

In the Footsteps of Most Civilized Red Race

(Copyright, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

CUZCO, Peru.—Come with me this bright Sunday morning and take a look at the site of the ancient capital of the Incas, that wonderful family of kings who ruled the most of western South America about 400 years ago. Like the ruling dynasties of Japan and China and almost every other great empire on earth, they believed themselves to be descended from the gods. They thought they were the offspring of the sun and they called themselves the sun's children. They had a tradition to how they sprang into existence on one of the islands of Lake Titicaca, and from there marched out onto the Andean plateau and subdued and civilized the then savages. They came here to Cuzco, at the head of a beautiful valley in the heart of the Andes, and established a capital. They gradually conquered the regions about until their empire extended far beyond Quito, in Ecuador, which is 600 or 700 miles south of the Panama canal, to below where the capital of Chile now stands. They had subjects all along the eastern slopes of the Amazon, and the western limits of their rule were the shores of the mighty Pacific. At the time that Columbus came to America, or a little later, when Pizarro, the brutal Spanish butcher general, came to Peru and conquered them, they governed a country as long as the distance between the Arctic ocean and the shores of Lake Erie, a country which was larger than all of the United States east of the Mississippi valley, and which had it been dropped down in Europe, would have more than covered Germany and France, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and the Spanish peninsula.

Devoted, Pious and Peaceful.

At the time they were overthrown by the Spaniards the Incas had divided this country into provinces. They had viceroys and subordinate officials and they had tens of millions of subjects. They had not only subdued the savages, but had civilized them.

The subjects of the Incas were a nation of farmers, mechanics and artisans. They had a religion that recognized the sun as the lord of the world, and their emperor as his ruler on earth. They had temples to the sun, some of which were plated with gold and within which was an image of the sun of pure gold.

The people believed in this religion and they were pious and peaceful. They gave a part of their time to the work for the church and a part for the sick and the widows and orphans. They worked also for the government, and, last of all, for themselves and their families. They worked well, too. They conquered the land; they irrigated the desert, and today you may see the remains of their aqueducts of stone slabs, neatly fitted together, which carried water over millions of acres. They had an aqueduct that was 800 miles long. Their irrigating canals ran not only along the sides of the mountains, but they cut tunnels through them, and as I rode to Cuzco, along the high plateau, I saw thousands of acres of terraces, now gone to ruin and almost a desert, which these people had made to blossom like the rose. Such terraces are seen on the sides of the mountains above almost every Peruvian valley of the plateau and along the west coast. They run up the slopes like so many steps, the earth being held back by stone walls.

Shepherds, Potters and Artisans.

The subjects of the Incas were a nation of shepherds. They had millions of alpacas and llamas and they also used the wool of the vicuñas, which they trapped or shot in the mountains. They were a nation of potters; they made beautiful vessels of clay, and they were also skilled in the working of copper, silver and gold. I have seen here some of the tools which they used in erecting their buildings. They had a way of tempering an alloy of copper and tin so that the tools made of it had an edge like a razor and could work the hardest of stone. Further on in this letter I will describe some of their wonderful walls, which still stand. They are more accurately cut than those of the great buildings at Washington, and blocks weighing tons are fitted together like a mosaic. I have seen stones that are solid blocks twice as high as a man upon horseback and twelve feet in thickness, and have examined buildings that are put together without mortar and fitted more evenly than were the tombs of the Egyptian kings found in the pyramids.

Some of the Remains in Cuzco.

But it would take a large book to describe the wonders of the Inca rule and the many phases of its civilization. In this letter I can show you only some of the remains as they exist here in the city of Cuzco. This city today has only about 30,000 inhabitants. It runs up and down hill at the head of a beautiful valley, situated more than two miles above the sea level in the heart of the Andes. It is at the head of the valley, and, standing upon the hills above it, you can look over a vast expanse of cultivated fields and of irrigated farms. The town

