

A Talk with President of Peru

The Omaha National Bank

Statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency MARCH 4, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$7,429,219.66
Overdrafts	1,617.04
U. S. Bonds for Circulation	1,010,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	405,893.69
Banking House and Vaults	650,000.00
U. S. Bonds for Deposits	\$ 207,000.00
Due from Banks and Approved Reserve Agents	4,097,478.11
Cash on Hand	2,208,756.06
Due from U. S. Treasurer	50,000.00
Total	6,563,234.17
	\$16,059,964.92

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	324,429.86
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	13,235,535.06
Total	\$16,059,664.42

OFFICERS

J. H. MILLARD, President. **WM. WALLACE**, Vice-President. **W. H. BUCHOLZ**, Vice-President. **WARD M. BURGESS**, Vice-President.

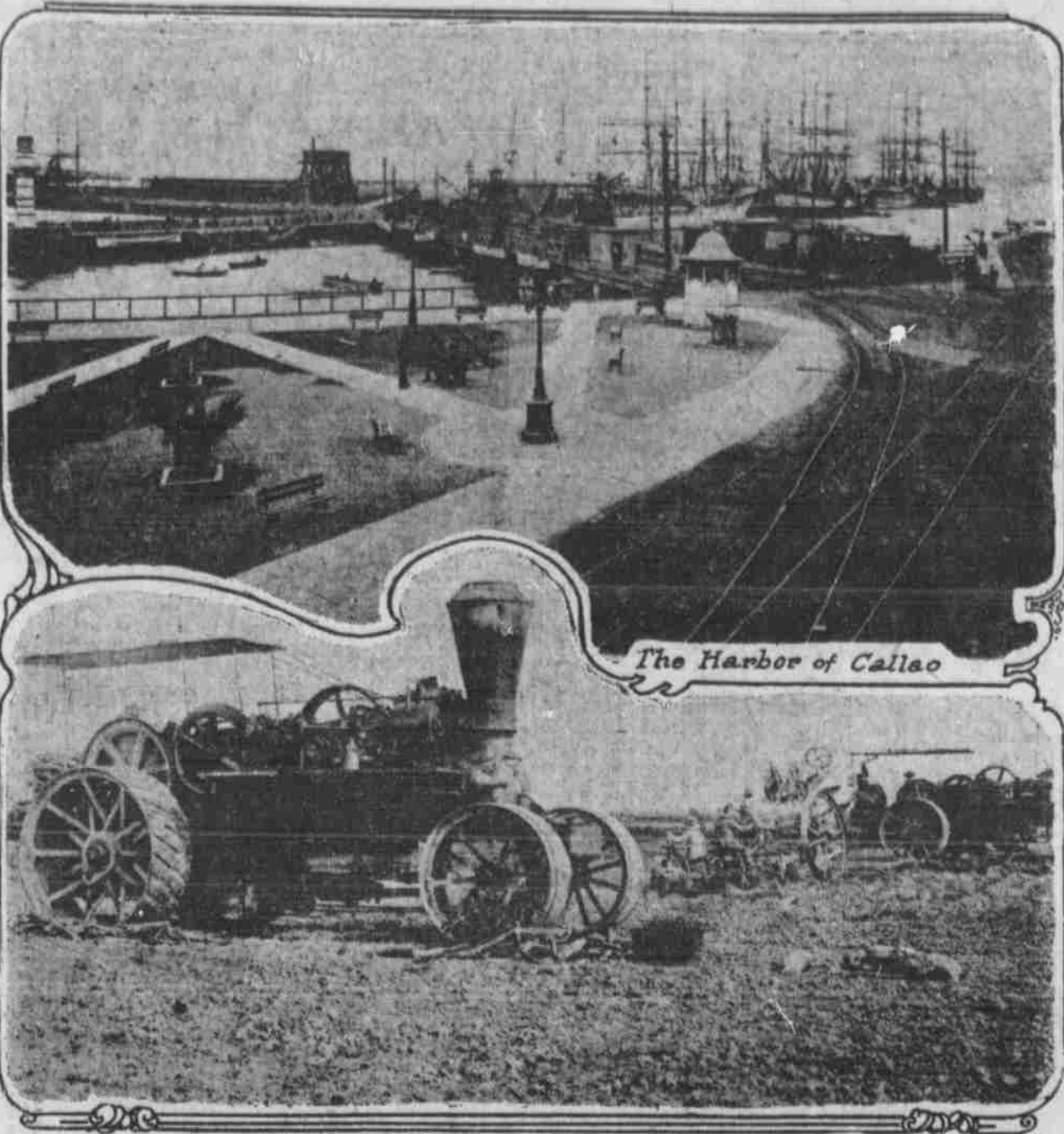
J. DeF. RICHARDS, Cashier. **FRANK BOYD**, Ass't. Cashier. **B. A. WILCOX**, Ass't. Cashier.

EZRA MILLARD, Ass't. Cashier. **O. T. ALVISON**, Ass't. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES H. BROWN, E. A. CUDAHY, LOUIS C. NASH, ISAAC W. CARPENTER, ARTHUR C. SMITH.

