. The federal commander declared that he believed he would win the battle decisively in a short time, and claimed an enormous advantage both in the position and strength of his troops.

Mexico City, Feb. 13—The fighting continued all day yesterday in the streets of the city. Contrary to the rules of warfare as many non-combatants were fired upon, and in some cases death ensued. An armistice was arranged and the envoy, D. E. Hammer, while carrying a message from the diplomatic ambassadors to the rebel leader, Diaz, probably by accident, was fired upon. Two American ladies were killed while preparing dinner in their homes, and many houses were badly damaged by bursting shells.

The diplomats, representing various nations, demanded that the firing zone should be limited, but the demand accomplished nothing. Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other, and characterizing the attitude of the opposing side as barbarous and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Diaz insisted that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was attacked, and said that the government cannon were located in the heart of the business section and the thickly settled residential districts.

To President Madero the diplomats said that they had come to protest, in behalf of their governments against a continuance of the barbarous and inhumane warfare. They recited the great damage done to many residences, and the fact that the American consulate had been demolished by government shells, and said that the American embassy was filled with Americans driven from their homes by a bombardment of which no notice had been given. All the governments, they added, were deeply concerned for their subjects and citizens.

Ambassador Wilson, later, speaking for the commission, said that President Madero was visibly embarrassed and confused but attempted to place the responsibility on Diaz. The president had given some glowing accounts of the measures which were to be taken, and expressed the belief that the rebellion would be quelled by last night. Ambassador Wilson declared that Madero's words had not made a favorable impression on the diplomatic representatives.

London, Feb. 13—Several of the London morning papers print editorial comment on the Mexican trouble. They generally recognize justification for American intervention.

The Daily Mail says: "American interests are very great. If the Mexicans are wise they will settle their differences as speedily as possible."

The Standard says: "Nobody would seriously object if the Washington state department carried its activity still further."

"American intervention is unavoidable" declares the Daily Graphic, which adds:—"This may profoundly modify the political geographic of North America."

The United States Position

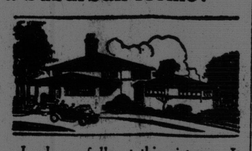
Washington, Feb. 13—Administration officials look with much apprehension upon the effect of the killing of two Americans in the Mexico City fighting and one of the first results of the incident was an order to Ambassador Wilson to warn all Americans out of the danger zone.

The president is keeping in constant touch with the situation from three points of view—from the diplomatic side, which involves the actions of Ambassador Wilson in making representations to President Madero and General Diaz in the interest of the foreign life and property in Mexico; from the naval view point, as it concerns the extent of the activities of several thousand marines and bluejackets, who will appear in the Mexican ports within the course of the next forty-eight hours, and from the military standpoint, which involves a determination of the question as to when, if at all, he shall give the word for the entrainment of the first brigade of the first division of the re-organized army of regular troops, which now lies under arms, with knapsacks packed and emergency rations ready for immediate departure for the south.

BOY OF TWELVE A SUICIDE

Portland, Me., Feb. 13—The body of Clarence M. Cady, 12-year-old son of Capt. George P. Cady, 77 Federal street, was found hanging in the porch by a rope taken from his sled. It is believed he had lost money given him to make a purchase at the store, and took to heart some trivial criticism of a similar occurrence recently.

How Would You Like a Suburban Home?



Look carefully at this picture. It illustrates splendidly what a fine piece of property can be made of a suburban home and how an investment of this kind pays big interest, not only in the money return, but also health and happiness. Bargains in homes like this are constantly being offered in our Want Ad section. If you are interested in a suburban home, turn to our Classified Advertisements now and read the opportunities there. If you have a home or other property you want to sell, a little Want Ad will find a buyer.

Use "The Want Ad Way"

MRS. PANKHURST AND FOLLOWERS ROUGHLY HANDLED

London, Feb. 13—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, and some other women were mobbed at Croydon, when they arrived there for a meeting last night, by a crowd whose mail had been damaged by the suffragettes when they poured acids and paint into the pillar boxes.

The suffragettes were saved from rough treatment only by the opportune arrival of the police, who had been hurriedly summoned. Hostilities were resumed after the meeting was over, and a window in Mrs. Pankhurst's automobile was smashed. The women were roughly handled by the crowd, who fought the police in their endeavors to get revenge for the damage to their mail.

FEAR GREAT STRIKE FRIDAY

Likely 34,000 Railway Firemen Will Go Out

TODAY MAY DECIDE IT

Fifty Four Roads Involved and They and Men Refuse to Concede a Single Point and Peacemakers so Far Fail

(Canadian Press)

New York, Feb. 13—Unless some middle ground of agreement is reached today or tomorrow by the fifty four eastern railroads and their 34,000 firemen, it is considered likely that a strike will be called on Friday night, effective forty-eight hours thereafter.

This was the concensus of opinion today among those following the conferences, so far futile, through which Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court has been trying to bring the two sides together. Each has refused to concede a single point, however, and if no understanding is reached today, President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen says he feels that a strike will be necessary to clear the air.

