

With Theodore Roosevelt in South America

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 WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—By the time this letter is published ex-President Roosevelt will be about starting upon his expedition into the tropical interior of South America. He will have already visited the civilized sections of the three greatest continents of our sister continent, and will have delivered addresses in Argentina, Chile and Brazil. He will have traveled over the vast coffee plantations about Sao Paulo, will have ridden with the gauchos or cowboys over the pampas of Argentina, and will have hunted the wild American ostriches in the desert of Patagonia. He will have climbed the Andes, have crossed over into the progressive bull moose country of Chile, and have made his way by rail north and south through the shoe string republic. He will, in short, have seen the best in modern progress that South America has to offer, and will be ready for that part of the continent which today is practically as wild as it was when Juan de Solis first made his way up the Juan de Plata, and when Pinson discovered the mouth of the Amazon.

Greatest River Basin.
 South America has the grandest river basins on earth, and it is in the basins of the two largest of them that Mr. Roosevelt is to travel. The whole eastern and central half of the continent is composed of enormous river valleys and plains and plateaus. The Orinoco river, beginning in Venezuela, is longer than from New York to Omaha. It flows north and its head waters are in Brazil, so near those of the Rio Negro that you can carry a canoe across from one stream to the other, and starting in at the Caribbean sea cross Venezuela and Brazil and come out into the Atlantic ocean. The Rio Negro enters the Amazon a thousand miles from its mouth. It flows in just below the city of Manaus, and its black waters may there be seen moving along side by side with the yellow waters of the Amazon. They flow together for some miles before they mix, and then the black disappears. It is now fifteen years since I went 1,000 miles up the Amazon and entered the mouth of the Rio Negro. The latter is an immense stream, and at its mouth it seems as large as the Amazon itself.

There are high bluffs lining the banks and a little farther up the stream is a succession of lakes, some of which are from twenty to thirty miles wide. The waters of the Rio Negro are as black as your hat, while those of the Amazon are as yellow as those of the muddy Missouri. I remember that our steamer cut the joining of the waters, so that you could look down over one side of the vessel into a stream of pitch and on the other into one of pale gold.

Long Trip by Water.
 It is not far from the mouth of the Rio Negro that the Madeira flows into the Amazon, and one can go up that river during the rainy season about as far as from New Orleans to St. Louis. This is to the falls of San Antonio. By taking a boat around the falls he could go into the Beni and Mamore, two of the branches which reach to Bolivia, and by a short portage from the Mamore get into the Pico-mayo, which flows into the Parana system. I have seen the Pico-mayo where it enters the Parana river in the Gran Chaco, some distance above the Argentine boundary, and have traveled up the Parana almost to the plateau of Mato Grosso, where rises the Tapajós river, another tributary of the Amazon, which is about 1,300 miles long. I passed the mouth of the Tapajós when I traveled up the Amazon in 1882. It is about 500 miles from Para and about an equal distance from Manaus and the mouth of the Rio Negro.

How Roosevelt May Travel.
 It has not been reported as yet which of these courses ex-President Roosevelt will take in making his way from the Parana system to that of the Amazon. He might go up the Parana and Para rivers and enter the Pico-mayo, but it is more probable that he will travel up the Parana river to its source and thence trek across country and go into Tapajós and float down that stream for 1,300 miles into the mighty "Mother of Waters." He can go almost to the source of the Tapajós by the Parana system, and can reach Cuyaba, Brazil, which is not far from there, by stream. That town is just about as high above sea level as the surface of Lake Superior, and there are comfortable steamers which go about 1,100 miles north from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and smaller boats which run from there on to Cuyaba. Above Cuyaba the Parana narrows, but it can be navigated by canoes for a distance of 150 miles farther.

ECZEMA SPREAD ALL OVER BODY

Began on Cheeks With Pimples, Itched Badly. Caused Disfigurement. Had to Put Mittens on Him. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eczema Left Him.

Rosbury, Ohio.—"When my little boy was two weeks old he began breaking out on his cheeks. The eczema began just with pimples and they seemed to itch so badly he would scratch his face and cause a matter to run. Whenever that matter would touch, it would cause another pimple until it spread all over his body. It caused disfigurement while it lasted. He had fifteen places on one arm and his head had several. The deepest places on his cheeks were as large as a silver dollar on each side. He was so restless at night we had to put mittens on him to keep him from scratching them with his finger nails. He could not sleep because I put those mittens on which would not allow him to scratch and then he would wake up and be cross. If he got a little too warm at night it seemed to hurt badly.

"We tried a treatment and he didn't get any better. He had the eczema about three weeks when we began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed him at night with the Cuticura Soap and spread the Cuticura Ointment on and the eczema left." (Signed) Mrs. John White, Mar. 19, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexioned, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 25-p. Book on the skin and scalp. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. T, Boston.

