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LITTLE-KNOWN SARDINIA

BY HELEN DUNSTAN WRIGHT

THOSE who have taken the Mediterranean route have at least had a glimpse of Sardinia from their steamer a day out from Naples. The island is in sight for some hours, and, if the steamer passes sufficiently close, a bold rocky coast can be seen on which Roman outlook towers remain similar to those scattered along the south shores of Spain. The tourist seldom includes a trip to Sardinia in his travels, as neither of his advisers, Thomas Cook nor Baedeker, recommends it to him. It, however, is one of the few foreign fields that has not been overrun and overfed by the tourist, and in many of the villages a traveler is still regarded as a guest and not as prey to be pounced upon.

Some day, when tourists are tired of taking the tours laid out for them by the guide-books, perhaps they will break away from the continent and set sail for Sardinia, especially if they are not traveling just to enjoy hotel comforts. One can rent a good automobile at Cagliari, and a week spent touring around the island would probably leave the pleasantest of recollections and an experience long to be remembered.

Sardinia can be reached by an eight hours' night voyage from Civitavecchia, the port of Rome, to the north end of the island. The crossing on the mail steamer is quite comfortable, but the knowledge that one must get up at five the next morning is rather appalling. The beauty of the sunrise over the sheer cliffs and craggy isolated rocks of Golfo degli Aranci compensates, however, for this inconvenience and for the cup of bitter black coffee which comprises the breakfast.

As soon as one lands, a refreshing fragrance in the air is noticed—a perfume characteristic of Sardinia—not due, certainly, to orange trees, as is suggested by the name of the port, there being none in this district, but to the many wild herbs and shrubs all over the island.

The first couple of hours' journey down the island is over a rough, rolling country made up of granite and resembling parts of Arizona or Montana. This apparent waste land is used for pasturing goats, which feed on the shrubs. Here, as over most of the island, one finds the white flowering cystus, bright yellow ginestra, rosemary, a mass of blue when in blossom, and pink heather; also arbutus with bright yellow and red berries, thyme, juniper, and other shrubs.

THE SWITZERLAND OF SARDINIA

Excepting the eucalyptus and pine planted near the stations, there is a noticeable lack of trees along the railway routes. Among the mountains, however, which occupy the eastern half of the island and occur to some extent along the western coast, there are important forests of oak, ilex, cork, and wild olive; also areas reforested with pine and chestnut trees. In the mountainous areas of the island are many fertile valleys.

THE AWAKENING OF ARGENTINA AND CHILE

Progress in the Lands That Lie Below Capricorn

By Bailey Willis

WE NORTH AMERICANS, who live in a vast continent that lies nearly all in the temperate and cooler zones, scarcely realize that South America is four-fifths tropical. Fields of wheat and oats are familiar to us, but in South America are scarcely seen outside of Argentina and Chile, except in high, cool valleys. South America might be called a banana country.

Bananas grow from Paraguay to Mexico; wheat and oats flourish only in the tapering tip of the southern continent; and this gives to Argentina and Chile a peculiar interest among South American countries as the homes of vigorous, energetic peoples competent to rule themselves. To Argentina and Chile we may add Uruguay and the highlands of southeastern Brazil, and also the limited areas of the tropical Andes, whose altitude gives them cool climates. The rest of the continent, the vast interior, is the land of the siesta—the land to be developed and administered by peoples of the temperate zones.

The great task and obligation of Argentina, southern Brazil, and Chile, the A, B, C powers, is to guide the development of the tropical Americas, through the exercise of wise statesmanship, toward stability, peace, and prosperity.

Rio de Janeiro, on the Atlantic coast, and Antofagasta, on the Pacific, mark the southern limit of the tropics, and thence southward the southern continent narrows rapidly to the point of Cape Horn. The equivalent distance in North America is from Florida to Labrador, or from oranges to reindeer moss. Florida and Rio are both renowned for their oranges, and Cape Horn shares with Labrador a most inhospitable reputation; but it is more like Scotland than Labrador.

THE SCOTLAND OF SOUTH AMERICA

The southernmost land, tapering southward between the oceans, is nowhere so cold as the broad expanse of North America is in similar latitude, and Tierra del Fuego, a region of bogs, fogs, and snow squalls, is a congenial home for Scotchmen and long-wooled sheep.

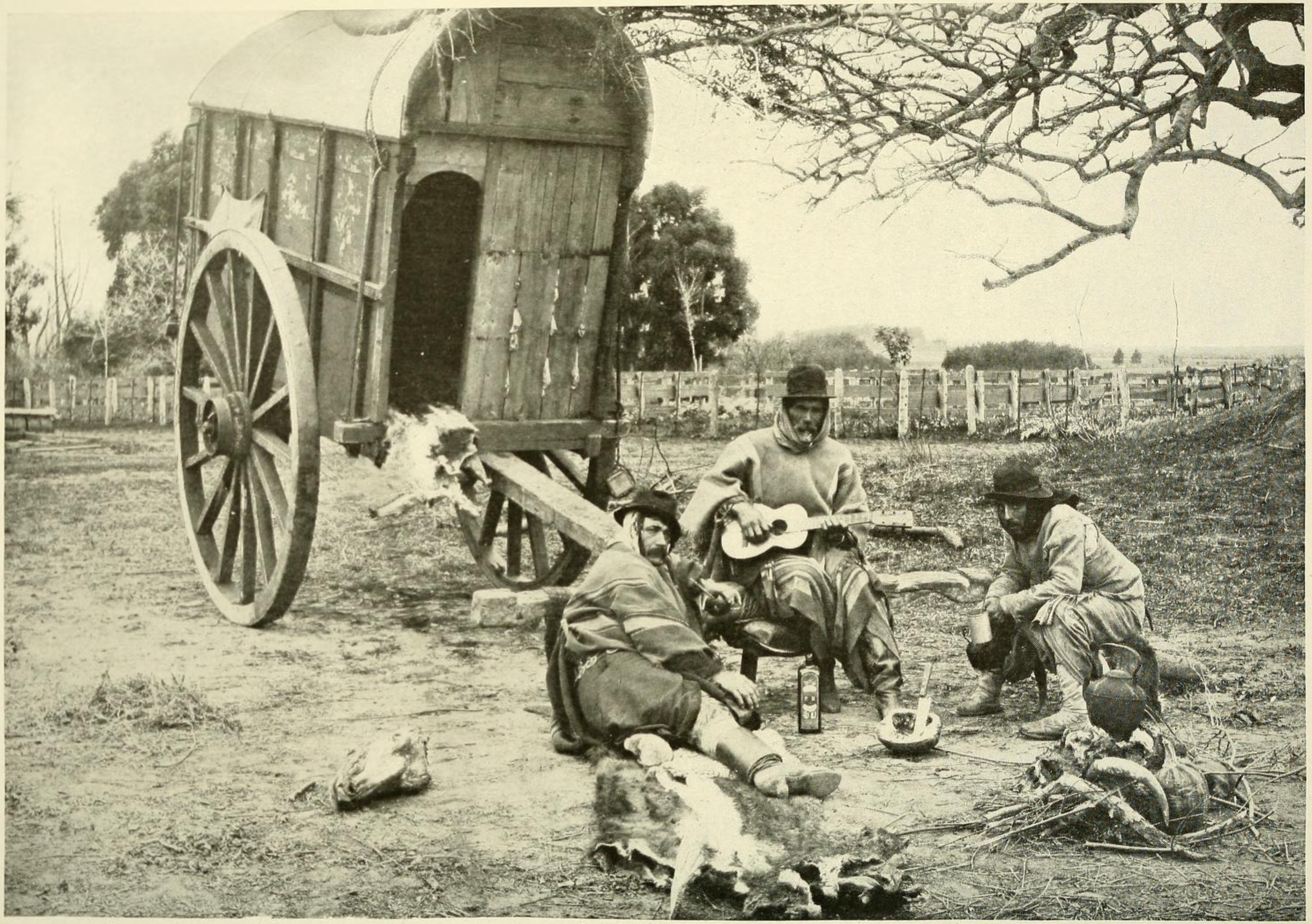
Buenos Aires, the focal point of life and intercourse south of Rio, lies half way between Rio and Cape Horn, in the latitude corresponding to Charleston. Palms grow there in the public gardens, and yet, the houses being unheated, a northerner may greatly enjoy on a damp, chill winter day the soft coal fire which he will find where Englishmen congregate.