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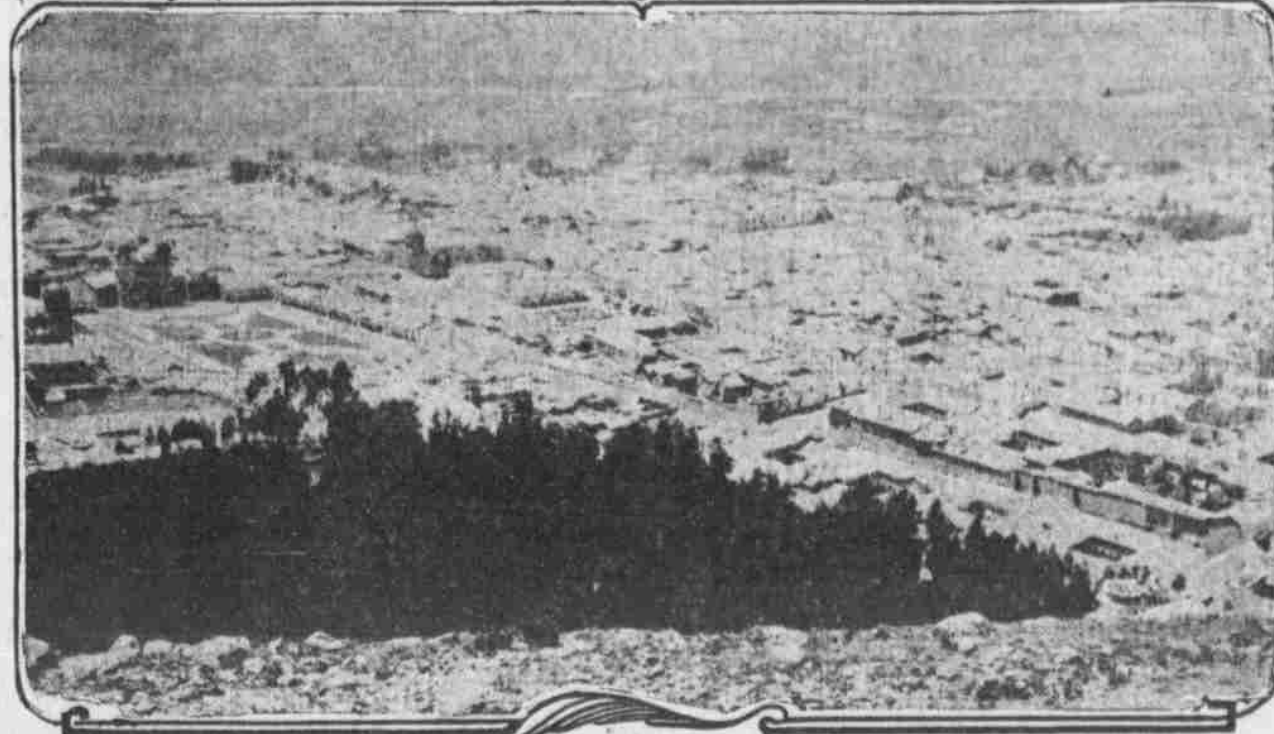
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One of the big blocks of the Inca fortifications. Showing how the Incas built.



View of Cuzco taken from Fort. Bacshuhaman.

is one of two and three-story houses, with walls of bright colors and roofs of red tiles. It has piazzas and gardens, a great market and many comfortable homes.

Its population is made up of Indians and whites and a mixture, the offspring of the two races. It is a Latin-American city, with many Catholic churches and with a civilization much like that of Spain some generations ago. It is nothing like the Cuzco of the past, and you will have to put on the thinking cap of your imagination to realize the difference between the capital of the Incas and the town of today. In the first place, the present Cuzco does not cover one-tenth of the area of the ancient Inca city. The latter contained several hundred thousand inhabitants, and at the height of its fame it may have been as large as the city of Washington.

They are still finding ruins of the ancient buildings far out in the valley, and the remains of some of the structures in Cuzco upon which buildings now stand are of enormous extent. Take the Temple of the Sun, which I visited this afternoon. This covered the whole square now occupied by the church and convent of Santo Domingo. The foundation of the church is the old walls of that temple. In places it extends twenty or thirty feet from the ground. I was taken through the buildings by one of the fathers and shown how the great blocks had been laid by the Incas, one upon the other, fitted together so closely, and that without mortar or cement or union of any description, that I could not push the point of a needle into the cracks. This temple must have covered more than an acre. The western wall of it was concave, and the curves are as regular as that of a circle. A great part of this building was plated with gold. There was a great golden plate of oval form, which represented the sun, making one think of the silver mirrors of the Shinto religion that are still to be seen in Japan. In the temple burned also the sacred flame that was supposed never to go out, reminding one of the fire worshippers of Persia, who do that to this day. This flame was tended by the virgins of the sun, who had their vast convent not far away. When the Spaniards conquered the Incas they robbed this temple of its gold. They melted up the images and vessels used for worship and tore from the walls the gold plates. From some of those plates was made the custodia, a great golden box which is now preserved in the vault of the Cuzco cathedral.

No Doubt as to Religious Nature.