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.



SAVAGES OF THE TAPAJÓS

I am told there are many rapids, however, and that portage will have to be made around some of them. The town of Diamantina is not far from Cuyaba, and it will probably be at that place that the Roosevelt party will cross to the head waters of the Tapajós.

Valley of the Tapajós.
 The Tapajós has a branch, called the Arinos, which rises near there. Roosevelt and his party will go down the Arinos into the Alto-Tapajós and will have to carry their boats around the rapids and cataracts at Maranhao Grande, after which they can get large vessels which will take them down the broad and deep stream which leads from there into the Amazon at the town of Santarem.

The valley of the Tapajós is very picturesque. It has high bluffs along the lower rivers, but they disappear within a few miles of the Amazon, and one comes out, as it were, into a great flowing inland sea which extends from there to the ocean. A few miles above Santarem is the narrowest part of the lower Amazon. This is at the town of Obidos. I remember when I went up the great river that we were often out of sight of land and we reached Obidos, and that the channel there narrowed to about a mile. The waters below were peaceful and smooth flowing. At Obidos the great stream swept through with enormous force, and the captain told me the river at that point was 240 feet deep. When we stopped at Obidos we could not rely upon the ship's anchor to hold us, and our boat was tied by cables to the trees on the banks. Obidos is a rubber settlement, with cacao plantations nearby.

Difference in Travel.
 I envy ex-President Roosevelt his power to take a comfortable trip down the Tapajós or perhaps by the Pico-mayo, into the Madeira. I have traveled somewhat in the interior of the Amazon basin and think it is quite as interesting as the highlands of Central Africa, through which region I went a year or so before ex-President Roosevelt and his expedition landed at Mombasa. I visited the same region in that country through which he traveled, but I did not have the great relief, with mosquito-proof tents and doctors and scientists and comforts galore.

This expedition is to be a scientific one, and it will probably add greatly to our knowledge of the wilds of South America, and to the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, to which the beasts, birds and reptiles captured are to be given. He will have a chance to shoot tapir all the way from Paraguay to Brazil and will probably bring back many specimens of the collared peccary, which is found almost everywhere in South America. The peccary is a kind of wild hog, which when grown is about three feet in length. It is of a dark gray color and the collared variety has a white band extending across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. It goes about in herds or droves and is not difficult to shoot. We have some tapirs in Panama and they are found in many parts of the Amazon and Parana basins. I saw some during my travels in South America. They make me think of a cross between a hog and a pony. They are usually found in the forests and in the lowlands near the rivers. They like to bathe and run for the water when attacked. They are not at all dangerous.

Pleasant Companions.
 And then the alligators and turtles. There are alligators almost everywhere in the Rio de la Plata system. I had a shot at a score or so during my trip up the Parana river, and I saw some on the Amazon, although that stream is so large that one only comes into sight of them when near the shore or on the banks. There are also sea porpoises in the Amazon and its branches. There are snakes of enormous size and all kinds of fishes, from the great cowfish to the sardine. Those rivers are the homes of big turtles, which lay vast quantities of eggs on the banks. The natives collect the eggs and stack them up in piles like the cannon balls in a navy yard. Some of the piles are twenty feet in diameter and three times as high as a man. Later the eggs are thrown into canoes and broken with sticks in order to make turtle-egg butter. When a canoe is half full of these broken eggs, water is poured in and the whole is left out in the heat of the tropical sun. After a short time the oily matter of the eggs rises to the surface, when it is skimmed off and clarified. It then looks like butter and is used as such by the Indians and some of the other natives. It is said that several hundred millions of turtle eggs are thus gathered every year in the Amazon basin.

Trip of the Parana.
 But come with me and let us take a trip up the Parana system from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, between Uruguay and Argentina, and on through Paraguay to where former President Roosevelt will leave the river, in Mato Grosso, Brazil. We shall start at Buenos Aires. It is a city bigger than Philadelphia, and it has as fine buildings as Chicago. Our steamer is a side-wheeler and it will take us more than 1,300 miles up the stream.

During our first day's voyage we steam past the mouth of the Uruguay river and then go into the Parana. The word Parana means "the mother of the sea," and this river system drains a large part of eastern South America. We sail up it



A BEAUTY FROM THE AMAZON

to where the Parana flows in, as far as from New York to Cleveland. This part of the stream is from one to three miles in width and it carries a great volume of water. It has the whole of the Parana system, as well as that of the upper Parana, which flows about 1,000 miles through Brazil before it reaches the mouth of the Parana. It is one of the branches of this part of the Parana that lie the Niagara Falls of South America. They are far in the interior, but they can be reached, and it is probable that ex-President Roosevelt will go to them. The falls are wider than either the Zambesi falls or Niagara, and the river makes a leap which is thirty or forty feet more than that of Niagara Falls, and it is said that the spectacle is equally grand.