Neither very cold nor very hot, the seasons are similar to those of our coast from Norfolk to Charleston; but they are reversed. As the sun circles northward past the Equator their summer ends, while our winter half year begins. There is always summer, north or south; always winter, too. When we are preparing to leave the cities Argentine society is gathered from the country estates for pleasure and politics in the greater metropolis, which alternates with Paris and vies with the French capital in seasons of gaiety.

THE METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Buenos Aires is to Argentina what Paris is to France—the center of the national industries, thought, and culture. Commerce, journalism, politics, the drama and music, literature, art, and social life are intensely focused there. The brilliant activity of the greatest city of the Southern Hemisphere (the fourth city of the Americas, after New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia) draws the Argentines to it as a flame attracts moths, and one-fifth of the population of the country struggles there in feverish competition for pleasure and gain.

No traveler to the southern countries but stops as long as he may in Buenos Aires to enjoy or to study the most cosmopolitan, yet most latinized, of the



A COWBOY CONCERT IN ARGENTINA

On the thousand and one big estates of the pampas of Argentina the cowboys live much of the time in houses on wheels. They sleep inside and find shelter from cold and rain there, but they cook and eat and rest in the open whenever weather conditions permit.

PLAZA DE MAYO: BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires is the most populous and the richest city in the southern half of the globe. Fifty years ago the Argentine was what Illinois and Iowa and Kansas were a hundred years ago—it had millions of undeveloped acres of the best black soil the earth has to offer. But they were scores and even hundreds of miles from a railroad. Then came the railroads, opening up the country and making a thousand millionaires almost over night.

AN ARAUCANIAN CHIEF (CACIQUE) AND SOME OF HIS WIVES: CHILE

Photograph by A. S. Iddings. © Keystone View Co.

AN ITALIAN SETTLER AND HIS FAMILY: MENDOZA, ARGENTINA

Mendoza is the southern California of Argentina. Irrigation has long been successfully applied to its vineyards, which produce more wine than the combined vineyards of the entire United States of North America. The whole of the province lies at an altitude of more than 2,000 feet. Italians are, for the most part, employed in the cultivation of the grapes, the whole family accompanying husband and father to the field and assisting in tending the vines. The babies are put to sleep in improvised tents while their elders work.

Spanish-American cities. We shall have occasion to return to the metropolis that is at once the heart and the brain of the country, but first let us look at the land itself, of which the port is the gateway.

The location of Buenos Aires combines the advantages of those of New York and of New Orleans in all that relates to oversea and to inland commerce. Transoceanic routes converge to the Rio de la Plata as they do to the Hudson; the navigable waterways of the Paraná-Paraguay reach as far into the interior as the Mississippi-Missouri and offer deeper channels to navigation. As far as Argentine jurisdiction extends, the Uruguay, Paraná, and Paraguay rivers have been dredged and buoyed and already are prepared to serve as arteries of commerce, such as the Mississippi is yet to become.

North of the Rio de la Plata and between the Atlantic and the Paraná-Paraguay basin stretches the most beautiful and healthful region of semi-tropical South America. Here are the coffee plantations of Saõ Paulo, Brazil, the most productive of the world; here the German settlements of Santa Caterina and Rio Grande do Sul constitute the isolated Teutonic colonies; here Uruguay and Paraguay form buffer States between the great rivals, their neighbors, and here are included the rich Argentine Commonwealths of Entre Rios and Corrientes.

A WELL-TO-DO FARMER AND SOME OF HIS VAQUEROS

A LAND OF VAST POSSIBILITIES

Equivalent in area to the region which stretches northwest from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, equal to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in extent, beautiful in upland landscape of verdant hills and valleys, this territory invites a dense population whose prosperity would be assured under a good government.

But divided as it is by arbitrary political boundaries, misgoverned with various degrees of misgovernment, it lies inert. The failure of individual and governmental initiative, the isolation of the frontier, where weak settlements face the forest, the lack of roads and railroads leave the interior still a part of the wilderness.

Santos in the north and Montevideo in the south are the outlets of this rich country. Both are important shipping ports, from which railways radiate westward and northwestward. Eventually they will be connected with one another and with Asunción, on the Paraguay, by lines that will develop and will exploit its resources.

Montevideo holds a position naturally superior to that of Buenos Aires, and were it the capital of an equally great republic might rival the latter in wealth and population; but, limited as Uruguay is by the Argentine and Brazilian possessions to the proportions of a petty State, it constitutes the hinterland of a secondary city, which Montevideo will long and perhaps always continue to be.

The Rio de la Plata separates two widely different districts—the wooded uplands of Uruguay and the treeless pampas of Argentina. The former is the southern extension of the great region of Brazil, and although now largely brought into cultivation, it is a region where trees flourish as a part of the indigenous flora. The pampas, on the other hand, have always been treeless until plantations of eucalyptus or orchards of fruit trees were laid out upon the estates of wealthy Argentines.

PAMPAS COMPARED WITH PRAIRIES

The pampas are a vast grassy plain. Is there anything more to be said? As an Englishman put it, "What can you say about a bally billiard table except that it is a bally billiard table?" Yet the plain of the pampas is not like the great western plains of the United States. The latter are broken by gullies, furrowed by streams, traversed by river valleys. The pampas are not.

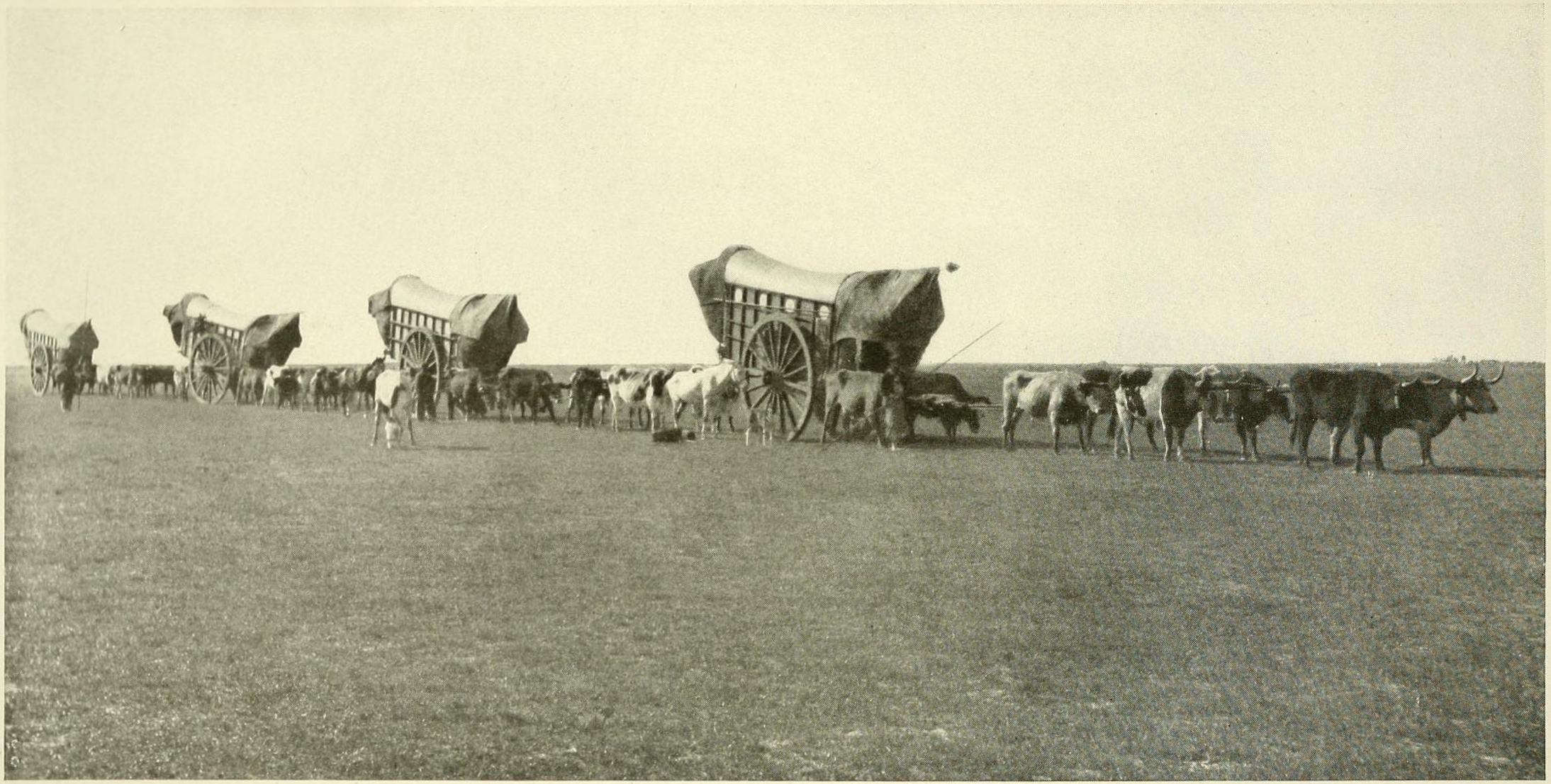
Among all landscapes of the world there is none more meadow-like than the flat pampa, with the cattle grazing in the rich grass; but the meadow grass hides no meandering brook. Hour after hour and day after day you may ride without crossing a stream. You will, however, encounter many shallow pools and lakelets.

