

TRAGIC LOSS OF SCOTT PARTY IS SHOCK TO WORLD

Intrepid Captain and Four of His Men Had Reached Pole and Were Returning.

Story of Venture Is Told by Member of First Party.

NEWS of the appalling disaster which caused the death of Captain Robert F. Scott and four of his men recently shocked the world. It brings to mind the interesting story of the great venture into the antarctic regions. Those lost besides Captain Scott were:

Lieutenant E. R. Evans, R. N., second in command of the proposed western party.

Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff, zoologist and artist.

Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, Royal Indian marine.

Captain L. E. G. Oates, in charge of ponies and dogs.

Captain Scott, with his associate party of scientists and big crew of sailors, had been on a far-reaching scientific quest, which included finding the south pole as merely an incidental. The ventures were found dead, the victims of a fierce blizzard which caught them on their return, after having had complete success in reaching the pole. The ship Terra Nova, which had taken the party into the antarctic and had gone to bring it back, discovered the tragedy.

Captain Scott arrived Jan. 18, 1912, at the south pole reached by Roald Amundsen. Amundsen had come to his final halt there one month and one day before. The Norwegian flag which he had planted there was found flying by Captain Scott. Documents found on the bodies of the dead recounted these facts.

This news came to London first in unconfirmed rumors and then in a cablegram from Oamaru, New Zealand, reporting that the Terra Nova had announced her early return by wireless "because of a grave calamity" to the Scott expedition.

In all the history of arctic or antarctic exploration there has been no fatality to equal the death of Captain Scott and his men. Other expeditions have perished from cold, from starvation or shipwreck; the bodies of other scientists have been found emaciated in the snow, and perhaps some of these had discovered the pole they sought, but there is no parallel of a polar hunt swiftly and scientifically accomplished, with accurate records set down, which was cut off at its very termination.

A Continent of Death.

The antarctic has long been known as a continent of death. It has neither the flora nor the fauna of the arctic. An occasional penguin or a migratory seal may be found near the ocean, but the interior has always been a white waste. Captain Scott and his men inhabited the continent longer probably than any other human beings, and it was as if one of the diabolical blizzards which swirl across the high plateaus had determined to exact from them before they could escape the price paid by all other life in its frozen area.

The circumstance is particularly tragic from the fact that Roald Amundsen only a month before had come and gone in weather so exceptionally balmy that the Norwegian was inclined to discount the reports of earlier explorers of the blighting winds of the plateau. That he was somewhat earlier than Scott had something to do with it, but the choice of routes also contributed to the ease of Amundsen's journey.

Captain Scott selected the same route he had taken in his first expedition, 1902-4, and later by Shackleton, pushing up the mountains from McMurdo sound and reaching high altitude early in the march as well as exposing the party to the blizzards almost from first to last.

Report of a Member.

Writing to the London Times on Captain Scott's plans and purposes, Herbert G. Ponting, a member of the original western party, who returned some time ago, denied that Captain Scott was ever in the race for the south pole, but was leading a great scientific expedition and confined his attention to that object. This report from one of the explorers is interesting. It is as follows:

"Since my return to England from the antarctic, having completed my work of illustrating Captain Scott's expedition, I have found that much misapprehension exists in regard to the objects of that enterprise. The popular idea that there has been a race to the south pole is an error. Captain Scott has not been racing, nor has he been engaged upon a mere dash to the pole. He is leading a great scientific expedition—perhaps the greatest ever sent out from England—and the reaching of the south pole was but an incident in the extensive program of work mapped out. To race would have been to jeopardize the success of the main objects of the expedition, and Captain Scott would not allow the presence of a rival in the field to move him from the course which he considered wisest and best.

"Within four months of our departure from New Zealand he had lost nine ponies out of nineteen, nearly half the total transport on which he was chiefly relying. It would be impossible to

overstate the seriousness of this loss. Had two or three more ponies survived it is doubtful whether the main objects of the expedition could ever have been achieved, as in this work success is entirely dependent on the transport of a certain amount of food. It was principally due to this misfortune that Captain Scott did not start on the polar journey till Nov. 1. His original plans provided for leaving Cape Evans on Oct. 1, but October is a very cold and tempestuous month, and to have exposed the remaining transport animals to the additional hardships which this weather would have entailed would have involved too grave a risk. He therefore reluctantly postponed his start for a month. That month probably lost for Captain Scott the honor of being first at the south pole.