There is no doubt about the religious nature of these people of the high Andes. The Quichas, who are the descendants of the subjects of the Incas, are the chief church-goers of Peru. They are largely the support of the priesthood, and, although in the direst poverty, they give a large proportion of what they make in the support of the church. In traveling through the country one sees a little wooden cross rising above the thatched roof of every Indian hut, and in the services at the cathedral here and there are more Indians than whites. Mixed with their worship of Christ and the madonna, they have still much of the ancient ceremonies and beliefs of the Incas. They pray facing the sun, and they cross themselves when they approach Cuzco, the sacred city of their ancestors.

I am told that there were temples of the sun at many other places in Peru, and that in certain centers the virgins of the sun had their convents. These people had an idea of a supreme being, who was represented by the sun. It was this being who created the world and who in the future would reward or punish them. They had a Lord's Prayer, which was somewhat as follows:

"O conquering and ever-present Creator, Thou who gavest life and strength to mankind, saying let this be a man and let this be a woman; Thou who gavest life and who vouchsafest that man shall live in health and peace; Thou who dwellest in the heights in the storm clouds and in the thunder, hear us and have us in Thy keeping; Thou who art without equal unto the ends of the earth,

grant us eternal life and keep us free from danger."

Abodes of Virgins of the Sun.

Leaving the Temple of the Sun, I strolled up the narrow street to where the virgins of the sun had their establishment. These young women, in addition to their religious duties are supposed to have formed a kind of harem for the Incas. They lived in enormous structures, scattered over the empire, and some of their convents are said to have had a thousand inmates. The one in Cuzco must have covered eight acres, and the walls, which are still in existence, run around the greater part of a square, forming the foundations of many homes, which are on the second story of the structure. Much of the first story has been turned into stores. The granite walls have been cut away and cave-like vaults made in which all sorts of house industry goes on. I saw a saddler sewing on a harness in one cave in the wall, a shoemaker pegging away in a second, and a carpenter sawing and planing in a third. The blocks of this building are of great size and they will apparently last for ages.

Other interesting remains were the walls of the palaces which formed the homes of the Incas. Take that of Pachacuti, which stood not far from where the great cathedral of Cuzco now is. The street upon which it faces is not more than fifteen feet wide, and the original walls of the palace are still preserved to the height of the first story. From there to the second story the building is colonial. It now forms a fine residence, occupied by Tomas Gonzales, one of the rich men of Cuzco. The Inca walls begin with the street and extend for perhaps 200 feet, including the greater part of the block. The stones are granite blocks, of different sizes, beautifully chiseled, and joined with unions so fine that it is impossible to put in a knife blade between them. Some of the stones have many angles and one great block of granite about four

PIMPLES ON CHEEKS BACK AND ARMS

Also Chest, Grew Larger, Festered and Came to Head, Itched Badly, Ashamed to Go Anywhere, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

7115 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"The trouble began by having little pimples on my head and then on one cheek. It spread on the other cheek, my chin, back, arms and chest. The pimples looked like little red spots at first and then they grew larger and festered and came to a head. They itched so badly that I would scratch and pick them and make them about ten times worse. My clothing irritated the breaking out on my body. I was ashamed to go anywhere.

"I procured a Soap, Salve, several creams, and ointments, but none of them helped me. I was just about discouraged as to what to do when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was overjoyed at the results. I gently applied the Cuticura Ointment on the affected parts, let it remain for a while and washed it off with hot water and Cuticura Soap. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they cured me entirely in a little less than a month and a half." (Signed) Miss Doris Witzeman, Sept. 30, 1913.

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bedding material. I saw no evidence of this in my investigation.

Fortifications of Sachshuhaman.

Some of the most remarkable buildings of ancient Cuzco were the fortifications of Sachshuhaman, which crowned the top of a hill just back of the city. This hill rises precipitously from the level where Cuzco stands to a height of 700 or 800 feet. It is so steep that one has to wind about to go up it. I rode upon horseback a part of the way and then left my horses and climbed up the walls of the fort upon foot. On the lower slopes of the hill, facing a great garden made in two terraces, perhaps 500 feet above Cuzco, stood the palace of Manco Capac, the first great Inca ruler. This was right under the fortifications and it commanded a magnificent view of the city and valley. On the first terrace now stands a church which was erected there in the days of the Inquisition, and outside it, in what you might call the churchyard, are some great stone instruments of torture that were used to bring the Indians and heretics to the Christian religion. Some of these stones were made in the shape of a keyhole, the round part of the hole being nearest the ground, the remainder of the keyhole being in the form of a capital T. The hole was just large enough so that the man's head could be squeezed through it, his neck lying as it were on the stone. He was put into this position on his belly, and after his head was put through the hole his legs were bent up over his back and his feet thrust through the T part of the key, bending his body, as it were, in a knot. The torture was such that it often caused death. I had my stenographer get down and put his head through the hole to illustrate how it was done. I also tried to induce him to let me put his legs through the T, but this he refused.

