

# CAPT. SCOTT REPORTS

## PENETRATES SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE TO WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE POLE.

## HE ENCOUNTERS STORMS.

Miraculously Escapes After Trying Experiences—Motor Sleds, Telephones and Moving Pictures Were New Ideas.

Special Cable to the New York Times, Akaroa, New Zealand, April 2.—Lieutenant Pennell, commander of the Terra Nova, of the British Antarctic expedition of 1910, which arrived here yesterday, brought with him a long and intensely interesting account of the work and experiences of the expedition up to Jan. 30 last, written expressly for the New York Times by Capt. Robert F. Scott, the leader of the expedition. Captain Scott's story is as follows:

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Macmurdo Sound, Oct. 30, 1911.—Shortly after the departure of the depot-laying party from Cape Evans on Jan. 25, 1911, the sea ice broke at South Cape and severed communication with the ship. The depot party, consisting of twelve men, eight ponies and two dogs, remained, occupied till Jan. 30 in establishing a base camp in the barrier, seven miles east-southeast of Hut Point. Owing to the heavy weights

treat hurriedly with the gravest anxiety for our companions. My fears were confirmed when Wilson, who had traveled over land, reported having seen with glasses ponies drift on the ice. An hour later Crean and I set off immediately to the west. Working around the bay we approached the barrier edge, and at 4 p. m. by good fortune discovered the missing party on a pack which had been drifting north-west and had temporarily stopped, owing to the wind subsiding. With Alpine ropes the men were rescued with difficulty.

Worth though the night we succeeded in saving the sledges and their loads, but could do nothing for the ponies, which were only thirty yards away. At 4 a. m. the pack began to move again. We left the barrier with our nose bags and reser till 8 a. m., when the pack was again stationary. We made desperate efforts to save them. Bowers and I risked a long detour over the pack and led the animals over many jumps, while the remainder of the party went to the lower part of the barrier. The edges of the floes were high above water and very uneven. The ponies hung about within a few yards. The ponies falling at the jump were terribly lost. Only one pony, however, passed through. The pack was moving again as we left it and drifted clear to the north. On March 4 we ascended hills east of Castle Rock, and on the 5th the party with the two remaining ponies and the dog teams was safely housed at Hut Point. By this time we lost three of our strongest ponies. This was a severe blow to the expedition, but not enough to discourage it; the remaining animals could be preserved.

A heavy swell which caused this disaster, broke more than ten miles of sea ice, large fragments from the barrier and two miles and a half of the tongue, a feature which had remained otherwise unchanged since discovery. The snow was packed in and completely filled with hard snow, the windows broken and the door unhinged. With much labor we cleared and repaired it. It then afforded good shelter. While forced to wait for the sea breeze to blow over, we settled down to a very primitive life. We discarded fragments of metal we constructed an excellent blubber stove and several bladders which were almost entirely on seal meat. Seals could only be obtained at a distance of seven miles and were some of the best, but the supply never failed entirely, thanks to the ingenuity shown by my companions in improvising instruments with the slenderest resources. With splendid health we were quite comfortable and enjoyed the luxury of a box of old magazines.

On March 15, the Western Geographical party returned, bringing out total sixteen persons. This party had been six weeks, making a close survey of the bay, valley, lower ferrar, and the Scott glacier regions, thus completing an important part of our plan for the geological survey for the coast.

On March 17, Lieutenant Evans led a party to Corner Camp, completing the depot arrangements for the winter season. The temperature at the barrier had already fallen to minus 40 degrees. Throughout the month ice continued to form over the sea but strong winds quickly drove it out. After March 25, the ice remained fast in the sheltered bays but continued to drive out of sound. Huge land-ice falls on the southwest slopes of Mount Erebus prevented any possibility of returning to Cape Evans by land, but with the freezing of the bay I decided to make an attempt to reach the station, partly by land and partly by sea ice.

With eight companions I started on April 1, and, although caught by a storm on sea ice, we reached Cape Evans early on the 13th. We found the station, which had been under Simpson's charge, in excellent order and arrangements for comfort remarkably perfect. Numerous self-recording instruments were in full operation and all records complete to date. All the dogs were good except the loss of one named Cortes, which died before we left. During our absence there had been much wind, the mean velocity for two months being twenty-four miles per hour. For nineteen per cent of the whole time, the wind had been from the east-northeast, a feature pointed to an exceptionally severe season.