Not Engrossed in Polar Quest.
"Among the congratulations to Captain Amundsen on his achievement those of Captain Scott will be the heartiest of all. More than any other man can appreciate what it means to press such an enterprise to success. Captain Scott himself would have welcomed October's hardships, for that is a word I have never heard either him or any member of the landing party use, but he would not allow any



CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT.

really unnecessary exposure and risk to the animals he was dependent on to reach his chance of reaching the desired goal, as failure to get to the pole last season would have meant also the ruin of all this season's plans. He told me that he was much more interested in the work mapped out for this season and considered it of greater geographical importance than reaching the pole.

"When the last supporting party, led by Lieutenant (now Commander) Evans, left Captain Scott on Jan. 4 the polar party were only 145 miles from the goal of their hopes and in excellent health and spirits and were traveling at the rate of fifty miles a day. All being well, the pole should therefore have been reached about Jan. 15 last. Caches of food had been made every sixty miles along the route. There was ample for the explorers to enjoy full rations on the whole return journey. The party were expected back at Hut Point, fifteen miles from Cape Evans, where the Terra Nova was waiting for them, about March 15, but on March 5 the sea was freezing so rapidly that Lieutenant Pennell, then commanding the ship, considered it unwise to remain longer, owing to the hourly increasing risk that the ship would be frozen in. It is unfortunate that we were unable to remain a week or ten days longer, as we should almost certainly have brought back with us the news that Captain Scott had reached the pole about Jan. 15. He and his companions probably returned to winter quarters before the end of March. No further news can be received from him until the Terra Nova again returns from the far south, about the end of next March. The members who accompanied Captain Scott to the pole are Dr. Edward Wilson, Captain L. E. G. Oates, Lieutenant Bowers and Petty Officer Evans.

"Captain Scott has tremendous staying power and any amount of energy of the right kind—the kind that sets a steady pace and keeps it up all day. If love of his work can pull him through we shall hear next year that he has not failed to accomplish all to which he has set his hand."

Captain Scott's Life.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R. N., C. V. O., F. R. G. S., commander of England's most important antarctic expedition, was born at Devonport,

England, on June 6, 1868. After attending school at Stubbington House, Fareham, he entered the royal navy at the age of fourteen. As a cadet on board the training ship Britannia he gained some distinction as one of the cadet captains. When Scott's course on the Britannia was completed he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope naval station. He served for two years as a lieutenant on the Rover, which was in the British Pacific service.

The character of his service qualified him to take a special course of training, and as a four, one and two man in his examinations he had the privilege of choosing the subject in which he wished to specialize. He decided to take up torpedo work, and after qualifying in this he received assignments to one ship after another for eight years. After gaining an extra stripe Lieutenant Scott was appointed as a torpedo lieutenant to H. M. S. Majestic, a battleship of the first class and flagship of the channel squadron. His assignment to the Majestic marked the turning point of his career, for his commanders were Sir H. Stephenson and Prince Louis of Battenberg, two arctic enthusiasts who had served under Sir Leopold McClintock on a North-west passage expedition.

Had to Help Support Family.
About this time it became necessary for Scott to help with the support of his family, and to see what possibilities there were for adding to his lieutenant's salary he went to London. There he met by chance Sir Clements Markham, chairman of the Royal Geographical society, who had previously shown interest in Scott. He suggested to the young lieutenant that he apply for the command of the Discovery, which was then being fitted out to explore the little known antarctic continent.

Scott was chosen from a long list of applicants. He was then twenty-nine years old, healthy, strong and well built. For a year he worked over the provisioning and equipping of his ship and over the selection of his crew and scientific staff. On July 28, 1900, the winter Discovery left the Thames with forty men, prepared for an expedition to last three years if necessary. The ship reached New Zealand after a rough time in the "roaring forties" and thence sailed for the antarctic regions. Two years of hardship resulted in the conquering of 500 miles more of antarctic snow and ice than any of his predecessors covered.

