

### AMUNDSEN TELLS STORY OF VICTORY

Mighty Barriers Crossed and Difficulties Surmounted in Polar Journey.

ALL ARE WELL ON RETURN

Five Men in Party of Final Discovery, Three Being Detached for Explorations Elsewhere. Flag of Norway Raised.

#### HISTORY REPEATED IN DISPUTE OVER DISCOVERY OF POLE.

**The North Pole.**  
September 1, 1911—Lieutenant Commander Robert Peary, U. S. Navy, announced that he had discovered the North Pole April 9, 1909. His claim was supported by the National Geographic Society October, 1909.

**The South Pole.**  
March 6, 1912—Lieutenant Robert Scott, U. S. Navy, announced that he had discovered the South Pole August 16, 1911. His claim was supported by the National Geographic Society October, 1911.



CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN AND THE FRAM.

able to eat, we started again on the 24th, with the temperature steadily between minus 35 and 20 degrees Fahrenheit and 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

**Animals Eager to Travel.**  
From the start it was the intention of the expedition to travel by dogs, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 50 degrees south we began to hold snow sleds of a dog's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 51 degrees and stopped there one day and the dogs fed as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 52 degrees on the 31st of November, where the dogs for the last time were all they wanted to eat. On the 1st of December we started with a daily march of 35 kilometers.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

**Everything Goes Like a Dream.**  
The trip from 52 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip—excellent ground, fine sledging and an even temperature. Everything went like a dream.

On the 9th we sighted South Victoria Land and the continuation of the mountain range, which, according to the expedition mentioned in his chart as ranging toward the southeast to the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached the summit of a low mountain in the south-westerly direction—probably a continuation of King Edward VII Land.

On the 11th we reached 53 degrees, where we established a depot, on the 14th we were at 55 degrees, where also we made a depot.

**High Barrier Approached.**  
From our winter quarters, Fram 18, 42 degrees 25 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the 17th of November, at 53 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and sea were connected. The ice was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in undulations to about 200 feet, some few big crevasses indicated the dotted boundary.

Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for 49 days on sledges and leaving 45 days provisions on the spot. The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height from 2000 to 3000 feet, but several others farther south were 15,000 feet or more.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task—light steps and well-filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Farther up we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness 24 dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our ski.

**Glaciers Surmounted.**  
Some big crevasses forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, excepting a height of 4500 feet. The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Ael Nibberg's Glacier," which descended farther south.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevasses.

These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, leaving a distance of about 1500 kilometers in the last day's very hard work. The day 25 kilometers, the ascent being 5600 feet—a most incredible record.

It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast island plateau.

We camped that night at a height of 16,000 feet. Here we had to kill 24 of our brave companions and keep 18—six for each of our three sledges.

We stopped here three days on account of bad weather. Tired of this, we set out on the 23rd of November. On the 24th, in a furious blizzard and in a dense snowdrift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that contrary to expectations, we were going fast downhill. The hypsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet.

**Plateau is Attained.**  
From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "Olengstad," a big snow cone 13,000 feet high. The glacier was broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevasses seemed to stop us from going farther, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 1500 kilometers, in the last day's very hard work ran this day 25 kilometers, the ascent being 5600 feet—a most incredible record.

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**Mountains Appear, Then Vanish.**  
We continued our march the next day

in a gale and a dense snowdrift and our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing. We reached that day 80 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 300 feet. On the next day it was stilling. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off—only for a moment—and then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift.

On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south in a south-easterly direction. Of the western part of it, no more was to be had. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's Glacier," a depot for six days was established, at 82.31 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8000 feet above sea level.

**Extent of Barrier Determined.**  
Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross Barrier and the discovery of the continuation of South Victoria Land and probably King Edward VII Land with their continuation in the night mountain range, toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in probability continue across the Antarctic Continent. The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 550 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range."

The expedition to King Edward VII Land under the command of Lieutenant Prentiss has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the Barrier done by the Prentiss party is of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII and South Victoria Land is being brought home.

# Down Go Piano Prices

## We're Up Against It

A Carload Sold Already—Balance Will Surely Go in Next Few Days

# \$400 Pianos for \$246

\$5.00 Down—\$5.00 Month

### Stop! Read! Act!



Since our first announcement Sunday a carload of these pianos have been snapped up. That fact alone proves that this is an opportunity extraordinary. In a nutshell, we're in a fix. We've received notice from the railroad company that two carloads of pianos arrived and must be unloaded at once. This is a shipment that has been delayed over two months. Our present quarters are crowded to the limit right now. What to do with these two carloads is a problem. There is only one thing to do and that is to sell and sell quickly. To do this we fully realize that we must make prices and terms never before dreamed of.

These pianos are from one of America's largest and finest factories. They are strictly high grade in every respect. Beautiful tone—easy action—superior case designs and mottled mahogany, burled walnut and genuine quarter-sawn oak—and fully guaranteed for 10 years.

Never before have they sold for less than \$400 anywhere. But we must do business quickly. Prices and terms have been lost sight of. We're not going to ask you \$325 or \$300 or even \$275. Take your choice for only \$246. Pay \$5 down and \$5 a month.

Did you ever hear of such low prices before? Did you ever hear of such low terms before? Our loss is your gain. These prices and terms should do the business.

Remember one carload sold since Monday. The balance will surely go in the next few days. You must act quickly.

### Bush & Lane Piano Co.

355 Washington St. Majestic Theatre Building

### ENTOMBED MEN OUT

Narrow Escapes of Miners in Gas Explosion.

### RESCUED TELL OF TRAGEDY

Frightfully Mutilated Body of One of Seven Victims Blown Clear Out of Level Into Main Slope in Collieries Mine.

ENTOMBED MEN OUT—(Continued from page 1.)

### BANKER STAYS IN PRISON

Governor Hay Declines Executive Clemency in Boone's Case.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 8.—H. M. Boone, convicted in Whitman County of larceny by embezzlement for the wrecking of the Palouse State Bank of Palouse, must serve from one to 34 years in the State Penitentiary, as Governor Hay today denied Boone's petition for a pardon.

### Jury Finds Hughes Not Guilty.

Thomas Hughes, accused of contributing to the delinquency of Ethel Fox, a girl around whom many charges against men have revolved, was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Gantenbein's department of the Circuit Court yesterday.

### O. A. C. Graduates Honored.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, March 8.—(Special.)—Roblanth Pande, a member of the class of 1910 at the Oregon Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant director of agriculture in the big silk gardens at Jamun, Kashmir State, India, according to news just received by Dean Cordley, of the agricultural department.

### T. R. Reports Again for Jury Duty.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Theodore Roosevelt made his fourth trip to Mincola courthouse today to report as a juror for jury duty. He was excused again, however, and came to New York to his editorial office. He had nothing to say on politics.

### CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 8.

Rejoicings over Captain Amundsen's success in reaching the South Pole are widespread over Norway today. The feeling was voiced in the Storting by the President, Frederik Konow who said, amid cheers from the members:

### CONGRATULATIONS FIRST ORDER IN NORWEGIAN LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The Storting then telegraphed greetings, and thanks to Captain Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania.

### OREGON CITY ELKS HOLD DISTINCTION.

OREGON CITY, Ore., March 8.—(Special.)—Henry O'Malley, superintendent of the United States Bureau of Fisheries in Oregon and Washington Fisheries, was elected exalted ruler of the Oregon City lodge of Elks. Mr. O'Malley enjoys the unique distinction of being the only officer of the lodge who occupied all the offices in the lodge from 1907 to 1911. Mr. O'Malley succeeded Dr. Clyde Mount as exalted ruler.

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