The pampa looks so flat, so featureless! But is it? Watch a horseman galloping away toward the horizon, toward which he rises silhouetted against the sky. Soon he sinks and drops out of sight, having apparently ridden over the edge of the world; but an hour later he may rise again, topping a more distant swell of the vast grassy ocean surface. North, east, south, or west it is the same—a billowy plain, hollowed and molded by the wind, the free-flowing air, which in place of running water has sculptured the immense expanse of fine brown earth.

THE AMERICAN WINDMILL'S GREAT SERVICE

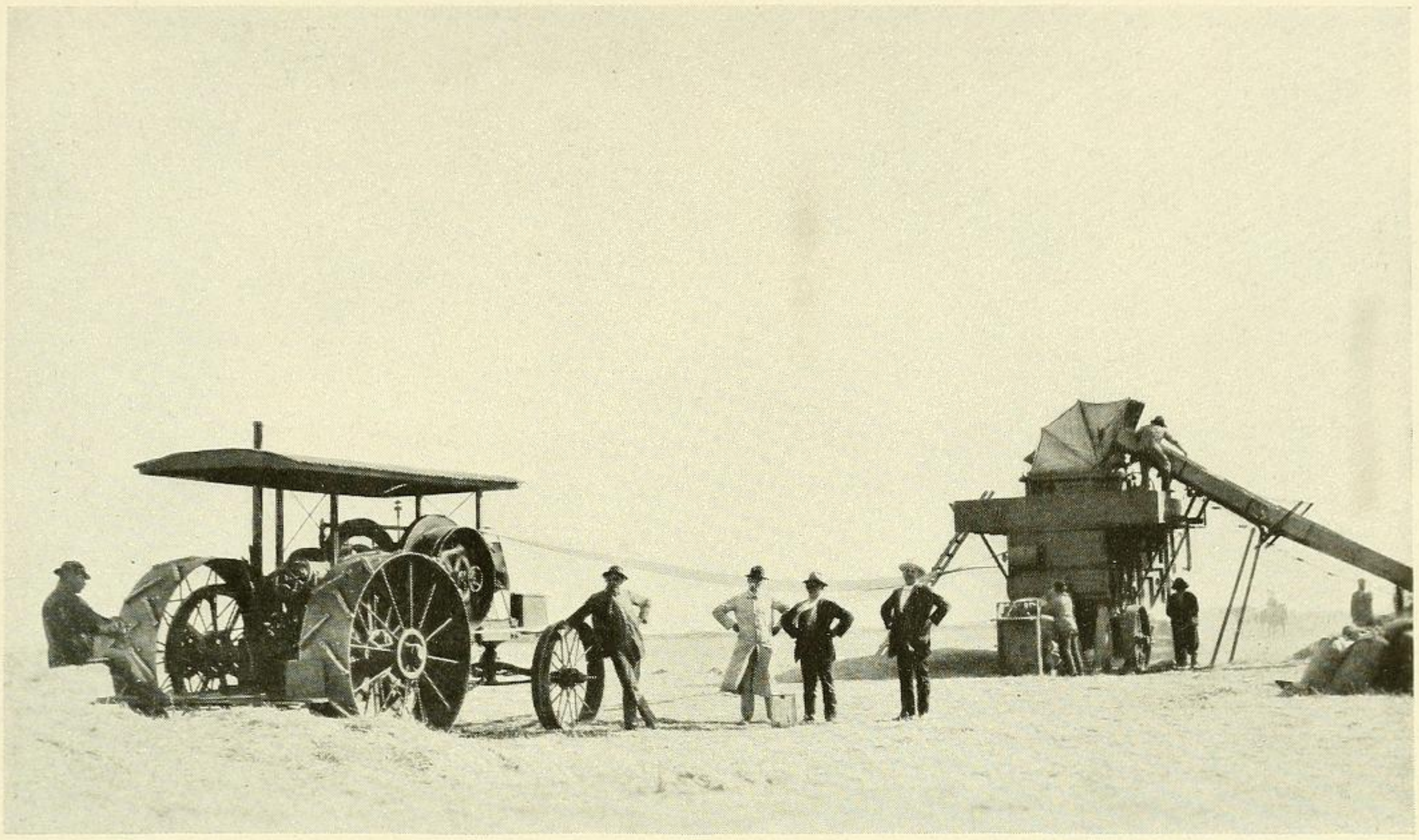
It is a paradise for cattle in the average year, when the rain fills the lakelets and the pasture, whether freshly green or cured to natural hay, affords abundant feed. Occasionally a dry season intervenes; the water pools dry up; the plain becomes a waterless desert. Formerly in such years disaster overcame the herdman and his herds. Lingering by the shrinking pools, hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep suffered from thirst and famine till they fell and mummified in the dust. It is somewhat different now.

The seasons still vary inexorably, and from time to time comes one of drought and loss; but it has lost its gravest menace. Scattered over the pampa, wherever they may be wanted, are windmills, and beside each mill is a tank and drinking trough. The wind, which so sculptured



THE ARGENTINE VERSION OF THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE SCHOONER

Here is a woman who owns 180 square miles of prairie land; there an Irishman who landed penniless fifty years ago and now has land valued at $20,000,000. Some of these big land-owners are still many miles away from the railroads. The 8-ox cart takes the place in this antipodal bonanza farming country of the 4-horse team on the American farm.



Photograph by Nevin O. Winter

THRESHING ON THE PAMPAS WITH AN AMERICAN ENGINE AND AN ENGLISH SEPARATOR

The people of Argentina annually raise for export forty dollars' worth of foodstuffs per capita. The highest prices ever paid for breeding stock has been paid by the Argentines, with the result that they have the finest draft horses, the best of beef cattle, and the highest type of sheep. Argentina is becoming one of the world's great granaries.

the hollows of the plain that a very large proportion of the rainfall sinks into it, now pumps the supply back to the herds, which otherwise might perish stamping the dust just above the subterranean waters.