Upon his return to England many honors were bestowed upon him. The admiralty raised him to the rank of captain, making him the youngest captain in the navy, and the late King Edward made him commander of the Victorian Order. Medals were given him by the Royal Geographical society, Royal Scottish Geographical society and American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphia and Antwerp Geographical societies. The story of the expedition was published by Captain Scott in "The Voyage of the Discovery," and the two volumes were widely read.

Gets High Post.
The admiralty allowed him three months in which to give lectures, the hardest task he ever undertook, so Captain Scott said. Returning to service in the navy, he was assigned to the intelligence department of the admiralty.

For six years he continued at his desk, but finally "the call of the ice" could no longer be resisted, and he set out to raise funds for fitting out another expedition. After surmounting many difficulties Captain Scott secured the necessary financial assistance and had his expedition ready to start for his ultimate goal, the south pole.

When Captain Scott sailed he left behind a wife, whom he had married two years before, and an eight-months-old son, Peter, "the image of his father." The little fellow's baby idea of his father was a photograph, which he would hug and cover up, saying, "Keep daddy warm."

When word was received by Mrs. Scott last April that her husband intended to remain longer than at first expected she said: "I am not worried about the captain's safety. On the other hand, I am very glad that he availed himself of the opportunity to remain in the south until the objects of his expedition, which was one of scientific research, are accomplished." Only last week Mrs. Scott sailed with her baby from San Francisco for New Zealand, expecting to greet her husband on his arrival there.

England, on June 6, 1868. After attending school at Stubbington House, Fareham, he entered the royal navy at the age of fourteen. As a cadet on board the training ship Britannia he gained some distinction as one of the cadet captains. When Scott's course on the Britannia was completed he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope naval station. He served for two years as a lieutenant on the Rover, which was in the British Pacific service.

The character of his service qualified him to take a special course of training, and as a four, one and two man in his examinations he had the privilege of choosing the subject in which he wished to specialize. He decided to take up torpedo work, and after qualifying in this he received assignments to one ship after another for eight years. After gaining an extra stripe Lieutenant Scott was appointed as a torpedo lieutenant to H. M. S. Majestic, a battleship of the first class and flagship of the channel squadron. His assignment to the Majestic marked the turning point of his career, for his commanders were Sir H. Stephenson and Prince Louis of Battenberg, two arctic enthusiasts who had served under Sir Leopold McClintock on a North-west passage expedition.

Had to Help Support Family.
About this time it became necessary for Scott to help with the support of his family, and to see what possibilities there were for adding to his lieutenant's salary he went to London. There he met by chance Sir Clements Markham, chairman of the Royal Geographical society, who had previously shown interest in Scott. He suggested to the young lieutenant that he apply for the command of the Discovery, which was then being fitted out to explore the little known antarctic continent.

Scott was chosen from a long list of applicants. He was then twenty-nine years old, healthy, strong and well built. For a year he worked over the provisioning and equipping of his ship and over the selection of his crew and scientific staff. On July 28, 1900, the winter Discovery left the Thames with forty men, prepared for an expedition to last three years if necessary. The ship reached New Zealand after a rough time in the "roaring forties" and thence sailed for the antarctic regions. Two years of hardship resulted in the conquering of 500 miles more of antarctic snow and ice than any of his predecessors covered.

Upon his return to England many honors were bestowed upon him. The admiralty raised him to the rank of captain, making him the youngest captain in the navy, and the late King Edward made him commander of the Victorian Order. Medals were given him by the Royal Geographical society, Royal Scottish Geographical society and American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphia and Antwerp Geographical societies. The story of the expedition was published by Captain Scott in "The Voyage of the Discovery," and the two volumes were widely read.

Gets High Post.
The admiralty allowed him three months in which to give lectures, the hardest task he ever undertook, so Captain Scott said. Returning to service in the navy, he was assigned to the intelligence department of the admiralty.

For six years he continued at his desk, but finally "the call of the ice" could no longer be resisted, and he set out to raise funds for fitting out another expedition. After surmounting many difficulties Captain Scott secured the necessary financial assistance and had his expedition ready to start for his ultimate goal, the south pole.

