

numb with cold. Fortunately, Dr. Atkinson and Dimitri were there with two dog teams. A severe blizzard broke out in a half-hour of Green's arrival. As soon as it sufficiently abated, Atkinson and Dimitri set out with dogs to search Evans and Leahley. They traveled in driving snow all night, and eventually reached Evans's tent with the fresh food which had been brought out. After resting the dogs Dr. Atkinson decided to take the invalid to Discovery Hut in a single march, and the dogs covered the thirty-four miles in about four hours.

After a week's rest Dr. Atkinson allowed Evans to be moved by sledge to the Terra Nova, but attended him for another week, when he considered the patient out of danger.

Evans's condition continued to improve, and he is now convalescing. After a complete rest in New Zealand he will, it is hoped, be able to proceed to England on the business of the expedition and return in time to make the relief party in the Terra Nova at the end of the year.

Lieutenant Evans states that no anxiety need be felt concerning the health of the members of Scott's sled team. He Evans was absent from winter quarters on February 22 and spent the day on the main sledge journey. During this period he had necessarily to eat rations, which other members of the southern party were in the habit of eating months before leaving. Great care was taken by the doctors, and all in the hut ate fresh, meat, antiscorbutic food daily. It may further be pointed out that Evans had an exceptional amount of man haulage to do owing to the motor sledge breaking down, which accident did not affect any member of Scott's present party.

The southern party, having five men to haul their sledges, will return very much improved with the last supporting party of three men. They will also be met and supported by two dog teams, driven by Cherry Garrard and Dimitri, who left Discovery Hut for that purpose.

Terra Nova's Report. Following is the Terra Nova's report: The Terra Nova sailed from Littleton on December 13 with seven men, fourteen dogs, and a further load of supplies. Exceptionally fine weather was experienced, with light winds, which enabled the men to be frequently exercised on deck during the whole voyage.

This weather also permitted complete soundings to be run from New Zealand to the Antarctic. Soundings under six fathoms were obtained until 150 miles east-southeast of Campbell Island. Thereafter deep water was experienced, the greatest depth being 3,000 fathoms. Many icebergs were met south of 61 degrees.

Long pack ice was met at 64 degrees south on December 26, the main body being entered on the 27th—65 degrees 3 minutes south.

The ship finally broke the pack early in January after sailing through one hundred thirty miles of it, being completely held up from December 29th to December 31st. Whilst in the pack, the dogs were exercised daily on the large ice fields.

Campbell's Party. Robertson Bay, reached on January 23, was found completely filled with pack ice and icebergs, which, together with swift tidal streams, made the relief of Campbell's party, henceforth called the Northern party, difficult, the ship being only able to approach the beach at Cape Adare for two hours.

Both on the 23rd and 24th, the ground well considerably interfered with the landing boats ashore. After embarking the Northern party on January 24th, the ship proceeded down the coast to



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land the party near Wood Bay. Much pack ice was met with and prevented the ship from approaching the coast, but eventually the party landed in Terra Nova Bay north of Drygalski Barrier, on January 24th.

The party proposed to work due north thence, leaving Melbourne eastward and the Mount Nansen range to the west, proceeding as far as time allowed, with the object of examining the Northeastern extreme land plateau, both geographically and geologically.

Caught in Ice. The ship then proceeded south to communicate with Cape Evans and relieve the Western geological party at Granite Harbor. She was again held in the ice for two days and finally arrived at Beaufort Island on January 25th, where it was found that heavy pack ice blocked the whole entrance

to McMurdo Sound and extended across to the Western coast.

On the first the Terra Nova was able to penetrate the pack on Cape Bird, but found a fast ice twenty miles north of Cape Evans, the season being exceptionally late.

At no time could the ship approach nearer than twenty-five miles to Granite Harbor to relieve the western geological party, though repeated attempts were made. The pack in this direction was extremely heavy. The ship was caught and detained on several occasions for two or three days at a time, though fortunately without experiencing dangerous pressure.

On February 3 the line of fast ice was four miles north of Cape Evans, but very rotten at the edge. Shore parties from Cape Evans were able to communicate with the ship by the help of dog sledges, but the ice was too dangerous to allow further passage between ship and shore. It was not until February 6 that the ice broke away to Cape Barne and allowed the ship to secure a landing, safe, fast ice. She was then three miles north of Cape Evans.

The work of sledging stores ashore then commenced, and continued till the 14th, with occasional interruptions from winds. Mules and new dogs were landed in excellent condition, after being aboard for five days. Some of the dogs were in such good form that they were put to sledge immediately.