Man meets Nature and conquers her, the more effectually the more intelligently he goes about it. Common sense impels the ranchero to erect windmills, or in seasons of drought to drive his cattle to districts of more abundant rainfall. The Argentine is also raising fodder crops, and as the cattle industry becomes organized on the sound economic basis of the greatest good for the greatest number, instead of the system of *"Sauve qui peut,"* the herds of the pampa will no longer know the famines that in earlier times depopulated the plain.

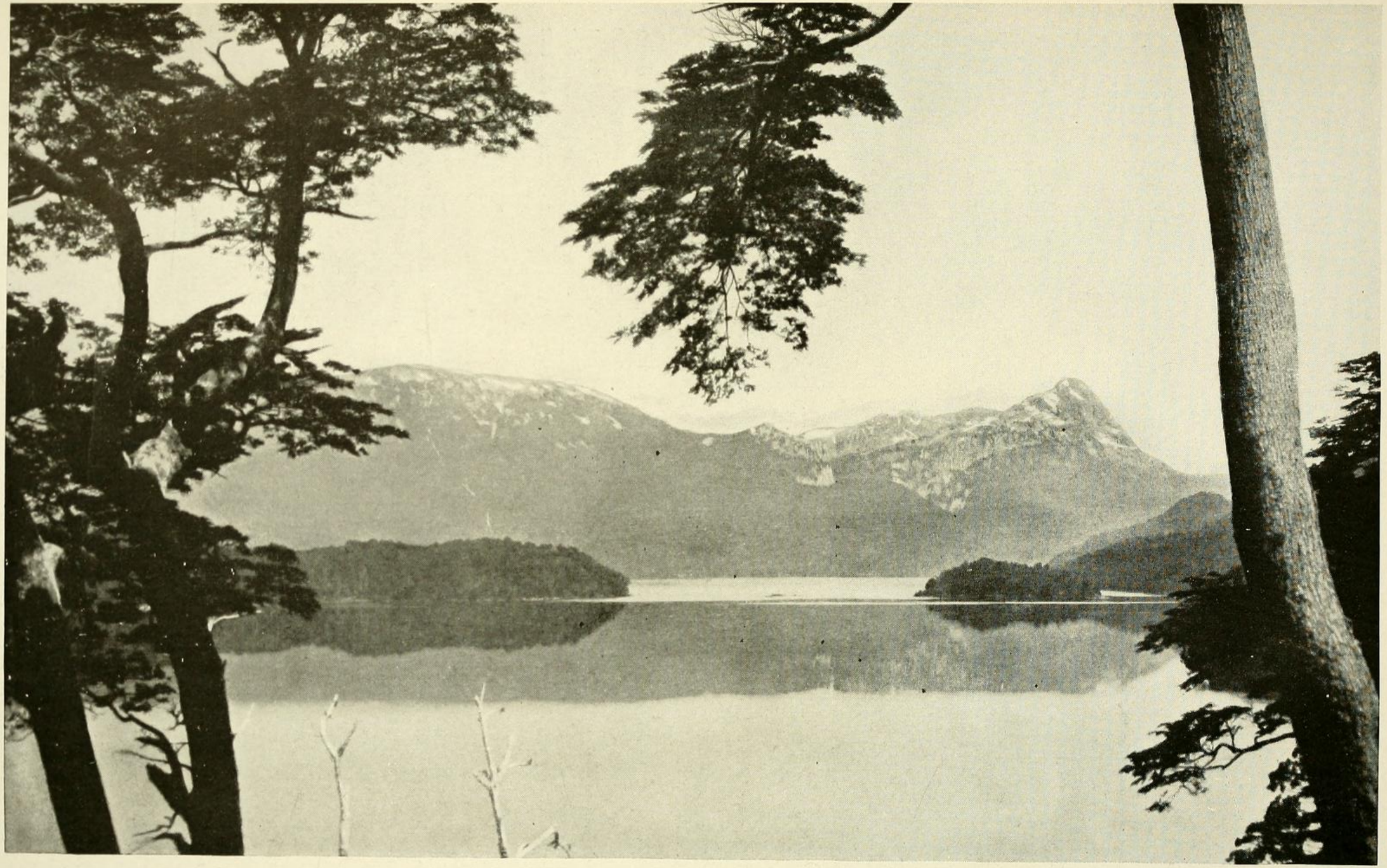
The soil and the climate of the pampas give the Argentine Republic its high rank among the wheat and corn growing countries of the world. The soil is an ancient alluvium, the fine sediment carried by old rivers far out from the mountains, like the deposit now being made by the Paraguay and its tributaries, an island delta far in the interior of the continent. The sediment was very fine, and mingled with it is a large proportion of fine volcanic dust, blown from the volcanoes of the Andes.

It covers about 200,000 square miles in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Córdova, and San Luís. Like the renowned loess soils of China, it is exceedingly fertile and, being very porous, absorbs the rain waters, which rise again by evaporation and supply the surface soil constantly with plant food.

WHEAT REGULATED PROSPERITY

In former days it mattered nothing to the world at large and comparatively little to the Argentine himself whether the season was a favorable one for wheat or not; but now, when millions beyond her confines look to Argentina for bread and when Argentine prosperity is regulated by the wheat she sells, it matters much.

The time will come, probably, when plentiful rains or drought will matter less than now; for at present agriculture in



Photograph by Bailey Willis

MIRROR LAKE (LAGO ESPEJO), IN THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL PARK, NORTH OF LAGO (LAKE) NAHUEL HUAPI LAKE REGION OF THE ARGENTINE ANDES, TERRITORY OF RIO NEGRO

The boundary with Chile follows the distant crest, with summits at about 6,500 feet above sea. The altitude of the lake is 2,560 feet—near the line of the transcontinental railway from Puerto San Antonio, Argentina, to Valdivia, Chile.

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THE BAY AND CITY: VALPARAISO, CHILE

The city of Valparaiso, as well as almost the whole of Chile, have been severely tried by earthquake, and the fact that the nation has risen from each such disaster with no apparent interruption to its growth is nothing short of remarkable. The city was almost wholly destroyed on August 16, 1906, by an earthquake and the terrible fires which attended it, sustaining a $100,000,000 property loss. Yet within a single decade few, if any, traces of the disaster may be seen, and the city is larger and more prosperous than ever.

Argentina is in that elementary state when it is most exposed to injury by the vicissitudes of climate. Great fields are cultivated by few hands. The poorly prepared soil, the shallow plowing, the neglect of cultivation, all invite losses in any but a favorable year.

In the east the rainfall is usually abundant or excessive. There are areas of Buenos Aires province which are inundated by heavy rains, and great drainage works have been undertaken by the government at the instance of the landowners. From east to west the rainfall diminishes till it becomes insufficient for agriculture in the average year, and farming can prosper only where irrigation is practicable.

SOILS SUITED TO EVERY CROP

Thus the pampas, of which we may think as a monotonous region, exhibit

Photograph by Bailey Willis

VALLEY OF PILEANYEU: RIO NEGRO (BLACK RIVER), ARGENTINA

Resurrected peaks in the treeless pampas of Rio Negro, 50 miles east of the Andes. These rocks represent an old mountain ridge which was completely buried under volcanic ash and has been exposed again by erosion. The valley is characteristic of the grazing country at 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea.

great diversity of aspect. Proportions of them may be flooded while other distant regions of the same plain are drying up. Portions are suited to the growing of wheat, others to cattle raising, and still others in the warmer, rainy zone about Rosario are adapted best to the raising of Indian corn.

The Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires compiles for its own information charts which show the quantities of wheat, oats, linseed, cattle, sheep, and alfalfa received at each of its stations year by year. Thus the management may know not only what income any station yields, but also what is the crop that produces the particular return. It is most interesting to observe the grouping of products—wheat in this district, oats in another, cattle elsewhere—each in its preferred localities predominating over minor quantities of the other products and demonstrating the existence of controlling factors which give great economic diversity to the apparent natural monotony of the pampas.

In part due to natural conditions, in part dependent upon artificial ones, such as the lack of roads, these factors are changing from year to year; and they are destined to change constantly in the direction of greater security and productiveness in agricultural pursuits as the country passes from the actual primitive conditions of development to those of a more advanced community.

THE HUB OF THE ARGENTINE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

To gain an idea of the extent of the fertile pampa region, one needs but look at a railway map of Argentina. Buenos Aires and Rosario are the two ports of shipment of its products, the centers from which traffic radiates to all sections of the country. English and other capital has been expended to the amount of 200,000,000 pounds sterling in building railways to develop the rich lands, but in the more arid and less profitable country the lines have been extended only as trunk lines, aimed to reach some distant point. The pampas are the hub of the Argentine wheel of fortune, of which Buenos Aires, the Argentine El Dorado, is the center.

The area of the pampas, about 200,000 square miles, is one-sixth of the country. In the larger part which lies beyond the pampas, the other five-sixths, there is a great extent of lands destined by the general scarcity of water to pastoral pursuits; there are some real desert areas; and there are also districts of great natural resources, which are either actual or potential contributors to the natural wealth.

THE ROME OF THE ANTIPODES

In the Argentine all travel, all enterprise, all development, stars from Buenos Aires. Let us place ourselves in that Rome of the Southern Hemisphere, from which all roads lead, and make rapid excursions to the more interesting of the outlying provinces of her commercial dominion.

An excursion to the northward may pass by rail through the provinces or States of Entre Rios and Corrientes to the Territory of Missiones, which was secured by Argentina through the arbitration of her boundary with Brazil by President Cleveland. Entre Rios and Corrientes are lands traversed by ancient watercourses of the Paraná, which form wide expanses of swamp among the moderately high ridges and plateaus.

Missiones, an extension of the western table-land of Brazil, is a paradise, like upland Florida, scarcely ever touched by frost. This is the route to Paraguay and the old city of Asunción, from which the traveler will prefer to return by one of the steamers plying down the river of Buenos Aires or Montevideo; or, if it be one of the Brazilian Lloyd line, even making the voyage to Rio.

The line of the Central Córdova Railway, after leaving the Paraná and Rosario, runs through Córdova, the conservative seat of Spanish aristocracy and learning, and on through the desert of Santiago de Estero to Tucumán, the oasis where the sugar monopoly flourishes. Tucumán lies in a local area of greater rainfall at the foot of the superb Aconquija Range, a spur of the Andes which towers more than 10,000 feet above the city.

Where the streams from the mountains spread upon the tropical plain, there

Photograph by Bailey Willis

LAKE NAHUEL HUAPI: ARGENTINE ANDES

View from the outlet of the lake, where the Rio Limay (Limay River) leaves it, toward the Andes. The lake is 60 miles long, winding to the right behind the promontory and penetrating to the heart of the Andes. The new transcontinental railway between Puerto San Antonia, Argentina, and Valdivia, Chile, will cross the Limay at this point and skirt the lake opposite the range. Mount Tronador, the highest visible peak, has an altitude of 11,400 feet.

are extensive plantations and refineries; and on the mountain slopes are the villas of the wealthy planters, who may be whirled in a few moments in their autos over well-built roads to temperate or even to alpine climes. Extending still farther northwest, the railway reaches Quiaca, on the Argentine boundary, where it is eventually to be connected with the Bolivian system that centers in La Paz. Those who do not mind two or three days' staging may even now go on via La Pas to Antofagasta or Mollendo, on the Pacific coast.

Córdova, the old university town, was linked in the old colonial days by such lines of commercial intercourse as existed and by ties of interest rather with Tucumán, San Juan, and Mendoza, the centers of population in the Andes, than with the isolated settlement of Buenos Aires on the coast; and in sympathy at least the relation still holds. Provincial conservatism is characteristic of the interior cities. In Mendoza, however, wealth has done more to modify the old customs than in Córdova.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF SOUTH AMERICA

Mendoza is the southern California of Argentina. Irrigation has long been successfully applied to her vineyards and she has grown rich on their products. She lies also on the historic route across the Andes by which San Martín entered Chile with the army that liberated that country from the Spanish dominion. The railway now ascends by the valley of the Mendoza River over the barren wastes of the high Andes, which are here cursed by both drought and cold; and, passing through the summit at 10,600 feet, descends rapidly to the valley of the Aconcagua River and the fertile plains of central Chile.

In our excursions thus far we have traveled among the centers of the old Spanish settlements founded 300 years ago. Now let us turn to the south and southwest, to the country where the Indians were dominant till within 30 years, where explorers now living have been held captive by them, or have been able to traverse the plateaus and mountains only as companions of the roving Indian bands.

Bahia Blanca is today a city of 70,000 inhabitants, with extensive wharves, huge wheat elevators, and various lines of railways converging to it. Yet as late as 1879 it was an outpost which was repeatedly isolated from Buenos Aires by powerful Indian raids. Now the intervening pampa is all converted to private property and divided by wire fences.

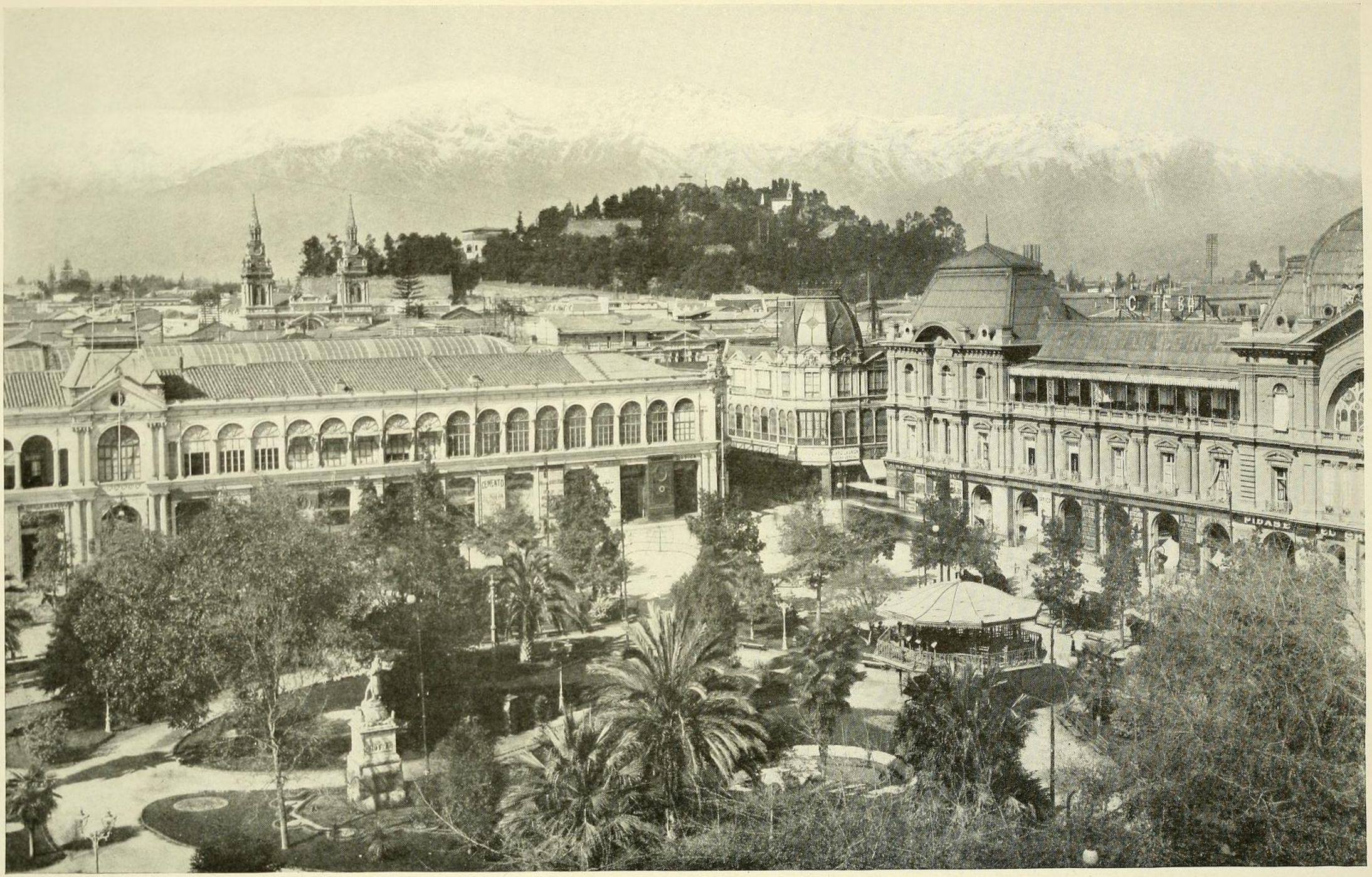
A POOR PROSPECT BECOMES A RICH INVESTMENT