When Captain Scott sailed he left behind a wife, whom he had married two years before, and an eight-months-old son, Peter, "the image of his father." The little fellow's baby idea of his father was a photograph, which he would hug and cover up, saying, "Keep daddy warm."

When word was received by Mrs. Scott last April that her husband intended to remain longer than at first expected she said: "I am not worried about the captain's safety. On the other hand, I am very glad that he availed himself of the opportunity to remain in the south until the objects of his expedition, which was one of scientific research, are accomplished." Only last week Mrs. Scott sailed with her baby from San Francisco for New Zealand, expecting to greet her husband on his arrival there.

Mrs. Scott is a sculptress, and shortly before the start of the fatal expedition she modeled the captain's clean cut features, his broad shoulders and deep chest. His whole bearing bespoke a man of indomitable energy and courage.

TO USE MUSIC ON PRISONERS.
Danville (Ky.) Authorities Adopt Unique Expedient in Court.

Soft music and prayer will be used in the police court at Danville, Ky., to break down stubborn wills of prisoners. Recently a piano was placed in the courtroom by citizens, and it is the plan of Chief of Police Wood to have soft music played while the accused are testifying and then a dirge when sentence is pronounced.

This method of procedure, it is said, will prove effective with keepers of "blind tigers" and other resorts. Heretofore this class of criminals have proceeded to offend again as soon as released.

Cabinet Set A-sneezing.
The London Express says that the whole cabinet was set sneezing recently by the simultaneous receipts by each minister at the house of commons of suffragette letters containing red pepper.

The more Brother Murnane stirs up the Reed scheme, the worse it looks—and smells.

The report that Governor Wilson, as president, would use his first name, Thomas, is denied.

WILLAMETTE'S DEBATORS PREPARE AGAINST IDAHO

The tryout for the varsity debating team, preparatory to the Willamette-Idaho debate, will be held in the University chapel next Friday evening.

The men who will try out and the order of their appearance, alternating with one of the opposite view, are for the affirmative: Hall, McCaddam, Smith and Stanford Moore; for the negative: Toby, Gleiser, Gilbert, Bain, Ohling and Axley. The system of debate will allow only two men in the room at a time of those who have not appeared on the platform, the speaker and one from the opposite side. The speakers will alternate and will refute the speech of the preceding man. The question will be the same as that in the intercollegiate contest, "Resolved, that the naval policy expressed in the last annual report of ex-Secretary Meyer should be carried on by the United States."

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Kenworthy, A. L. do	12.00
Schindler, A. L. do	5.20
Arthur, Will, do	5.60
Loar, Dr. P. A., do	5.20
Davis, B. H., do	6.00
Wolford, A. G., do	5.20
Storts, Wm., do	5.20
Hyde, Harry, do	7.40
Billye, Wm. J., do	7.40
DeVanev, Addie, do	7.40
Thompson, Walter, do	2.20
Heath, Rev. C. O., do	6.40
Rosenberger, Wm., do	6.40
Hartman, Fred, do	7.20
Winslow, W. C., do	2.20
Goodell, Mrs. W. H., do	7.00
Smith, B. M., do	16.00
Blake, Florence, do	16.00
Touscher, J. Jr., do	9.00
Hofer, Ernest, do	11.00
Downey, Dr. C. H., do	8.80
Pillet, Webster, do	11.00
Pierce, Lester, do	11.00
Kuntz, Peter, do	11.00
Smith, Claud, do	11.00
Osborne, Catherine, do	9.30
Osborne, Frank, do	9.30
Drommond, J. T., do	11.00
Brewer, Dr. C. H., do	5.60
Beauchamp, Dr. H. A., do	5.60
Nelson, Julius, do	2.20
Reasoner, F. H., do	2.20

Justice Court.