Picked Up Geological Party. On the 14th the ice began breaking up, but not moving out. This stopped all communication with shore, and the ship proceeded across the sound to Butter Point outlay depot. A note was found here from Taylor, reporting the safety of the western geological party and their departure via Piedmont Glacier, they having passed

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## MEN WHO ARE WITH CAPTAIN SCOTT



Levick Surgeon and Lookout; Lt. Evans 2nd in Command; Lt. Priestly First-Class Navigator; Lt. Peckell Meteorology; Lt. Campbell; H. G. Porting Photographer Extra; G. Lillie Biologist; and Grand with Sledge Party.

Butter Point the day before.

The ship steamed south along the coast and found the geological party at Blue Glacier. After disembarking them the ship proceeded north to relieve the northern party in Terra Nova Bay, but found a large extent of heavy pack ice from forty-five miles south of Drygalski Barrier to north of Cape Washington, which baffled all attempts to penetrate.

The ship was held up February 23d in ice formed by new "pancake" ice thickened by pressure and made into floes by freezing together. This early formation of ice was of sufficient thickness to hold up the ship, even at full speed, and foiled all attempts to reach Terra Nova Bay.

Early Winter Sets In. After the 23d much cold weather and newly formed ice were encountered, but finally the remainder of the relief stores were landed by boat at Cape Evans and Lieutenant Evans was picked up. At further endeavor to relieve northern party was made without success. On March 5 the Terra Nova finally left Cape Evans for return: Simpson, McMurdo, Priestly, Taylor, Day and Anton, Williamson and Archer were landed for service ashore, changing places with Ford and Eshold, who will now serve on the Terra Nova. Drake proceeds to England, returning to the Terra Nova for the next relief voyage. Leaving for the north, the Terra Nova with Lt. Priestly, steamed through new ice at the entrance of the sound, having at full speed to make any impression at all. This early closing of the season was probably caused by the extremely late date on which the ice broke away. A pack thus formed late in the season is a heavy but ice some feet thick, and not only kept the ship from the sea, but prevented the new ice from being broken up and dispersed by wind and sea.

Northern Party Safe. It was now seen to be impossible to return again to McMurdo Sound this season. The ship was thus prevented from obtaining news of the final achievements of Scott's advanced party.

On March 6 and 7 the ship again attempted to pierce up the northern party, but found the ice had so thickened in their vicinity during the previous few days that she was unable to approach a position as close as that she was in three days before. After being aboard for five days, she had already set in and the further waiting was useless, the ship being in danger of being frozen in for the winter. As a result she abandoned the attempt to relieve the northern party and shaped her course for New Zealand.

The northern party, consisting of Campbell, Levick, Priestly, Abbott, Browning and Dickerson, will proceed south along the coast to winter quarters at Cape Evans, via Butter Point, the Discovery's quarters and Hut Point at a distance of about 200 miles. They are provisioned and equipped in view of this possible emergency arising.

There are several depots on the south coast of Granite Harbor, while

seals and penguins provide ample fresh food.

The Terra Nova made a good passage under sail to New Zealand waters, encountering a heavy storm on March 23, which lasted three days, but caused no damage beyond washing away the starboard life boat. (Signed) H. L. PENNELL.

Incomplete Report. As the Campbell or northern party were not picked up, only an incomplete report of their movements could be given.

They landed at Cape Adare on February 13, 1911, the ship sailing the following night. Their hut was completed on March 3, with only one interruption from a gale. Its site was the middle of the Adelle penguin rookery, which occupies a very dry spot on the moraine and extends far up the mountainside. The hut was thus surrounded by countless numbers of penguins during the whole summer.

The first blizzard of hurricane force was experienced on March 19, when the anemometer broke, after recording a wind velocity of eighty-four miles an hour.

During the winter these severe gales were not uncommon. They shook the hut violently, and on one occasion the porch was blown away. Otherwise, except for minor mishaps, the hut stood well, being well supported by ropes passed over it and secured by two buried anchors. The sea finally froze over during the last week in March. Short sledging trips were made on the bay, it being intended to start the main journey at the end of August, the ice toward Cape North.

A heavy blizzard, however, on August 11 took all the sea ice out to the northward.

The sea having refrozen, the party left on September 8, sledging across sea ice entirely. The very bad surface necessitated a great deal of special slow progress. West of Cape Barrow the thin sea ice was already cracking. As the coast here affords no spot suitable for landing or retreating from beyond Cape Scott over sea ice, which was obviously unsafe to go out again, the party were compelled to retire to Robertson Bay.