When, in 1902, war over the question of the boundary in the Andes seemed imminent between Argentina and Chile, it was felt that easy communication must be established between Buenos Aires and western Patagonia, where the disputed boundary lay, and the government gave the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Aires a very liberal concession to build a branch from Bahia Blanca westward up the valley of the Rio Negro as a strategic element of defense.

The company undertook it unwillingly, for the country was considered a desert; but the road has paid interest on its cost almost from the first year after its construction, and, being now extended beyond the valley of the Rio Negro to a low pass in the Andes, it will ultimately form a transcontinental route which will connect Bahia Blanca with Concepción.

In the valley of the Rio Negro is a region which, through the utilization of the waters of that great river for irrigation, is being converted into one of the garden spots of the Republic. The climate, which in temperature resembles that of our south Atlantic coast, the fertile soil, and the abundance of water, which will eventually be brought under control, so as to minimize the effects of floods and the scarcity of the dry seasons, all combine to give this district a rich promise. At present it is still in the initial stages of development, lacking adequate organization of its industries and society and needing competitive development of means of communication with its markets.

In this excursion to the valley of the Rio Negro we reach the southern limit of the connected Argentine railway sys-



VIEW OF SANTIAGO, CHILE, WITH THE ANDES IN THE BACKGROUND

"Santiago is the chief city of Chile, but not in the same degree as Buenos Aires is of Argentina. It contrasts with Buenos Aires as the conservative capital of a small country with the metropolis of the continent. You feel in the Chilian capital the conservative character of the people; in Buenos Aires the liberal spirit of the world city" (see text, page 139).

tem. We are on the northern borders of Patagonia, the synonym for remoteness and isolation. Yet within its confines are to be found immense sheep ranches, managed not only by Argentines, but the largest and best of them by Scotchmen and Australians, who direct the investment of English capital. National railways have been extended at government cost from several ports of the Atlantic coast into the interior, and when the wave of prosperity once more returns to Argentina, as following the present depression it soon will, Patagonia will invite still larger investments of capital and take rank among the growing territories of the Republic.

A HIDDEN SWITZERLAND

One is constantly surprised at the magnitude of the far southern country. Hidden in the Andes of Patagonia and occupying but a small part of their great length is a country as large as Switzerland—a region of beautiful lakes, forests, and snow-covered peaks.

We have now spoken of southern Brazil and of Argentina. There remains of the temperate lands of South America only Chile, that longest and narrowest of all the countries of the world. Having a greater extent from north to south even than Argentina, it stretches 2,700 miles, from Cape Horn to the deserts of Atacama, within the tropics. Its width is rarely more than 125 miles from the ocean to the Andean crest. If we were to place it upon a similar stretch of coast in North America, it would cover Lower California, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia to the St. Elias district of Alaska.

Chile is divided into three sections by the natural features of the Pacific slope of the Andes. The northern is that of the semi-arid and desert region, which reaches from Peru southward to Valparaiso. It is an utter desert in the north and becomes less inhospitable toward the south. It is traversed from the Andes to the coast by short, deep valleys, separated by high spurs of the mountains, and communication from north to south has always been exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, the Chilean engineers have found a route by which to extend the State railway which shall link Santiago with the territories conquered from Peru.

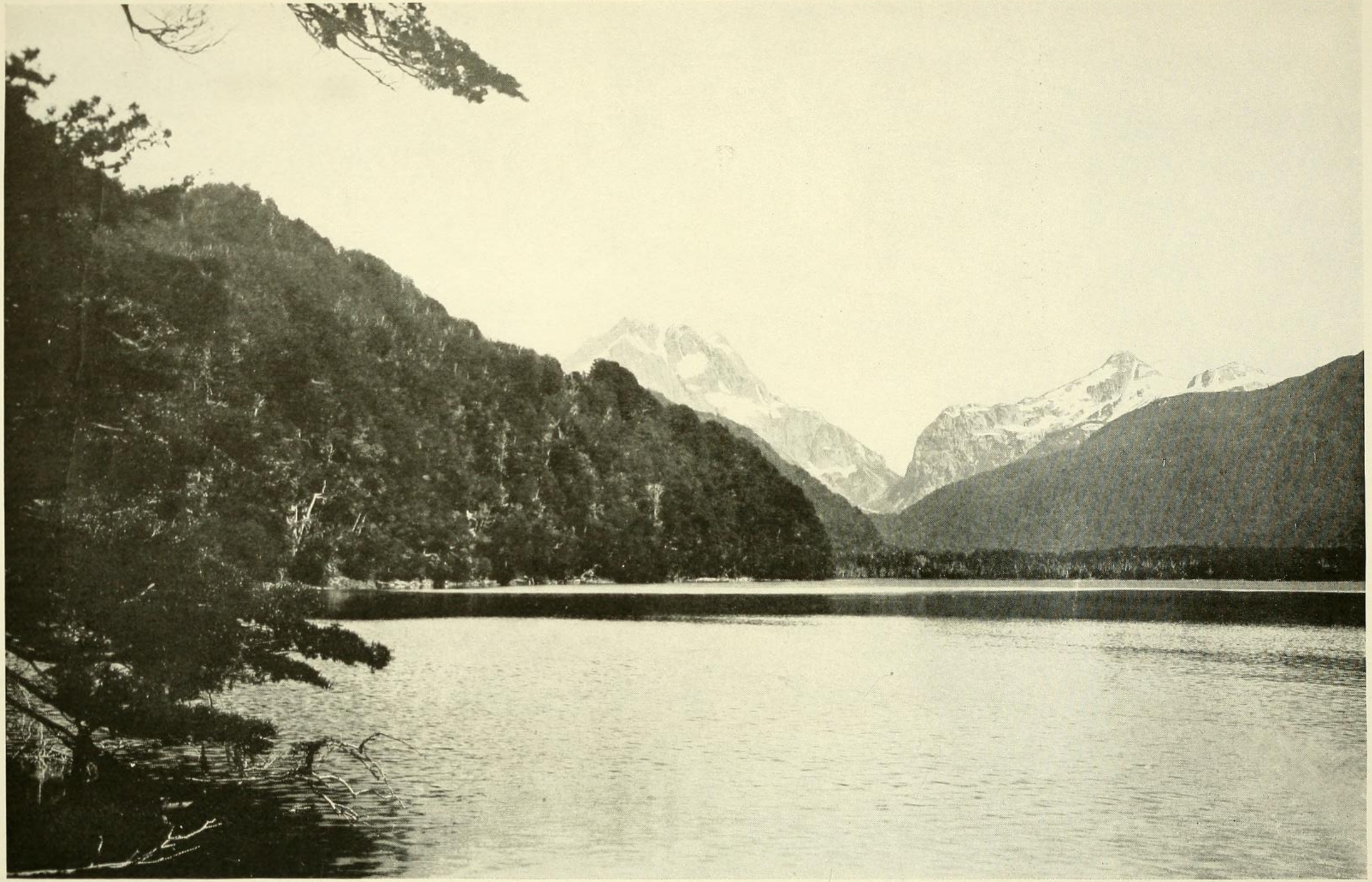
THE HEART OF CHILE

The central section extends through 9 degrees of latitude for a distance of about 600 miles from Valparaiso to the island of Chiloé, south of Puerto Montt. This is the heart of Chile, the only portion of the country which can support a sufficient population to constitute a nation. The area is not large, about 100,000 square miles, and much of it is occupied by mountain ranges of great height and ruggedness.