On April 17 I returned to Hut Point with a fresh sledge party carrying supplies and stores. As it was impossible for the animals to travel on the route taken, I left Mears and five others and a crew of those at Hut Point and again returned to Cape Evans on April 30. Sea ice continued to drive out of Macmurdo Sound until the week in May. It was not until May 13, three weeks after the sun had gone, that the animals left Hut Point and safely returned to the main station. The sound froze solid in May and later in the pack ice extended to an unappreciated distance northward. After the return of the depot party we settled down comfortably in our winter hut, its arrangements for lighting, heating, cooking and ventilation being eminently satisfactory. A comfortable table had been built for the ponies and some arrangements improvised for the dogs during the four winter months. The temperature at the station was rarely below minus 40 degrees, at lowest minus 60 degrees. The wind sometimes blew hard with the temperature minus 40 degrees. Everyone was fully occupied with station and scientific work, exercising animals, etc. A series of lectures was organized and football was played to within a month of midwinter. Frequent visits were made to the Erebus and Hut Point. The animals steadily improved in condition. On June 27, middle winter, Lieutenant Bowers and I started on sledge journey to the Crozier to observe the incubation of Emperor penguins at their rookery. Very heavy surface ice, which forced the party to relay work during the main part and a fortnight was taken on the outward journey. The temperature was seldom above minus 60 degrees and often below minus 70 degrees, the lowest observed being a sliding thermometer being minus 77 degrees. Behind a land ridge on the slopes of Mount Terror the party camped three days in building a stone hut which they roofed with canvas from their own stores. The men had great difficulty in crossing the huge barrier, pressure ridges in the dim snow twilight reaching the rookery. They were successful at a second attempt. They found comparatively few birds at the rookery, but these had begun to lay their eggs at this early date. For some eggs at different stages of development were secured which should give considerable information concerning the embryology of this interesting bird.

The same night a violent gale commenced and the ridge proved inadequate shelter from the hurricane gusts which whirled down on the tent and other carefully secured articles were blown away, and after straining for fourteen hours the roof of the hut flew to ribbons. For thirty hours the travelers were confined in their frozen sleeping beds, half buried beneath snow and rock debris. Forty-eight hours elapsed before the wind decreased, and they were able to get a meal. Searching for fuel they were fortunate in finding the missing tent between some moraine boulders, practically uninjured by the state of their equipment now forced them to turn homeward. On the return journey they were held for two days by another storm after which the temperature fell and remained below minus 60 degrees. The party returned after five absences in ice and suffering from want of sleep, but otherwise well.

Having regard to the darkness and extreme temperatures this first winter journey in the antarctic regions was a remarkable feat of endurance. It also shows the extraordinarily severe conditions that obtain on the great snow plain barrier during the winter season. Since the return of the sun in August, considerable increase of wind has been recorded, and temperatures have remained as moderate in spring as in winter. At intervals since the Mears and Mimminner with dog teams, made their headquarters at Hut Point, they have been leaving for that depot in splendid form. At intervals since their arrival, however, some obscure disease has robbed us of four excellent dogs. In every case the dogs, after appearing vigorously healthy, but died in a few hours. It is thought the cause

must be some minute bread worm entering the brain.

The Antarctic Telephone Lines. At the month's telephone communication was established with Hut Point through fifteen miles of wire. This was most useful for reporting the number parties, pending changes of weather. Lieutenant Evans, Grant and Ford traveled to Corner Camp to rebuild cairns. They experienced temperatures between minus 40 and 60 degrees. Ford's hands were badly frost-bitten but are now recovering rapidly. With the return of the depot party, the ascending Ferrar Glacier. We found ice streams planted by Wright that had frozen months. Later, forty-five miles northwest of our stations, we found a glacier tongue broken in March with the forge depot left by Campbell intact.

Owing to work at the station and the need of increasing exercise for the ponies we have been unable to undertake the western geological party, consisting of Taylor, Debenham, Grant and Ford, in a few days for Granite Harbour. All plans and preparations for the southern party are now complete and the remaining ponies have decided not to expose them to great cold. We shall therefore start later than originally intended.

The motor sledge party, consisting of Lieutenant Evans, Bay, Lashley, and Cooper started five days ago. On motor sledges, dragging fuel and forage. The motors experienced unexpected trouble at a place where the ice was very thinly covered with snow, but were last seen going well on the surface of the glacier beyond the base camp of last season. The party consisted of five men and two ponies, Oats, Bowers, Cherry, Garrard, Robinson, Wright, Evans, Crean and Kohlsaat. The success of the party, the motor sleds were worked with full loads and easy marches to One-Ton Camp and with such progress that the depot party of dog teams starting will reach Hut Point on the 13th and help to advance loads. The depot party will get thirty units of food to the foot of Beardmore Glacier, a unit being a week's provisions for four men. Then with three divisions of four men and two ponies, I will advance to the required distance. If the depot party is unable to get to the foot of the glacier, the remaining ponies are unreliable and one doubtful. The motor sleds are in excellent form. Officers and men are in splendid health and eager to go forward.