At the same time, he insists that if the men do walk out, the responsibility will lie, not with the union, but with Wall street and the railroads.

It is said that the union has in its treasury nearly $400,000 for an emergency fund. On their part, it is understood the railroads have made elaborate plans for a siege and have already begun hiring thousands of strike breakers.

The firemen's committee met the government mediators this forenoon, but neither the mediators nor the union representatives expressed much hope for the outcome.

GUARD AGAINST SPYING IN AIR

British Government Putting Through Bill re Foreign Airships

London, Feb. 13—The British parliament is rushing through an aerial navigation bill which will expose any foreign airship traveling over England to the risk of being fired upon under certain specified conditions, although the state of war may not exist between this country and that whence the airship has flown.

No secret is made of the fact that the bill is designed to check German exploits of this kind. For several months, at intervals, there have been reports of mysterious flights of airships over the country, and the introduction of the new measure, coupled with a governmental request to the opposition not to delay its progress through parliament, is taken to mean that the government has awakened to the fact that foreign airships have actually flown over English territory.

Colonel Seely, minister of war, introduced the bill. It prohibits the passage of air craft over certain areas or, if the government deems it necessary, over the whole coast of the United Kingdom and adjacent territorial waters. If any aerial vessel infringes this law, proper officers shall be entitled, after giving a prescribed warning signal, to fire at or into any such aircraft and use any and every means to prevent an infraction of the law.

GREAT SEA BROKE OVER STERN AND SMASHED WHEELHOUSE

British Steamer Takes 30 Days to Make Voyage Usually Done in 12 to 18

Newport News, Va., Feb. 13—Leaking, short of coal, and with her after wheel house carried away, and the steering gear badly damaged, the British steamer Meridian, en route from Shields to Nite Bay, Cuba, put into port here yesterday with a tale of one of the roughest voyages ever experienced by her officers.

The ship was thirty days making the trip, usually made in from twelve to eighteen days, and she had barely enough coal in her bunkers to reach port. Captain Stevenson reports high winds and mountainous seas for days. A big sea broke over the stern, crushing in the wheelhouse and smashing the steering wheel. The leaking condition of the ship is thought to have been due to striking some submerged object. The Meridan was docked for a survey.

Wilmington, N. S., Feb. 13 — The American steamer Lasselle, 1,225 tons, Captain Lawrence, from Brunswick, Georgia, to New York, put into Southport yesterday with one of her holds full of water, having sprung aleak during Wednesday's gale between Cape Romain and Frying Pan. The steamer was beached, and will repair and proceed.

Lawyer Passes Century Mark

London, Feb. 13—Frederick Halsey Janson, England's oldest lawyer has just celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. Reminiscently Mr. Janson tells of the occasion on which he had to go to see the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards the King of Hanover.

"I had to see him to get him to sign a charter for the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencister," said Mr. Janson. "All he had to do was to sign his name and swear—and he did swear, too."

LEGISLATURE OF PROVINCE AT WORK

NANSEN THINKS SCURVEY CAUSE

Arctic Explorer's View On Death of Scott's Men

THIS ENEMY UNTHOUGHT OF

Believed Britisher's Calculations Correct and Could Have Been Back Safe and Sound But For the Disease Attack — A Fine Tribute

(Canadian Press)

New York, Feb. 13—A cable to the Tribune from London says:—

Doctor Nansen suggests that Captain Scott and his party were attacked by scurvy. He says: "I believe Scott's calculations were correct and, had he only adverse weather to contend with, could have been back with all his men safe and sound, but the treacherous enemy which defeated him was surely scurvy, of which he had no suspicion, and therefore could not take it into his calculations. When it was stated that Petty Officer Evans was ill, this can scarcely have been anything but scurvy, and for several days they had to take him with them, until at last he died from concussion of the brain, which a weak man suffering from scurvy might easily get when descending a glacier.

"Then Captain Oates' illness must surely have been scurvy also. Frost-bitten hands and feet are just what scurvy patients are so liable to, because the circulation is impaired, and it is not improbable, either, that Captain Scott and the others were suffering from incipient scurvy and their physical powers thus reduced without they themselves being aware of it. Thus, this appears to have been the real enemy, but one which Scott could not know of, and one, moreover, which there could be no means of combatting after having once left winter quarters."

Seven Hedin, a famous traveller and author, sends the following fine epitaph on Captain Scott to "The Geographical Survey:"

"As brilliant as the aurora borealis, the immortal glory rises around the name of the greatest Antarctic explorer of all times. He has reached his goal. He has served his science. He has sacrificed his life. He has honored his country."

FEAR ATTEMPTS TO POISON NEW YORK POLICE CAPTAIN

Food Prepared For Walsh is Examined—New Feature of Graft Case

New York, Feb. 13—Reports that attempts upon the life of Police Captain Thomas Walsh were feared because of his confession to police graft involving others, were substantiated by admissions from Walsh's physician today that his patient's food was being very carefully examined before he was permitted to eat it.