But between the Andes and the coast range there extends in this section a valley similar to that of California, which is the seat of the Chilean people. Many rivers rising in the Andes descend to it and meander more or less directly westward through the coast range of the Pacific; but the intervening divides are nowhere of such altitude as to interrupt the continuity of the great valley that extends from north to south. Santiago is situated at its northern end, and flourishing cities are located at each favorable point on the railway that connects the capital with Puerto Montt.

The climate as we go from north to south becomes ever more humid, and we pass from the irrigated lands about Santiago to the dense forest swamps of the southern portion of the district. While much of the land has been cleared or is in the process of clearing, in a state which reminds one of our own Pacific coast 30 years ago, other areas remain impenetrable forests, still unexplored after nearly 400 years of occupation of the country.

The third section of Chile, extending southward from Puerto Montt through 14 degrees of latitude to Cape Horn, is like our southern Alaskan coast—a stretch of islands and peninsulas broken by intricate channels and profound fiords that penetrate far into the land. Tumultuous rivers descend from the Andes and debouch into the fiords in swampy deltas which are covered with dense forests.



Photograph by Bailey Willis

THE PASS OF THE BLACK BOX OR CAJÓN NEGRO: ANDES

The Bahia Blanca-Concepcion transcontinental railway will be located high above the lake (Lake Villarino) and will pierce the range below the pass in a tunnel a mile long, at 3,800 feet above sea

The large island of Chiloé, which was conquered by Valdivia before the middle of the sixteenth century, is well populated and occupies a position with reference to the more frequented northern coast similar to that which Vancouver Island holds to San Francisco. Farther south the population becomes very scanty, glaciers descended from the Andean heights, and the savage but majestic scenery of Smythe Channel and the Straits of Magellan suggest that of the inland passage and Lynn Canal of the Alaskan coast.

SANTIAGO AND BUENOS AIRES

Santiago is the chief city of Chile, but not in the same degree as Buenos Aires is of the Argentine Republic. Buenos Aires has become almost the Republic itself, in the sense that Paris is France; but Santiago is but the capital of the country, which has other cities that may compare with it in local importance. Santiago contrasts with Buenos Aires as the conservative capital of a small country with the metropolis of the continent. You feel in the Chilean capital the conservative character of the people; in Buenos Aires the liberal spirit of the world city.

The people who are developing the lands of South America, and in that development are themselves evolving special characters and new racial types, are those whom we loosely call Latin-Americans. Their language is of the family of the Latin tongues, and that fact fixes in the public mind the relationship of the people among European nations; but that is a very superficial estimate. If we call them Spanish-Americans and we consider what the Spaniards' origin is, we shall come nearer knowing our neighbors.

THE SPANIARD AN IRISHMAN FIRST

The ancient Spaniard was a Celt before he was conquered by Rome, and as a Celt he is represented today by the still distinct group of the Basques. The greater part of the Celtic tribes were less resistant. Five hundred years of Roman government and two hundred of domination by the Visigoths, followed by eight centuries of Moorish influence, consciously and unconsciously wrought changes in the people, evolving the special Spanish type.

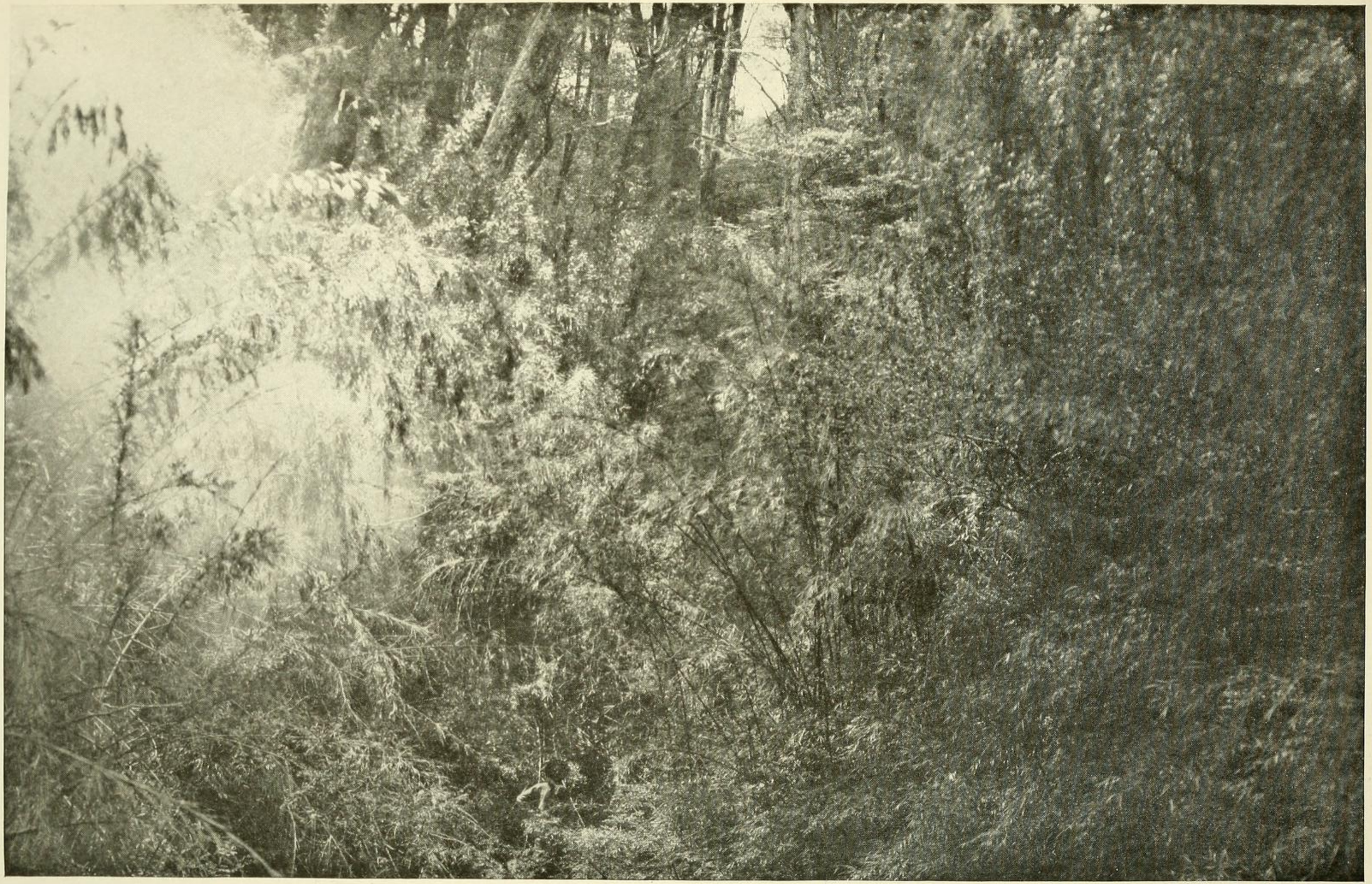
All of the races which entered into that type were more or less numerous and influential in the development of the other people of Europe, except one. The Moors constitute an element of the Spanish blood which produced traits that are peculiar to the Spaniard among European peoples. In studying America we should not forget that the Moors maintained their civilization in Spain up to the date of the discovery of America and influenced the character of the Spanish conquerors. They represented that Arabic civilization which maintained learning and science during the dark ages of Europe, and their daring courage, their impetuosity, and their individualistic spirit have been transmitted to their remotest descendants.