Palace of Manco Capac.

The palace of Manco Capac must have been a magnificent home. Its garden covered acres, the main part standing upon a terrace, which was twelve feet above the church. I have described. This terrace is made of these wonderful walls into which were fitted sentinel boxes.

Walking through the garden, which is now filled with eucalyptus trees and beautiful roses, I came to the ruins of the building itself. It was made of black granite, the blocks being very thick at the bottom and lessening in size from top to bottom. I went around to the opposite side of the structure, where some of the stones had been torn away. Here I could see that the thick walls were double. They had two separate walls of granite, which were filled in with stones and mud. I took a sheet of paper from my note book and tried to fit it in between the cracks, but found it impossible. Manco Capac's palace and its grounds are now the property of Mr. Cesar Lombini. He has planted the garden to flowers, and the trees which have grown in it now almost hide the city below.

Leaving the palace and climbing up to the fort, I found an enormous structure surrounding many acres, and enclosing the whole top of the hill. The walls of the fortification are in terraces rising one over the other. They are made of enormous blocks of granite, some of which weigh many tons. There is no stone of the same nature nearby, and the stone must have been brought from a great distance. No one knows exactly where it came from, nor how it was carried up this precipitous hill, which is almost 1,000 feet from the plain. It is supposed that roads were made for the purpose and that hundreds of men had to work together to move a single stone. The fort was built long before the time of Columbus, and some of its walls are

in perfect condition today. Each section of the wall has its hole for drainage, and the whole structure is almost as smoothly cut as the palaces. I measured some stones which were fifteen feet tall, and, riding on horseback close to the wall beside one great block, I stood up in my stirrups and tried to reach to its top. The distance from my hand to the ground was only half way up. That stone, I venture, weighed 200 or 300 tons. From these fortifications I rode over the hills and plains in the rear. They are covered with the remains of the Incas. Much of the rock consists of mighty boulders, some as big as a haystack, which the Incas had cut into all sorts of shapes. One is supposed to have been the scene of an open-air court and is known as the Inca throne. The original granite has been cut in ledges or steps, rising to a low table or bed, upon which the Inca is supposed to have lain upon a couch of furs or alpaca skins, with his officials sitting cross-legged on each side of him. I sat down on the throne and posed as a king.

Where Ancient Rulers Were Amused

Not far from this place is what is called the concert hall or amusement ground of these ancient rulers. It consists of an open-air court, covering acres, which is surrounded by great rocks, out of which seats have been cut. On one side of it is a rocky hill which is covered with such seats and under which is a tunnel which is supposed to have communicated with the Temple of the Sun, down in Cuzco, perhaps three miles away. This tunnel has now been closed up, because the students of the Cuzco University recently got lost inside it while hunting for treasures and had a narrow escape with their lives.

Another formation right near the Inca amusement ground is known as the rodadero. This consists of granite blocks, which look as though they had flowed in ridges down the mountain. The rocks are as smooth as glass, and their slopes are in waves much like those of a roller coaster. They are grooved, and are so formed that one can seat himself at the top in one of the grooves and have a toboggan slide of hundreds of feet, rising and falling as he goes down to the bot-

tom. It is the greatest shoot-the-shute exhibition I have ever seen, and if it could be lifted from the top of the Andes to Coney Island it would surely make the fortune of the man who owned it.

Radium in Human Body May Be the Cause of Cancer

LONDON, May 17.—Dr. Walter S. Lassarus-Barlow, who has recently had success in the treatment of cancer by radium, says radium in the human body may also be the cause of cancer.

At a recent meeting of physicians and surgeons he told of experiments he performed upon animal cells and explained that while cancer might be divided into various classes it was nothing more or less than disordered cell growth. "It is reasonable to suppose," he said, "that there is one cause, and I would suggest to you that in the radium and radiation we have the probable cause."

Radium, he continued, was widely distributed in nature in quantities which had been shown to produce the stimulation of cell growth and later to develop some deleterious effects which culminated in death.

Cancer was very closely associated with inflammation to such an extent, he said, that chronic irritation was the only cause which was universally accepted, but chronic irritation was so closely bound up with bacteria that there arose the question whether radium stimulated an animal cell.

Dr. Barlow said experiments of his had demonstrated that bacteria actually pulled radium out of a solution and attracted it to themselves. If radium therefore were circulating in the blood while bacteria were present, the latter would attract and locally deposit the radium, forming a focus of that substance, producing stimulation of the cells in the neighborhood. He said radium was present at times in normal human tissues, and it was found in greater quantities in cancerous tissues.

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