All the way up the Parana to the Paraguay we pass floating islands. The floods tear the vegetation away from the banks and great masses of grass and trees float down stream. Sometimes one sees an alligator lying on the shores of one of these islands, and wild animals are often carried on them out of the wilds into the regions of comparatively thick population.

Among the Floating Islands.
 This trip up the Parana takes one northward from the temperate zone, in which Argentina lies, and on into the tropics. The vegetation grows more dense as you go northwest. Great vines and lianas bind together the trees, and as the steamer moves along the banks you can see birds of brilliant plumage, including mocking toucans and shrieking parrots. There are plenty of monkeys almost everywhere in the wilds of Paraguay and Brazil, and so many alligators that I often mistook them for logs lying on the banks of the stream.

After entering the Paraguay you pass frequent orange groves, and at the towns there are piles of oranges lying on the ground near the wharves waiting to be loaded upon the steamers which will take them down to Buenos Aires. In Paraguay the oranges grow wild in the woods, though the trees are probably from seeds which have been dropped by birds.

Interesting Asuncion.
 Ex-President Roosevelt will undoubtedly stop at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. This is a most interesting city of about 20,000, lying right on the bank of the river. It is there that he will change to the smaller steamer which will carry him northward into Mato Grosso, and go on into the wilds. His trip as far as Cuyaba will be over the route traveled by Captain Thomas Page of our navy. He was the first man to take steam launch into that region, and it is now more than fifty years since he made his way from the Atlantic ocean for 1,700 miles up the Parana and Paraguay system. There are now little mail steamers leaving Asuncion twice a month for Cuyaba, and it is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will go north upon one of these.

Work for the Camera.
 Some of the most interesting features of this journey will be the Indian tribes, of which Mr. Roosevelt will bring back many original photographs. The Gran Chaco, which lies on the western side of the river Paraguay, is inhabited almost altogether by savages, some of whom are practically unknown to ethnology. I

was told that the Indians there often go naked from one year's end to the other, and that those of some tribes pull out all the hair on their bodies except that on the head. Indeed, it is said that there is one tribe which has done this for so many ages that it has become naturally hairless. Its people can grow hair upon their heads only. I doubt this. Another tribe is the Tobas, who wear no clothes except when they come in the presence of white people. At home, they often have a blanket about the waist, but they also go about as the sculptors say of their models in "the altogether."

A recent report from the Brazilian rubber region states that some of the Indians there are cannibals, and there are branches of the Amazon upon which the famous head hunters live. The latter Indians are not at all like the head hunters of Formosa and Borneo and such of our savages who inhabit the northern part of the Philippine Islands. They are of a copper color, and have Indian features. They have a way of curing the heads which preserves them forever. The bones of the head are taken out and the skin then so shaped with the hand that it retains its features in life. It is dried and baked, and after this it is, so they claim, practically indestructible. I saw one of these heads in Panama City only two years ago, and I was offered one for \$100 Mexican during my travels in South America in 1898.

There are other Indians in Brazil who wear plugs as big around as the bottom of a tumbler in the lobes of the ears and in the skin of the lower lip, which are gradually stretched for that purpose. Only a small hole is made at first and a stem of glass or wood is inserted. Larger pieces of wood are put in from time to time until the skin and the holes grow into these horrible deformities. This tribe is known as the Botocudo.

The Indians of eastern South America are altogether different from those of the Andes. Their civilization at the time America was discovered compared with that of the Incas as the civilization of darkest Africa compares with that of the United States now. The Incas, after centuries of oppression and practical slavery, have degenerated into hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Indians of the Amazon and the Parana have remained stationary, and the most of the tribes are not much more advanced in this year, 1913, than they were in 1492, when the South American continent was discovered.

M'COLLOUGH TO ADDRESS PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
 Colonel T. W. McCullough, managing editor of The Bee, will address the Omaha Philosophical society this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the society's hall, Nineteenth and Farnam streets. His subject will be the "Function of the Newspaper," a subject for which he is fitted by his practical experience in the editorial ranks. An open discussion will be had after the principal speaker has opened the subject.

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 Every Thin Man or Woman Can Prove It for Themselves by Sending for a Free 50c Package.



"I Wouldn't Look Like That Again for All the World."

Thin people suffer a good deal of embarrassment and ridicule. The plump, well-formed man or woman is a magnet for admiration. You are plump, strong, well-formed, normal; put color in your cheeks, a happy twinkle in your eye and a fine point to your whole body. It keeps you that way. It is the most scientific and effective flesh and strength builder so far known, barring none.