A MANY SIDED DESCENT

A further fact relating to the origin of the Spanish-Americans, and one frequently cited by their own writers, is the mixing of the invaders and the aborigines in the colonial populations. Their writers tell us that the Indians who died under the tyranny of the Spanish masters bequeathed to those masters half-breed sons and daughters to perpetuate the race. The mestizo, or half-breed, became a universal and numerous element; the criollo, or American-born child of European parents, the local and less common factor in the colonial population.

Thus there sprang into existence the Spanish-American race, child of the Celt, the Roman, the Goth, the Moor, and the American Indian. His Spanish fathers were themselves variously characterized: the austere Basque, the arrogant Castilian, the impetuous Estremaduran, the facile and graceful Andalusian. And the Indian mothers were as unlike: the gentle Aztecs of Peru, the fierce Guarani of Paraguay, the sanguinary Puelche of the Pampas, the indomitable and independent Araucanian of Chile.

Inheritance tells. The Spanish-Indian mestizo exhibits the diversity of his ancestry. To inheritance has been added the effect of local environment and isola-



Photograph by Bailey Willis

FOREST OF BEECH AND BAMBOO IN THE ARGENTINE ANDES

While Argentina does not possess the timber resources of its neighbor, Brazil, there are many thousands of square miles of forest lands still untouched

tion. A profoundly interesting field of research in human variation awaits the student of the race in evolution.

In touching on this vast example of human evolution involving today 60,000,000 of people, we can glance only at some of the incidents related to the Argentine and Chilean nations. Both populations were well established before the close of the sixteenth century, but by very unlike elements. Valdivia and his successors, the invaders of Chile, were soldiers bent solely on conquest, such as they had taken part in in Peru, for immediate gain; the colonists who in successive expeditions founded Buenos Aires came with wives and children, with horses, mares, and implements of husbandry, to settle in the land.

THE SPIRITED PRODUCT OF A RACIAL AMALGAMATION

The warring invaders of Chile met and mingled with a warlike Indian race, the Araucanians, and their issue is without question the most independent, the boldest, the most aggressive of South American peoples.

The merchant colonists who sought the Rio de la Plata maintained to a greater degree the purity of the European blood and have constantly been reinforced by fresh immigrations from all the nations of western Europe. They are today the most enterprising, as they are the most cosmopolitan and progressive, of the Spanish-Americans.

During the first century of its existence the colony of Buenos Aires was the victim of that monopolistic policy so characteristic of the individualistic Spanish tendencies. Although destined by geographic situation and accessibility from both land and sea to be the commercial focus of the continent, the settlement was denied commercial intercourse.

During half a century the shipment of cargoes to or from Buenos Aires was absolutely prohibited under penalty of death, and during the following 50 years traffic through the port was so restricted and burdened as to amount to prohibition. Lima was the center of government and monopoly. All the produce of the continent destined to Spain was gathered there and shipped via the Isthmus of Panama. Only articles of small bulk and high value could pay the freight charges and the imposts. The heavy freight of hides, wheat, or wool could not move by that channel; and the pampas of Buenos Aires, producing nothing more valuable, shipped nothing.

No more colossal example of misgovernment, no more striking illustration of the incapacity of medieval Spain to govern the colonies her soldiers had won, is to be found even in her annals.

STATE'S RIGHTS IN THE ANTIPODES

The northern cities—Córdova, Tucumán, Mendoza, and San Juan—were established by leaders from Lima and remained attached to that transmontane capital, through which their commerce flowed. They did not sympathize with Buenos Aires in her isolation; and, later, when independence from Spain had been won, when the Argentine Republic was struggling into existence, the civil wars were fought between the conservatives of the interior and the progressives of the coast. Something of the same division exists today. Córdova and Mendoza are intensely provincial; they are for States' rights. Buenos Aires, grown immensely powerful and the seat of national government, emphasizes national control.

The isolation of Buenos Aires and the pampas influenced the evolution of the Argentine people of the country outside of the cities in a striking degree. It helped to develop the Gaucho, the Argentine plainsman, whose natural evolution in adaptation to the environment of the pampas was intensified and accentuated by separation from the ameliorating effects of intercourse and culture.

The Gaucho sprang from the Spaniard and Indian. He was a nomad. His life of frugality, activity, and hazard favored the fittest and fiercest. He knew no law save that of might. He was independent, daring, familiar with violence, and careless of life. Had he through a Spanish parent some Moorish strain, he represented in the pampas his ancestors, who had galloped over the plains of Arabia. Sarmiento describes in graphic language the wild barbaric character and life of

the Gaucho and finds a likeness to Arabs he himself had known.

THE CARRANZAS AND VILLAS OF A BYGONE GENERATION

In the wars of independence, 1810-1816, the Gaucho played an important part under General San Martín and General Belgrano; in the civil wars that followed he fought under captains of more or less authority, such as Carranza, Villa, and Orozco are today; and in the tyrant Rosas, 1830-1852, he became the dictator over the lives and fortunes of the higher classes of society.

It would be of interest in a study of Rosas to compare and contrast him with Diaz of Mexico, Guzman Blanco of Venezuela, Francia and Lopez of Paraguay, and many others of his kind, who represent the natural product of anarchy, the tyrannical "caudillo," or chief; but in Argentine and Chilean history the tyrant belongs to a vanished past.

Under the presidents who have succeeded, from Mitre, in 1862, to Saenz Pena, in 1910, the government of the Republic has been held by those who felt themselves entitled to rule by virtue of their education, intelligence, and ability.

WHEN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WILL DAWN

Saenz Pena took the patriotic stand that he was president of the nation, not of a party only; he carried sound election laws and enforced them, with the result that the administration was antagonized, the congressional majority was disorganized, and the law-making body was paralyzed by party strife, which is not yet ended. Meanwhile the radical and socialist vote grows with each election, and may become a serious menace in a country where there is no considerable middle class of conservative property owners—citizens between the wealthy land-owners and the peons.

Immigration and the occupation of lands by the small farmer proprietor are means working toward the establishment of the middle class, without which so-called republican government in Argentina or elsewhere must always remain a figment of reality. The government wisely seeks to promote immigration, and there are laws designed to favor the increase of small holdings, the principal one being the inheritance law, which tends toward the division of large estates.

But immigration is not large. It is offset by emigration, amounting, in 1911, 1912, and 1913, to about 50 per cent of the immigrants. And the net annual result is an increase of only about 2 per cent in the population. Considering the great extent of territory, the small population, and the wealth of the nation, this is not a favorable showing. Spanish and Italian immigrants form about 80 per cent of the total, and entering, as many of them do, merely as laborers for the harvest season, they form an even larger proportion of the emigrants.

The attachment of these peasants to their homes in Spain and Italy is one reason for their return migration; but there is a deeper cause for emigration and for the small net increase in population by immigration. There is no room in Argentina, except in remote territories, for the man with small capital unless he is willing to remain a laborer. Liberal immigration laws do not help him. His way to independence as a farmer is barred by the great landed proprietors.

In Argentina, as in all other Spanish-American countries, the prevalence of great estates, the condition of the "latifundia," the old Roman curse, is the greatest obstacle to citizenship and good government. To pursue this topic would lead us too far afield; but it is pertinent to the contrasting of North and South America to remind ourselves that the Republic is founded in that body of intelligent and independent citizens who own their homes. They alone govern steadily.