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MARCH 13, 1912.

ANTARCTIC WASTES CROSSED IN CHILLY SPRING OF WINTER.

Amundsen With Four Men and 52
Dogs in Expedition That Won
Dash for South Pole.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 12.—
The recital of the march of Amundsen
and his little band to the South
Pole is a graphic but simple story of
extraordinary achievement as told by
a modest leader.

It was on February 10, 1911, that
the march to the south was begun
over an open waste. The absence of
all landmarks made it necessary for
them to plant flags to mark their
course and to guide their return to
winter quarters on the ice barrier.

Three Depots Set Up.

Between the time of their start
and April 11 they set up three de-
pots in which they stored in all 6000
pounds of provisions, of which 2220
pounds was seal meat. Fifteen
hundred and forty pounds of this
food they placed in the eighty-first
degree of south latitude, and 1750
pounds more in the eighty-second
degree.

At the start they had favorable

weather and ground conditions and
it was easy to drive their dogs. On
February 15, the sledges, each weigh-
ing 600 pounds, were driven 72
miles. Six dogs made up the team
for each sledge. The lowest tempera-
ture they found at this time was 40
degrees below zero.

On their return on February 15
from this first trip of laying down
depots, Amundsen and his followers
were rejoiced to find that in their
absence the Fram had been sailed
farthest south of any vessel and that
the Norwegian colors had been raised.

Farthest North and South.

"Good old Fram!" Amundsen de-
scribes his feelings. "Farthest north
and farthest south."

Before the arrival of winter, the
northern summer, the crew of the
Fram had in their depots six and a
half tons of seal meat, enough for
themselves and 110 dogs. They had
built huts and tents for their dogs
and a portable house had been erect-
ed for the men. They were snowed
in by April and spent a comfortable
winter. A Lux lamp of 200 candle
power gave them brilliant light and
kept the temperature up to 65 de-
grees Fahrenheit.

Four Months in Darkness.

For four months they were in
darkness. The sun left them April
12, but they were not idle. Working
under the light of their powerful
lamp they made a complete change
in their equipment. The sledges had
been found too heavy and clumsy.
All the equipment was lightened up
for speed. They did some scientific
work and made some very interest-
ing meteorological observations.

The observation of temperatures
showed unusually mild weather,
much milder than Amundsen expect-
ed to find. The general range dur-
ing the five months they were in
winter quarters was from 58 to 76
degrees below zero. The lowest
temperature actually taken was on
August 13th, when the thermometer
marked 76 degrees below zero. The

mean temperature for the year, ac-
cording to Amundsen's observations,
was 14.8 degrees below zero.

Start on Quest for Pole.

It was on September 9 that eight
men and seven sledges, 90 dogs and
provisions for four months, started
in the quest for the Pole. At this
time the ground was perfect for
sledge work, and the temperature
was not too severe.

The next day, however, they feared
that they had started too soon, for
the temperature began to fall and
reached between 58 and 74 degrees
below zero. The fine equipment of
Amundsen and his men with furs
protected them from suffering, but
the dogs lost strength daily.

On account of the dogs Amundsen
determined to return to the winter
quarters and wait for spring. He
lost a few dogs, and a couple of his
men had their heels frozen.

Spring Comes in October.

Spring appeared in the middle of
October. At this time the tempera-
ture was from 4 to 28 degrees be-
low zero. Amundsen, before starting,
however, changed the plan that all
should go south. He determined to
take only four men, and the other
three were detailed to start for the
east and visit King Edward VII
Land.

On October 20 the party which
was to seek the Pole started. Amund-
sen, his four men, four sledges and
62 dogs and provisions for four
months was the strength of the ex-
pedition.

The first part of the march was
made in easy stages in order to con-
serve the strength of the men and
animals. They made their depot in
the eighty-third degree on the 23rd,
stopped but a short while, and went
on ahead, despite a dense fog.

Flags Serve as Guides.

The flags they had planted on their
first trip served them in good stead
as guides. The temperature re-
mained steady at from 4 to 22 de-
grees below zero. Amundsen had
intended to drive not more than 13
to 20 miles a day, but the dogs
were strong and willing and this
work soon appeared to be too slow
for them. The speed was increased
to the easy strength of the dogs.

Picking up their depots one after
another, they reached the eighty-
third degree and established their
depot No. 4. On November 13 they
reached the 84th degree and estab-
lished another depot and on the 16th
another depot, where they reached
the mountainous country. The near-
est summits along the barrier ranged
from 5000 to 10,000 feet in height.

Only summits further south looked
to be 15,000 feet or more. At this
point they began to climb. The first
part of it was an easy ascent over
little slopes and well filled mountain
sides and did not take long for the
willing dogs to work their way up.
When they met some small but very
steep glaciers 20 dogs were hitched
to each sledge and took the four
sledges in two shifts. The first day
they climbed 2000 feet and the sec-
ond day camped at the height of 4500
feet.

Alex Heideberg's glacier, a huge
ice formation, which divides the coast
mountains further south, was here
encountered, and the next day began
the longest part of their climb.