The regular \$1.00 size of Protone is for sale in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 107 So. 16th St.; Owl Drug Co., 324 S. 16th St.; Beaton Drug Co., 151 1/2 Farnam St.; Loyal Pharmacy, 207 No. 16th St.; Bell Drug Co., 151 1/2 Farnam St.

No free packages from druggists.

MAXWELL BREAKS RECORDS

Put on Biggest Individual Advertising in History.
 SPEND \$50,000 AT ONE CRACK
 That Amount Secures a Combined Circulation of Ten Million Copies in Sixty-Five Different Sunday Papers.

That "double truck" at the Maxwell Motor company is publishing today is said by reliable authorities to be the biggest individual advertising campaign ever put out by any concern either in the automobile business or any other.

To spend \$50,000 at one slam requires some nerve—and especially at this time, when bankers are trying to convince manufacturers that the country is in the doldrums of the between-seasons.

That approximately is what the Maxwell company is spending on that two-page ad in newspapers today.

Figures are uninteresting, but these few will prove instructive to the average advertiser. Sixty-five Sunday newspapers are used—from Maine to California, and from Minneapolis to Jacksonville. The combined circulation is 10,000,000—five times as many as was covered by a certain big spread in a weekly of large circulation recently and which ad was then said to have broken all records.

Every large city is covered—and the circulation also embraces such prosperous farmers, dealers and others as may be counted on to buy automobiles.

"I'm a firm believer in the dailies," says E. LaFoy Pelletier, advertising counsel of the Maxwell Motor company, "and I'll stake my reputation on that ad making good. I believe that we've supplied through all other media—and added \$500,000 more to reach more than 2,000,000, and I know of no other class of publications that for the same expenditure, could reach half of the 10,000,000 we will with this ad."

The Way of a Woman.
 Woman Friend-Jack, your wife is unhappy. She says you are less attentive than you used to be. Young-wid—But I'm engrossed in business. I am just getting a toothache. W. F. Fox and she believes that you do think more of your business than you do of her.

Y—Isn't that just the way? The moment fortune begins to flirt with a man his wife gets jealous.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Louise Hackney to Read "Milestones"

Miss Louise Hackney of Chicago, a play reader of considerable prominence throughout the United States, will read "Milestones," the play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knobloflavor, and which has enjoyed a long run of prosperity in the theaters of the larger cities, at the Young Women's Christian association next Monday evening, starting at 8:15 o'clock. The play is a delightful comedy, representing three successive generations of one family, beset by the same

problems in varying aspects in 1860, in 1885 and in 1912.

Miss Hackney has read plays before prominent organizations throughout the United States. She is a favorite at Chautauqua, New York, and she has entertained at audiences comprised of members of the Chicago Federation of Women's clubs and other places. Her recitals are given with a delicacy of touch that insures a real treat, and she possesses a remarkably sweet voice and sympathetic manner and an impeccable method of delivery.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

Eats Freely But Has No Dyspepsia

A Little Pepsin in a Mild Laxative Promptly Corrects a Bad Indigestion.

Fortunate is the one who can eat "anything" without suffering the tortures of dyspepsia, but as few are so fortunate, care should be taken in the matter of diet. Eating slowly, masticating the food thoroughly and taking a short walk after the heavy meal of the day will do much towards assisting digestion. Any grown-up person ought to know the peculiar foods that do not agree, and these should be avoided.

When these common-sense aids fail, the next thing to do is to take a mild digestive tonic with laxative properties, and there is none better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains the greatest of all aids to digestion, good pepsin. It has other ingredients that act mildly on the bowels, which together form a combination for the relief of dyspepsia or indigestion that is unsurpassed.

Its action is to tone and strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that they can again do their work naturally without outside aid, and when that happy moment comes all medicine can be dispensed with. It is the best remedy obtainable for any disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headaches, drowsiness after eating, gas on the stomach, etc. Thousands of users will testify to this, among them Mr. J. W. Goucher, Sittes, Idaho, who for several years had all the worst symptoms of



J. W. GOUCHER
 chronic dyspepsia. Since taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin these have all gone, and although Mr. Goucher says he is 64, he does not look more than 40.

Syrup Pepsin is sure in its results, and a vast improvement over chewing or swallowing tablets and mints, or taking cathartics, salts, etc., all of which are harsh and nauseous and at best do but temporary good. You can obtain Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 419 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

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 Men and Women | Male or Female
 TO EVERY MINISTER | TO EVERY EMPLOYER
 All Denominations | Large or Small

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—BY—

Dr. WM. J. H. BOETCKER

Minister—Lawyer—Author—Traveler—Lecturer

Monday, December 8, Auditorium
 8 O'CLOCK, EVENING. SUBJECT:

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We make extra provisions to handle the Christmas shopping travel, but even so there is always more or less crowding and discomfort on the cars. Shop early and avoid this!

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