There is no doubt that the weather there is an obvious chance that the most advanced southerly party will be able to reach the station before we are forced to quit the Sound. Under these conditions, having regard to the scientific work done and facilities offered, the party is well equipped to maintain the station for a second year. The majority of the depot party will probably be sent to transport provided. I shall greatly regret the departure of any member, as they have lived in the happiest social accord.

Ponting probably returns with a large number of men and animals to which a second year might add little of importance. Owing to Ponting, the photographic results of the expedition are remarkably good and our Pole life. Plans arranged for the scientific work of the expedition have succeeded so far almost in their entirety.

November 24, latitude 81, 35 S; we left Hut Point on the evening of November 2, having decided to march by night and rest during the day to give the ponies the benefit of moderate temperatures. We reached Corner Camp this morning. Traveling south by the abandoned tracks of all our motor sleds, then found the machines abandoned. The party had proceeded on foot, some of the sleds being reached by blizzard on the 11th, but the whole party proceeded in company. A day's rest was given the animals at the depot camp, which was left on the 17th. Having regard to the weight of the loads, the heavy surfaces and the number of animals, it was necessary to march fifteen miles only every night. This distance has been maintained throughout the winter, and we have foreseen it should be continued. The ponies are going very steadily and keeping in good condition remarkably well. The first pony has been shot for expediency but could have traveled further. The animals have ten pounds of a special kind of oil cake given daily. We are hopeful of getting the men's food supply to the glacier, according to the provisions of the depot, but should be a day or two later than anticipated.

The depot party is now waiting at latitude 80 1/2. Two of their number now leave us. The sole cause of the abandonment of the depot is the heating of the air-cooled engines. Time did not permit of the defects being taken in hand. A system of propulsion of the motors proved entirely satisfactory. Considering inadequate trial, their success has been remarkable. Wilson, Bowers and I have secured a reliable tractor could be constructed that would travel anywhere in this region and save the sacrifice of animals. We are building snow cairns at intervals of four miles to guide the homeward parties, and leaving a week at One-Ton Camp, but has no comparative good since. The greater number of the ponies have been dragging over 650 pounds.

December 10, latitude 83 degrees 15 minutes; After the return of the depot party from latitude 81 degrees 45 minutes we pushed steadily south, hopeful for better weather conditions. A severe storm destroyed at latitude 82 degrees 10 minutes, a third at latitude 82 degrees 45 minutes, and a fourth at latitude 83 degrees. None of these animals were exhausted but were sacrificed to lighten loads and to save the motor sleds. As we progressed the weather grew worse and storms were frequent, the sky continually under a heavy, low, overcast sky. Under these circumstances it was most difficult to keep a straight course and maintain steady marches. The ponies were not able to pull splintered, the excellent condition they retained under severe work I attribute entirely to the care of the depot party.

In spite of delays we reached latitude 82 degrees 24 minutes within twenty-four hours. The weather was not so good as we had hoped. We could have reached the glacier with five ponies on the following day, but only with three. The wind was very violent at times, the prodigious amount of snow fell, and we had to stop only with infinite difficulty. The temperature rose to 3 degrees, the snow melting on our equipment and continually soaking everything with the water. No such progress has hitherto been recorded in these regions.

Hard Work in the Deep Snow. On the 9th, after the storm, eighteen inches of snow covered the original snow surface. We could not have advanced at all had not the leading pony worn snowshoes. The men had to dig their feet out of the snow without a meal to go eight miles. At the first halt the ponies were destroyed. The dogs were not so helped. Today we have come through the pass and descending on Beardmore Glacier, but only with infinite difficulty and after twelve hours' hard work. The soft snow brought by the storm continued over the pass. Men on foot sank to their knees and sledges sank to their crossbars continually. The dogs have given some help, but could only be lightly laden on such a surface. I send this note by returning to the depot. The party is very fit and cannot keep up the hours which we

have been working. The storm has already cost us five days. Its effects may yet delay us further, which would be a serious matter. Otherwise everything has worked as planned. We hope to find better conditions as we advance up the glacier. We are necessarily dependent on the weather and the season thus far has been very unpromising.

Dec. 21 Latitude 85 Degrees 7 Minutes South, Longitude 163 Degrees 4 Minutes East, Height About 6,500 Feet. Four of the eight men and twelve ponies of the depot party, which were filled with terribly soft snow. Men on foot sank to the knee at each step. The ponies were unable to advance had we not pulled on skis. As it was the runner surface of the sledges proved inadequate. They frequently sank to crossbars, requiring to be extracted with standing pulleys. Owing to the soft snow, scarcely advancing five miles a day, although working ten to twelve hours. The depot party, which camp and load sledges on such a surface. On the fifth day the surface was so soft that the ponies were unable to push on still pulling on the sledges. We did not come abreast of Cloudbreaker until the 7th, so that the snow cost us a week's advance.