At a height of 10,600 feet Amund-
sen was compelled to pitch camp on
account of bad weather. He re-
mained there three days. His heart
was almost broken, for he had to
kill 24 of his brave dogs and keep
only 18, six for each of the sledges
remaining. On November 25, weary
of delay, he set out again and on the
26th encountered a furious blizzard.
In the dense, drifting snow, every-
thing was obscured. But the march-
ers kept on and felt that they were
going down hill. At night the
hypometer told them they had de-

HIS TROUBLE NOT OF HEART

Real Facts in Regard To F. R.
Huffman's Illness. Relief Ob-
tained By Curing His
Stomach Ailments.

Waynesville, N. C.—Mr. F. R. Huffman,
of this city, says: "I suffered dreadfully
with what I thought was heart trouble,
and tried various medicines in vain.

After other remedies had failed, The-
dord's Black-Draught restored me to
health. I would not feel safe without
Black-Draught in the house. I consider
it worth its weight in gold.

It cured my indigestion, and by this
means I was restored to health. I can
not express my gratitude for its benefits."

Good health depends on the condition
of your digestion. Poor digestion and
good health do not go together.

Theodor's Black-Draught will
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It has done this for others, during the
past 70 years, and is today the most
popular vegetable liver remedy on the
market. Try it.

Insist on Theodor's. Price 25c.

scended 600 feet during the day.

Snow Drifts in Faces.

The next day the march was con-
tinued in a gale with the drifting
snow in the face of the marchers.
Pursuing their course they reached
86 degrees south latitude, according
to their dead reckoning. At dinner
time the weather cleared a bit and
revealed to the men their surround-
ings. There was a mighty mountain
range to the east and not far off.
They saw it only for a moment and
then it disappeared again in the won-
derful drift of Antarctic snow.

The wind calmed down on the
29th and the sun shone through the
shadow drifts. This was a glad sur-
prise as the explorers were able to
see their course ahead of them. It
was a fair stretch of glacier and at
its foot a depot for six days was es-
tablished. Its location was 86 de-
grees 21 minutes south latitude and
the hypometer indicated 8000 feet
above sea level. The long climb up
the glacier began November 30. The
lower part was very difficult. It
was much broken and bridged by
thin snow formations, which frequen-
tly broke beneath the weight of men
and dogs.

From the camp this night they had
a splendid view of the mountains to
the east. They saw Helmar Han-
sen's summit, the most remarkable
of all the mountain peaks they had
encountered. It rose 12,000 feet
and was brilliant with facets of
broken glacier ice.

Proves Hardy Obstacle.

Devil's glacier proved a very hardy
obstacle. Amundsen and his men
were three days in surmounting it
and on December 3 they left it. At
a height of 9100 feet they found a
level plateau which looked in the
mist and drift like a frozen sea. As
nearly as they could observe it was
an inland sea and progress over it
was far from pleasant. The footing
beneath the marchers sounded quite
hollow and some of them compared
it to walking on empty boxes or
casks. One man fell through and
then a couple of dogs fell through.
It was not practical for the men to
use their skis.

This curious area was named "The
Devil's Dancing Room," and it was

here that Amundsen and his followers
encountered the most unpleasant part
of their march.

The greatest height attained dur-
ing the entire march was on Decem-
ber 6, when the hypometer and aner-
oid showed them to be 10,750 feet
above sea level.

This was at 87 degrees 40 minutes
south latitude.

Sun Breaks Into View.

On December 8 bad weather was
left behind. The sun shone and the
marchers were able to get an obser-
vation. To their great satisfaction
they found that their dead reckoning
was correct, showing their location
at 88 degrees 16 minutes.

Before them now stretched an ab-
solutely flat plateau, marked only
here and there by tiny mounds of
windworn snow. On the afternoon
of December 8 Amundsen and his
party passed 88 degrees, 23 minutes,
which was Shackleton's farthest
south. They continued on to 88 de-
grees, 25 minutes, where they
camped, "farthest south," for the
night. On the morning they estab-
lished their last depot at 88 degrees
35 minutes.

Plateau Slopes Slowly Down.

Here the plateau commenced to
slope slowly and very smoothly to-
ward the other side of the world.
They reached 88 degrees, 39 minutes,
December 9. The next day they
gained 88 degrees, 56 minutes; De-
cember 11, 89 degrees, 15 minutes,
and on December 12 they reached 89
degrees, 29 minutes, only 35 miles
from the South Pole.

It was "on to the Pole" now, and
on December 13 a mark of 89 de-
grees, 46 minutes, was attained. Up
to this time the observations and
dead reckoning had agreed remark-
ably well, and they figured they
should be at the Pole on December
14.

Day Clear and Beautiful.

To the gr at delight of Amundsen
and his hardy band the day was clear
and beautiful, with only a slight
breeze from the southeast. The tem-
perature was only 9.6 degrees.

Sledging was perfect and they
pushed on until 3 o'clock p. m., when
they came to a halt. According to
their reckoning they had reached
their destination.

The colors—a beautiful silken flag
—were broken out, and all hands
gathered around and took hold of
the standard and planted it on the
spot. The last plateau was named
for King Haakon VII.