The remainder of the time until the whole ice went from the bay at the beginning of November was occupied in making sledging trips about the bay for collecting geological specimens, photographing, surveying, etc.

The northern party were able to make good geological collections. During the whole period of occupying the hut, continuous meteorological, magnetic and other observations were taken, and they are simultaneous with other observations taken by Lieutenant Evans.

The party enjoyed excellent health throughout. Western Party.

The western geological party, consisting of Debenham, Wright and Petty Officer Evans, in charge of Griffiths and Taylor, landed at Butter Point, below Farrar Glacier, on January 27, 1911. A depot was made at the glacier's edge, and they proceeded down the glacier, entering a dry valley. A snug camp was made in an alcove thirty feet deep excavated by the sun in the glacier. This alcove shows the tremendous melting power of the sun in these regions.

Twenty-four hundred feet above the glacier Debenham discovered a distant crater of the late glacial age, also late basalt flows eighty feet thick.

Fresh Water Lake. On February 14 a sledge party portaged five days' food for a snow-free dry valley to the sea. They lived on cold food without discomfort for this period. A deep fresh water lake four miles long, only surface frozen, was full of gravel, which was washed by a gull, but only magnetic was found.

The party returned down the Farrar Glacier on February 13. While crossing New Harbor the ice on which they were sledging commenced to float out, a quick run across the cracked ice just brought the sledges to fast ice in time. They then started south up Middle Glacier, their route up Middle Glacier lay over a most difficult surface, they constantly falling through thin ice into pools of water two feet below.

On February 24 they reached the west coast of Koettlitz Glacier, near Heald Island, through a fringe of ice Subterranean Stream.

A week was spent in the vicinity. They found a large subterranean stream originated here and flowed under the moraine and glacier for twenty-five miles to the sea. It formed a well-used route for numerous seals. Their blow holes occurred at intervals along its course, and there were several waves encountered with beautiful ice crystals, which were investigated by Wright.

They returned from Koettlitz Glacier along the edge of almost impenetrable pinnacles of ice northeast of Dalley Islands. On March 8 they suddenly emerged on an open water bay, with newly formed thin ice, which forced them to enter the pinnacles. It took two days to negotiate six miles of this surface, after which they were able to sledge on sea ice again.

A violent blizzard lasting forty-eight hours kept them camped on the edge of the barrier just where the ice had broken out a week before. At the first lull they made for Castle Rock, crossing a promontory, and descended to Discovery Hut on March 14, having been out six weeks.

A remarkable feature was that this party encountered very little strong wind while on western shores, though

at Cape Evans very bad weather was experienced during the same period.

The western geological party, in charge of Griffiths and Taylor, with Debenham, Grant and Perde, again left headquarters on November 7, 1911, for Granite Harbor. Their sledging loads were exceptionally heavy, totaling 1,499 pounds. This necessitated relaxing, and a speed of five miles a day brought them on December 1 to their destination at a cape nine miles inside Granite Harbor, where a stone hut was built and a blubber store installed.

For over two months seal meat was the staple food, blubber being almost the only fuel used when on the coast. The first week was developed to exploring the northern shores. A serious blizzard prevented them from sledging further north.

During the next fortnight they sledged around West Point, finding masses of granite boulders, and during the next fortnight they sledged to the north, finding thousands of wingless insects of two different species were found, clustering half frozen under almost every pebble.

On December 27 they started exploring the western islands. They pressed tremendous snow falls on Shackley Glacier. By portaging their sledge gear up 1,000 feet of the granite cliff and steep boulder-covered slopes a prominent nunatak was reached. Here they found numerous well preserved fossiliferous shells, forming the most remarkable examples of glacial action hitherto seen in Victoria Land.

Left Specimens Behind. The work done last summer by the geological party, in connection with this season's work, has resulted in a survey of some detail, both geological and topographical, of the whole coast north of Mount Morning to Granite Harbor, including what appears to be a good route to the inland plateau behind Granite Harbor.

On January 8 the party returned to Stone Hut to await the ship's arrival, but over thirty miles of fast sea ice remained between sledge and open water. After waiting for weeks until the days of available sledging food remained, they decided to retreat over Piedmont Glacier to Discovery Hut via Butter Point. No specimens or personal gear could be carried.

Some twenty-foot crevasses were crossed on the first day, but then a route was found at a 1,000-foot level which avoided the larger crevasses. They found all the sea ice had broken out south of Dunlop Island. After coasting around open water for the next ten days, the party was crossing Blue Glacier when they were picked up by the ship on February 15.