Since the 15th we have been able to make very good marches, working twelve hours a day, and averaging twenty miles per day. By program I arranged to push on from the 35th parallel to the upper glacier depot, which provisions, but I hoped to reserve a margin over this. As we stand we are only a few miles from the depot. Program and should have a good chance of getting through. The weather continued satisfactory. We had to march without sight of land on occasions. We are getting intermittent fog in this most overcast part of the glacier. Everybody is in the best of health and spirits.

It has been difficult to select the returning party of four who carries this note. Our position constitutes a most hazardous one. Complete depots have been established on the homeward route. The track of the depot party, marked with snow cairns. The members going are Scott, Lieut. Evans, Wilson, Bowers, Oats, Lashley, Petty Officer Evans and Crean.

Jan. 3, 1912, Latitude 87 Minutes, 32 Degrees, Height 9,800 Feet.—After leaving the upper glacier depot, west of Mount Darwin, I steered southwest two days. This did not keep us clear of pressure ridges and crevasses, which occurred frequently at first and gave us trouble, but we rose rapidly in altitude. The advance party of four were more snow covered than further eastward. The advantage of this position was that the wind was blowing from the north and the arm of the ice sheet. Since leaving the depot our marches were distant from the depot station miles a day. On Christmas day we were close up to the 86th parallel and the prospect of Christmas gave me an excellent march, but the effort was not so hard as the day before. The surface grew more difficult. On New Year's eve in latitude 89 degrees 55 minutes we deposited our sledges with new short runners, which remarkable piece of work under the most adverse conditions. Although it cost us nearly a day's march, we were able to keep up our average and we are now within 150 miles of the Pole.

I am going forward with a party of five men, sending three back under the command of Lieut. Evans, and descriptions of the advance party are: Scott, R. N.; Dr. Wilson, S. C.; Lieut. Evans, R. N.; Petty Officer Evans, R. N.; Lieut. Bowers, Royal Indian commissary officer, Petty Officer Evans, R. N. In charge of the ponies and equipment.

The advance guard goes forward with the depot party, the most prospects of success good, providing the weather holds and no unforeseen obstacles are met. It is most difficult to choose the advance party, as everyone was fit and able to go forward. The depot party, however, is much disappointed. Everyone has worked his hardest. The weather on the plateau has been very good, but the temperatures are low now, about minus 20 degrees, and the wind is constant; however, we are excellently equipped for such conditions and the wind and snow improve our surface and so far have worked out very satisfactorily. It is more than probable that no further news will be received from us until our return must necessarily be late.

Signed Robert F. Scott. Lieut. Pennell expressed the most confidence in the ultimate success of Capt. Scott and his party and declared that the depot party would be performed by the expedition was of an extremely valuable character. In addition to the southern party, the Terra Nova was compelled, owing to the bad ice conditions, to leave behind Lieut. Evans and his party, who were sent to the Drygalski Barrier and thence sledged into the interior. Both parties, however, were able to return by the emergency, says the commander of the Terra Nova, and no alarm need be felt on this account. The geological expedition of the depot party produced good results, coal and fossils which latter have not been discovered before being found. The health of the members of the expedition is excellent, the only exception being Capt. Evans, who is recovering from a severe cold. The Terra Nova returns south in November next.

ROBERT F. SCOTT.

## OXFORD THE WINNER.

In the Annual Race over the Course at Putney, England.

Putney, England.—Oxford won with the greatest ease the sixty-ninth annual boat race between eight-oared crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge over the usual course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The Dark Blues finished six lengths ahead of their rivals.

## La Crosse Boy a Prisoner.

La Crosse, Wis.—A letter, smuggled through the revolutionary lines at Lluvia de Oro, Chihuahua, Mexico, written by Harry Conklin to his mother, Mary Conklin of this city, declares that Conklin and a party of Americans are held captive there by a band of about 300 Mexican bandits, and that their lives are in momentary danger. The letter was dated March 19 and some fear is expressed for the safety of the Americans.

Lluvia is a small mining settlement of Americans.

## "Wets" Claim Victory.

Detroit, Mich.—Michigan's city county elections were featured by a bitter contest in the 25 counties where local option was voted on. When the final returns were in the saloon forces claimed a victory. Of seven "wet" counties that voted on the question only two went "dry." They were Mecosta and Wexford. Among the 18 "dry" counties were the saloon issue was at stake six turned to the "wet" column, as follows: Arenac, Ingham, Lapeer, Ogemaw, Otsego and Presque Isle.

## Remarkable Bible Verses.

The eighth verse of the third chapter of Zephaniah contains every letter, including the initials, of the Hebrew language, while one will find in the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra every letter of the English alphabet except j. The verse reads as follows: "And I, even I, Axtaxerxes the King, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."—Youth's World.

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## Incident of Traffic.

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