"Do you mean you are afraid that Walsh's enemies might attempt to poison his food?" he was asked.

"I don't say that. I can only say that his food is examined. We are not going to take any chances," was the doctor's reply.

The district attorney is also taking no chances either on the rather serious state of Walsh's health or on the risk of taking Walsh to the court house. Accordingly it was arranged today for the grand jury members, numbering eighteen, to visit Walsh at his Madison avenue home, and to hold a formal session at the bedside of the sick policeman.

NEW MATERIAL FOR MAKING OF PAPER

Plant Which Grows in India Said to Fill the Bill

New York, Feb. 13—A London cable says: A new material for the production of paper was suggested at the Royal Society of Arts last night. It was said that if a plant named hedychium coronarium, which is a native of India, were cultivated over vast tropical or semi-tropical spaces, mankind should have no need to cut down the forests and make them into paper.

The forests, it was said, could go on fulfilling their natural purpose and newspapers could be printed on the substance which looked just like what is now called paper.

Cobalt Express Wrecked

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 13—The Cobalt express from Toronto this morning on the G. T. R. was wrecked near Trout Creek by a broken rail. Fortunately the accident happened at a level spot, for the cars piled up and turned over, many passengers were thrown heavily from their berths to the floor, but no one was seriously injured.

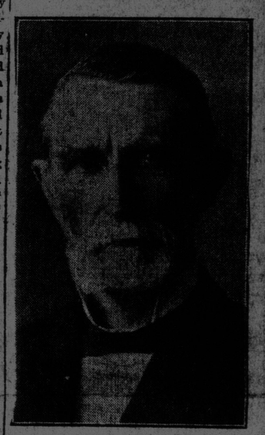
Little New in The Speech From The Throne

PROBABLY NO DEBATE

All But Three of Members, Including Two From St. John, Sworn in by Judge Landry—Premier in Happy Mood

(Special to Times)

Fredericton, Feb. 13—The sixth legislature opened with the usual pomp and ceremony this afternoon. Beautiful weather and a brilliant assembly were the features. There was a greater splash of uniforms than usual and a more interested and varied throng of visitors and spectators. The galleries and floor of the house were crowded with special friends of the members and the officials.



Lieut-Governor Wood

Governor Wood seemed in the best of health and, accompanied by his new secretary, W. C. Cruikshank, and a formidable but handsome escort party, fulfilled the duties of the day with precision and dignity.

The guard of honor, which was composed of men of the R. C. R. and the 71st Regiment, and the band of the last-mentioned corps, was in command of Captain Guthrie. It was drawn up in two ranks in front of the parliament building and received the gubernatorial party with the customary salute. A firing party from the 19th Field Battery of Moncton, in command of Major Anderson, fired a salute of fifteen guns.

His Honor was attended by Major F. B. Black, A.D.C., Major Hamilton Grey, A. D.C., Lieut.-Colonel McAvity, Captains Peters, Miller, McMillan and Major Anglin and Lieutenants Dawson and Keefe of St. John.

Mrs. Wood, who occupied a seat on the floor of the house, was accompanied by Mrs. Black, of Sackville, Miss Tait of Shediac, and Miss Desoyres of St. John.

Coroner Joseph Thorburn of Stanley, assisted Sheriff Howe in carrying the mace at the house opening.

The re-election of George Clark of Charlotte as speaker of the house pleased all the members for during the four sessions in which Mr. Clarke has acted in this capacity he has won the respect of political friends and opponents by his impartiality and perfect knowledge of rules of debate and order.

There is not likely to be any debate upon the address, which does not contain anything of importance that has not already been foreshadowed during the recess. The Opposition members, Dugal and Pelletier from Madawaska, are here, but they are unused to the customs of the legislature and will probably not make any remarks today. Both labor under the disadvantage that English is not their native language.

Mr. Dugal has been mayor of Edmundston for two years, and Mr. Pelletier comes from Connors parish, where he represents an agricultural implement house. Both are young men, who will easily take their place with the other Acadian representatives in the house.

The ceremony of swearing in or taking the oath of allegiance before the acting chief justice, Judge Landry, took half an hour after twelve o'clock today.

There were only three absentees—Mr. Baxter, Dr. Bourke and C. B. Lockhart. The members of the government were called upon first to sign the roll, and the others in alphabetical order of their counties. Premier Flemming was in the happiest of moods and political trouble of any kind semed far distant from him.

L. P. D. Tilley, of the City of St. John will move the address this afternoon, and Mr. Hachey, of Bathurst, will second it.

THE SPEECH

The speech from the throne was as follows:— fwyppp

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It affords me much pleasure to welcome you on assembling for the despatch of your legislative duties. As a result of the general elections in June last, some are entering upon important legislative work for the first time. I have confid-

(Continued on page 5, third column)