It is anticipated that the Terra Nova will be able to obtain the valuable men collected at Granite Harbor in 1911.

Splendid Scientific Work. The general plan arranged for the scientific work of the expedition has been carried out far almost entirely. Self-registering meteorological instruments have given a continuous record of the pressure of temperature within the locality and direction, and these have been checked every four hours by eye observations. The upper atmosphere has been investigated by means of small balloons, which have shown the direction of upper currents to a height of six miles and temperatures up to five miles. An almost unbroken record of magnetic elements has been obtained, and absolute magnetic observations have been made every week. Self-registering magnetic instruments were installed in a room excavated in the side of a small glacier. This eliminated changes of temperature, which are a serious cause of error in this class of work.

All through the winter the aurora was observed every hour, but very few brilliant displays occurred. Atmospheric electricity has also been studied, and ice physiography afforded much field work.

Vegetal problems regarding the origin of Alpine topography when Europe and other temperate regions were undergoing the ice age are being studied in the examples offered by retreating glaciers in Victoria Land, where the age still obtains.

Coal at Granite Harbor. The main aim offered a rich field for geology, with a chance of mineral-bearing quartz veins, but of no economic value. Specimens of coal of economic value and well preserved fossils have been found near Granite Harbor. At the winter quarters an excellent field exists for ice work in the form of the glacier. In front of the but stands a cape formed largely of a massive moraine with lava flows from Mount Erebus.

Pendulum observations for the value of gravity have been carried out, and a tide gauge has given a continuous record.

Marine biological work has been carried on throughout the winter at a hole kept in the sea ice for nets, water samples and sea temperature. Quantitative field exists for ice work in the form of the glacier. In front of the but stands a cape formed largely of a massive moraine with lava flows from Mount Erebus.

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carried out on the ship, the apparatus including seven trawls, with which a large collection of the deep sea fauna of the Antarctic has been obtained. A number of catches with a tow net have been obtained, showing a vertical distribution of transparent organisms of the sea.

Continuous meteorological observations have been taken on the ship linking up Australia and Antarctica. "Natural history research has been greatly assisted by the use of cine-matograph cameras. Many thousands of feet of film have been used in obtaining permanent animated records of interesting bird and animal life in these regions. Every phase of seal, penguin and kaku gull life has been thus illustrated.

Some remarkable cinematograph films have been obtained, showing for the first time the killer whale, the wolf of the seas, in its native element.

### OBITUARY

Mrs. Harriet Green Waller. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Fredericksburg, Va., April 2.—Mrs. Harriet Green Waller, wife of Thomas Waller, formerly of Spotsylvania county, died at her home in St. Louis, Mo., of her son, Wm. Dabney Waller, after a brief illness, at the home of her son, J. M. Waller, at St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of April 2, 1912. She was 78 years of age. Her husband was at one time sheriff of Spotsylvania county and later a member of the legislature under President Cleveland.

Len H. Royster. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Roanoke, Va., April 2.—Len H. Royster, aged seventy-one years, died at his home here to-day after a useful career as an architect and contractor. He is survived by a widow, two children, and one sister, D. W. Royster, Winchester, Va.; W. B. Royster and Mrs. Susan A. Haynes, of Raleigh.

Mrs. Mary E. Kennedy. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Alexandria, Va., April 2.—Mrs. Mary E. Kennedy, widow of James M. Kennedy, died Monday morning at 7 o'clock, after an illness of six weeks. Her funeral took place at noon yesterday at the home of her son, Thomas H. Kennedy, at her late residence. She was 81 years of age.

Mrs. May Cowling. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Alexandria, Va., April 2.—Miss May Cowling, seventy-six years old, died yesterday at the hospital, following an operation.

Mrs. Dolly Crockett. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Wytheville, Va., April 2.—Mrs. Dolly Crockett, wife of W. H. Crockett, treasurer of Wythe county, died this morning at the home of her husband near Crockett's Depot, of pneumonia. Mrs. Crockett was sick only four days. She was a Miss Vaughan, of Crisples Creek. She leaves, besides her husband, three small children and several step-children.

Andrew J. D. Taylor. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Winchester, Va., April 2.—Andrew Jackson Dallas Taylor, member of an old Winchester family, died to-day, aged sixty-five years, from nervous collapse. He was a brother and one sister survive him.