Webster, D., justice	9.85
Minto, H. P., constable	8.10
Lewis, John, do	7.50
Sargeant, Florence, witness	3.90
Orth, Anna, do	6.90
Barton, J. E., do	6.70
State vs. Ward.	
Webster, D., justice	5.80
Lewis, John H., constable	2.00
State vs. Weaver & Huffman.	
Webster, D., justice	6.95
Cooper, E. E., constable	1.70
State vs. Westcott.	
Webster, D., justice	5.95
Minto, H. P., constable	12.50
State vs. Schieferdecker.	
Webster, A., justice	5.70
State vs. A. H. Schliendecker.	
S. O. Burkhart, constable	1.70
State vs. Lewis Sines.	
D. Webster, justice	5.20
Wm. Eech, constable	2.70
State vs. Enos Presnall and Levi McCracken.	
Dan Webster, justice	7.95
S. O. Burkhart, constable	2.90
John H. Lewis, attending court	2.75
W. A. Mason, witness	1.96
C. S. Gardiner, do	1.90
Harvey Elgin, do	1.70
State vs. R. Nelson and Eva McCallister.	
Dan Webster, justice	10.25

Try The New Way of Curing Corns

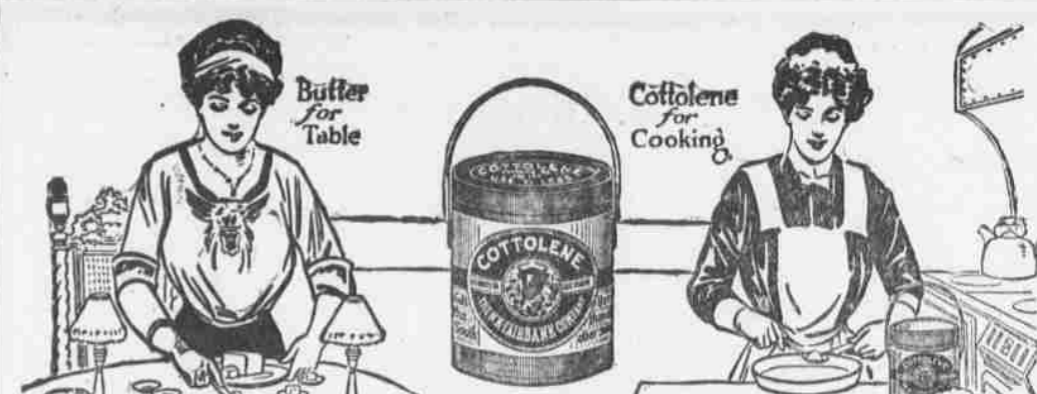
Easy as One, Two, Three; No Fuss, No Pain, by Using "GETS-IT."
Just take two seconds to put a little "GETS-IT" on that corn. That corn is "done for" as sure as the sun rises. The corn shrivels up, vanishes. That's



"When I Think of All the Things I Tried for Corns and Failed, and 'GETS-IT' Got 'em in a Hurry."

the surprise you get by using this new plan corn cure. There's nothing to stick to the stocking or sock; your corn pains stop. You're saved the bother of applying plasters that make the corn bulge out from the core. You're saved salves that eat into the healthy flesh and "pull"; no more fussing with bandages. You don't have to help by picking and dragging out your corns or cutting with knives or razors. "GETS-IT" is safe, painless, stops pain, never hurts healthy flesh. It is guaranteed. Try it on warts, calluses and bunions, too.

"GETS-IT" is sold at all druggists at 25 cents a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.



Cottolene

Cottolene is not for table use, but it is the best cooking fat for all shortening and frying. If you are using butter in your kitchen you are paying at least twice as much as necessary to secure the same results with Cottolene.

Another point of economy about Cottolene—use one-third less than you would of butter or lard

Cottolene is a clean, pure product, and makes wholesome, healthful, digestible food, because it is a vegetable and not an animal fat.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