During the night the explorers
circled their camp mile after mile to
a radius of 12 miles. The object of
this no doubt was to find if any
record existed of a previous visit by
man.

Observations Taken All Day.

The following day the fine weather
continued and observations were
taken from 6 o'clock in the morning
till 7 at night. The result gave them
89 degrees, 55 minutes. This was
really at the Pole, but in order to
observe the position as closely as
possible, they traveled south for the
remaining six miles and camped on
the true Pole. This was December
16.

Under the brilliant sun, members
of the party took observations every
hour of the day for 24 hours. The
exact result of these observations
will be a matter for expert examina-
tion, but there is no doubt in the
mind of Amundsen that they observed
the position of the Pole as closely as
it is within human power.

Home Raised on Pole.

On December 17 the observations
were at an end. Amundsen and his
men fastened to the ground a tent
and broke from its top the Nor-
wegian flag and the pennant from the
Fram. It was a Norwegian home
raised on the South Pole and was
given the name of Polheim.

The return trip began that day and
the weather proved unusually favor-
able. Winter quarters were reached
again on January 25, 1912. They
averaged 24 miles a day on the re-
turn trip. The Fram left the Bay of
Wales on January 30 and, owing to
contrary winds, did not reach Tas-
mania for more than a month. It
arrived safe, however, with all well
on board.

TO BREAK UP A COLD.

Some Advice That Will Save Time
and Money.

Strong drink and quinine may re-
lieve a cold, but it usually does more
harm than good.

To break up a hard cold in either
head or chest thousands are using
this sensible treatment.

First of all look after your bowels;
if they need attention use any re-
liable cathartic. Then pour a scant
teaspoonful of HYOMEL into a bowl
of boiling water, cover head and
bowl with a towel and breathe for
5 or 10 minutes the pleasant, sooth-
ing, healing vapor.

Do this just before going to bed;
your head will feel fine and clear
and you will awake from a refreshing
sleep minus a cold in the morning.

For colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma
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A fifty-cent bottle is all you need to
break up a cold and this can be ob-
tained at the Red Cross Pharmacy
and druggists everywhere.

BUILDING AND LOAN MEETING.

Notice of stockholders annual meet-
ing of the Douglas County Building
and Loan Association of Roseburg,
Oregon.

Stockholders are hereby notified
that the annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Douglas County Build-
ing and Loan Association will be held
at the office of E. N. Ewart, in the
Review building in the city of Rose-
burg, Douglas County, Oregon, on
Tuesday, March 19th, 1912, at 7:30
p. m. of said day, for the purpose of
electing seven (7) directors and
three (3) auditors for the ensuing
year and to transact such other busi-
ness as may lawfully come before
said meeting.

Roseburg, Oregon, March 6, 1912.

E. N. EWART,
Secretary.

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15 Bars	.50
33 Bars	1.00
67 Bars	2.00
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4 Cans Bestene Cleanser	25c
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Phone 186

Authorized bottlers of the genuine "Hires" Root Beer.

Why Have "Nerves?"

This is the reason why women have "nerves." When thoughts begin to grow
cloudy and uncertain, impulses lag and the warnings of pain and distress are sent
like flying messages throughout limbs and frame, straightway, nine times in ten, a
woman will lay the cause of the trouble to some defect at the point where she first
felt it. Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and
uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a
woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the
womanly organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a
woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflam-
mation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and
systematically.

Dr. Pierce, during a long period of practice, found that a prescription made
from medicinal extracts of native roots, without the use of alcohol, relieved over 90
per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private prac-
tice he put it up in form of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that would make it
easily procurable, and it can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

Mrs. LILA B. HAWKINS, of Zeus, Va., writes: "I had been failing in health
for two years—most of the time was not able to attend to my household duties.
Female weakness was my trouble and I was getting very bad but, thanks to Doctor
Pierce's medicine, I am well and strong again. I took only three bottles of 'Fav-
orite Prescription,' and used the 'Lotion Tablets.' I have nothing but praise for
Doctor Pierce's wonderful medicines."

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money in other business. See my burglar-proof window lock, its
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Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood, which
gradually gets into the circulation because of indigestion, constipation, weak
kidney action, and other irregularities of the system which are sometimes
considered of no importance. This uric acid causes an inflamed and irritated
condition of the blood, and the circulation instead of nourishing the different
portions of the body, continually deposits into the nerves, muscles, tissues
and joints, the irritating, pain-producing acid with which it is filled. Rheu-
matism can only be cured by a thorough cleansing of the blood, and this is
just what S. S. S. does. It goes down into the circulation, and by neutral-
izing the uric acid and driving it from the blood, effectually and surely
removes the cause. S. S. S. strengthens and invigorates the blood so that
instead of a weak, sour stream, causing pain and agony throughout the system,
it becomes an invigorating, nourishing fluid, furnishing health and
vigor to every part of the body and relieving the suffering caused by this
disease. S. S. S. being a purely vegetable blood purifier, is the surest and
safest cure for Rheumatism in any of its forms. Book on Rheumatism and
any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

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