John Kirby. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Charlottesville, Va., April 2.—John Kirby, aged sixty, a well-known resident of the Piedmont community, this county, died this morning at the residence of his son, Thomas Kirby. He is survived by his wife and eight children—seven sons and one daughter.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Winchester, Va., April 2.—Jacob H. Lemley, the oldest resident of Stephens county, Va., died aged seventy-two years. He leaves several children, two brothers. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of Winchester.

Daniel J. Myers. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Harrisonburg, Va., April 2.—While eating breakfast yesterday morning, Daniel J. Myers, sixty-two years old, was suddenly stricken and fell dead to the floor. His wife, who was by his side, his death. His death was the bursting of a blood vessel. He leaves his widow, who was Mrs. Alice V. Shuler, of Salem, Va.; his first wife, who was Mrs. Wm. Myers, of Winchester; and a number of brothers and children.

### DEATHS

JONES—Died, Tuesday, April 2, 2:16 P. M., at her late residence in Hanover county, Mrs. J. M. JONES. The funeral from Bethesda Christian Church, WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 4 P. M.

HARPER—Died, in this city, March 30, 1912, Mrs. VIRGINIA D. HARPER, widow of Samuel Harper, aged eighty-two years. The funeral took place Monday, April 1, at the grave in Oakwood Cemetery.

MANSINI—Died, suddenly, Monday, April 1, 1912, at 9 A. M., FRANK E. MANSINI, in the twenty-third year of his age. His remains are now at the home of his father, J. Mansini, 904 Fourth Avenue, Highland Park. The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment in Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

HALISCH—Died, April 1, 1912, at the Rest for the Sick at 7:15 P. M., Mrs. M. L. HALISCH, housekeeper of Hotel Stumpf, formerly of Roanoke and Winston-Salem, N. C. The funeral from St. John's German Lutheran Church TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock. Interment in Hollywood Cemetery.

### IN MEMORIAM

BECKER—In loving remembrance of my dear father, BERNARD BECKER, who entered into rest eternal six year ago to-day. "Gone but not forgotten." BY HIS DAUGHTER.

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### THE WEATHER.

Forecast: For Virginia—Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair with rising temperature. For North Carolina—Fair and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Special Local Data for Yesterday. 12 noon temperature... 68. 3 P. M. temperature... 70. Maximum temperature up to 3... 72. Minimum temperature down to 3... 66. P. M. temperature... 67. Mean temperature... 66. Normal temperature... 62. Excess in temperature... 4. Deficiency in temperature since March... 32. Hours of radiation in temperature since January 1... 465. Rainfall last twenty-four hours... .07. Excess in rainfall since March 1... 4.27. Windy excess in rainfall since January 1... 4.14. Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday. Temperature... 73. Humidity... 82. Wind, direction... S. Wind, velocity... 25. Weather... Pt. cloudy. Rainfall last twelve hours... .01.

### CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.) Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather. Asheville... 58 74 58 Clear. Atlanta... 58 74 58 Clear. Baltimore... 50 58 48 Cloudy. Boston... 48 58 48 Rain. Buffalo... 48 58 48 Rain. Calgary... 62 68 42 P. cloudy. Charleston... 62 68 42 P. cloudy. Chicago... 58 68 42 P. cloudy. Denver... 48 58 48 Clear. Duluth... 36 48 20 Clear. Galveston... 62 68 42 P. cloudy. Havana... 68 72 66 P. cloudy. Jacksonville... 78 82 68 Clear. Kansas City... 58 62 40 Clear. Louisville... 58 62 40 Clear. Montgomery... 67 70 62 P. cloudy. New Orleans... 64 68 62 Clear. New York... 40 48 40 Rain. Norfolk... 48 58 48 P. cloudy. Oklahoma... 48 58 48 Clear. Pittsburgh... 70 72 50 Snow. Raleigh... 72 78 58 P. cloudy. St. Louis... 48 58 48 Clear. St. Paul... 40 48 40 P. cloudy. San Francisco... 52 56 46 P. cloudy. Savannah... 68 72 66 P. cloudy. Spokane... 68 72 66 P. cloudy. Tampa... 78 82 72 P. cloudy. Washington... 60 74 60 P. cloudy. Wichita... 48 52 22 P. cloudy. Wytheville... 54 72 54 P. cloudy.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC.

April 3, 1912. HIGH TIDE. Sun rises... 5:54 Morning... 5:31. Sun sets... 6:23 Evening... 6:00.

Rich In Cod Liver Oil. OZO MULSION. No Other Emulsion Has The Quality. There Are Two Sizes—16 oz. and 8 oz. Each—Brown Bottles Only. No Sugar or Peppercorn. All Druggists are Glad