S. O. Burkhart, constable	2.20	Willamette Sanatorium, care	
Lewis, John H., attending court	5.60	Andrew Bais	77.00
Burkhart, S. O., witness	1.70	Silverton Livery, The, livery	
Thompson, Walter, do	1.70	hiro	7.00
State vs. Pete Laferly.			
Webster, Dan, justice	10.65	Savage, J. C., groceries	12.00
Lewis, John H., constable	4.75	Taylor, Earl S., supt. P. F.	310.45
Hamilton, Ira, serving warrant	1.40	Van Cleave, T. A., meals	5.25
Walworth, C. H., witness	1.70	Election Expenses.	
Perrell, Jesse, do	1.70	Albert, Jos., rent	8.00
Hart, D. E., do	1.70	Barber, M. A., hall rent	5.00
Connell, Jack O., do	1.70	Falls City Lbr Co., rent	5.00
Jordan, Jack, do	1.70	Hayes, T. F., registration	5.00
State vs. J. W. Jefferson.			
Webster, Dan, justice	5.70	Macley Grange No. 293 hall	2.00
Burkhart, S. O., constable	5.90	rent	2.00
State vs. F. A. Jette.			
Webster, Dan, justice	10.65	Giddings, J. D., rent	17.55
Lewis, John H., constable	24.50	Continued	
Reisbach, John, witness	7.10	Tax Rebate Account.	
Mearell, Fred, do	7.10	Brown, Emma M.	Continued
Goodell, Romeo, do	7.10	Overos, Lars	27.50
Pierce, Grace, do	7.10	Disallowed	
Schulz, Harry, do	7.10	Kwong Sing Loui Co	44.25
Schulz, Lee, do	7.10	Continued	
Miller, J. N., do	7.10	Simpson, Wm., err asst	5.90
Goodell, W. H., do	7.10	Continued	
State vs. Chester Huffman.			
Webster, Dan, justice	6.05	Insane Account.	
Eech, Wm., constable	8.90	Zoller, John, livery and fare	10.05
State vs. J. Hedrick.			
Webster, Dan, justice	7.15	Moore, J. G., assignment	10.40
Cooper, E. E., constable	3.90	Rebate of Fees Account.	
Wilant, Roy, witness	1.70	Cox, Mary E., rebate of fees	15.00
Dennett, Harry, do	1.70	County Health Office Account.	
Moyer, Paul, do	1.70	Van Winkle, J. O., att. meeting	8.00
Bocker, Bill, do	1.70	Disallowed	
State vs. Cephas Hornbuckle.			
Webster, D., justice	10.90	The Club Stables, rig	5.00
Cooper, E. E., constable	16.60	The Silverton Livery, livery rig	3.00
Loose, C. P., witness	5.50	School Supt. Expense Acct.	
Farley, Andrew, do	5.50	The Capital Journal, printing	16.50
Ferry, Arthur, do	5.50	notice	16.50
Branch, Andrew, do	5.50	Institute Account.	
Heizel, S. H., do	5.50	Gilliam Stables, livery hire	3.50
Queener, W. H., do	5.50	School Supt. Expense.	
Hornbuckle, J. A., do	5.50	The Stayton Mall, pub. Not. T.	
Tripp, Isaac, do	5.50	Ex	2.50
State vs. Hibbard.			
Eech, Wm., constable	1.70	Duncan, J. F., del. to convy	2.00
State vs. Thompson.			
Webster, Daniel, justice	6.15	The Oregon Messenger, cir. and cards	11.50
Lewis, John H., constable	2.25	Institute Account.	
State vs. Cooper.			
Webster, D., justice	9.00	Kirkpatrick, Earl, att. meeting	6.00
Burkhart, S. O., constable	1.70	Coroner's Expense Account.	
Lewis, John H., do	3.10	Clough, A. M., investigation	.50
Burkhart, S. O., witness	1.70	Clough, A. M., do	8.70
Hamilton, Ira, do	1.70	Clough, A. M., do	9.50
Irvine, S. E., do	1.70	Clough, A. M., do	5.40
State vs. Maxfield.			
Buehheit, Joe J., justice	1.75	Clough, A. M., do	5.20
Zollner, Joe, marshal	5.90	Jail Account.	
State vs. Ruby.			
Spencer, Geo. A., justice	4.55	Ashliman, Louis, rep. w'r pipe	1.85
Hollingsworth, Harold, const.	1.60	Lawrence, J. M., soap	4.40
Mulkey, Wm. P., mkg. jury list	3.00	Spencer Hdw. Co., nec. for jail	3.00
Sims, G. C., do	2.00	Eech, Wm., meals	127.02
Mulkey, C. A., do	2.00	Shaefer, Emil A., rep. truss	