Farnam and Seventeenth Streets



The Harbor of Callao

Steam plows in the Peruvian Desert

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

LIMA, Peru.—I have just returned from the National palace, where I had a long chat with Señor Guillermo Billinghurst, the president of the Peruvian Republic. The National palace stands on the Plaza Mayor, at right angles to the great cathedral that was founded by Pizarro in 1535. The palace itself was built about the same time, and it has all the features of the Spanish architecture of the days of Columbus. It covers a whole city block, and its ground floor area must be six or eight acres. It has two stories, and it consists of large rooms with wide marble stairways leading to the second floor. The building runs around patios, and in these are royal palms and tropical flowers. On my way in I was shown a fig tree that was planted by Pizarro. It is more than 300 years old and is still bearing fruit.

My audience with the president was arranged by the American minister to Peru, Mr. Benton McMillin, and we went to the palace together. Passing the soldiers at the entrance, we walked through the hall in which Pizarro was killed, and ascended a marble stairway to the second floor. Here we met Mr. Cisneros, the secretary of the president, and a moment later were shaking the hands of the man whom I might call the Theodore Roosevelt of Peru.

An Aggressive Ruler. President Billinghurst is an aggressive and progressive ruler. He is a fighter, a man of the people and he believes in the masses. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he has had a military career, and has won his spurs on the battlefield. He is not afraid. He told me that the danger of revolutions as far as Peru is concerned is over, and that even should there be trouble, he had something like 250,000 hard-fisted men who would come to the support of the administration. The president told me that he was elected without applying for the office. He did not want to be president and was about to retire from active business. His support was so strong, however, that he was induced to head the presidential ticket, and he is now putting in fourteen hours of hard labor each day in serving his country. He is a progressive president, and has under way reforms which include the building up of the national credit and the development of Peru along modern lines.

President Billinghurst is, I judge, about 50 years old. He is of medium height and weighs perhaps 160 pounds. His head is large and his face full, with a high forehead and twinkling black eyes. He speaks English fluently, and our conversation was carried on in that tongue. The first subject was the present condition of Peru. The president said:

Covered by Manx. "One of the great troubles of Peru is that it is covered by the Manx. About it. We have an enormous territory. Our country is one-sixth the size of all Europe, and parts of it are exceedingly rich. We have about us smaller countries, the most of which look with longing eyes upon our possessions. We are, in fact, in the same position as the rich man versus the poor man. The rich man has many law suits. His neighbors covet his possessions and dispute his title to them. That is the condition of Peru. We have had trouble with Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile as to our boundaries, and in many of these cases the exact territory of each country is still unsettled. Nearly every country is trying to claim something that we think is our own, and we been kept so busy in trying to hold to our rights that we have not had the opportunity to develop our resources."

Willing to Arbitrate. "We are willing to arbitrate matters with Ecuador, but the Ecuadorians seem afraid to risk such a decision. Our records indicate that our boundaries extend almost to Quito and they fear the result. The Colombians hold much the same views as to arbitration, and we are having disputes as to Bolivia and have had some with Brazil. If we could only agree upon some middle ground as our permanent boundaries and allow the balance of the territory to be subject to arbitration, we might be free from some of our complications and in the end be better off. What we need is peace and surety of possession. We only want a square deal."

*Only a day or two after this interview was had the president was imprisoned by revolutionists.

and we are willing to submit the questions to fair judges. Some of the countries have proposed that it be left to the pope. I would not agree to that, for, just now, you know, Peru has thrown off the domination of the church and has declared religious liberty throughout the whole country. I will not say that that was a wise thing to do at the present time. We had religious liberty before in reality, although not nominally so. At any rate it does not seem to be the psychological moment to ask the pope to pass upon questions of such vital relation to us."

Empire in Itsself. "We have an empire. The greater part of the republic is susceptible of development. This is so of the coastal zone and of the high plateau in the mountains, and also of the slopes to the east which go down to the Amazon valley. Right here on the coast we might have three times as much cultivated land as we now have, and we expect to secure this by irrigation. We have more than fifty streams that now flow down the whole Andes and cross the desert on their way to the sea. There are tracts of uncultivated territory along each of these streams and wherever water can be got to the soil it produces like the Nile valley. We have had surveys made and we believe that we can triple the irrigated area. The matter is already well under way and congress has authorized me to issue \$10,000,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds from which are to be used for that purpose. This money will soon be available and we shall begin work at once."

"Does this mean that you will turn the water out over the desert plains or the pampas?"

"No. Some of my people believe that is advisable, but I am in favor of using the valleys until we have made every acre of them into plantations. We know the soil there, and when that has been reclaimed there will be time enough to consider the pampas."

Enormous Possibilities. "There is another enormous field for development. We have uplands there that are much like the high valleys of Switzerland. We have plateaus upheld by the mountains, and those plateaus are already covered with sod. We have vast herds of cattle and millions of sheep in the Andes. They feed upon the plateaus and we believe that these pastures can be greatly improved. We are trying to breed new grasses, and if we can do as we hope there is really no limit to our possibilities in the production of beef and mutton. We are introducing new breeds of cattle and sheep, and the day will come when Peru will be one of the great wool and meat exporting countries. Indeed, I see no reason why we should not eventually send meat to your markets through the canal."

"Another feature of our highland development," continued Mr. Billinghurst, "is the raising of grain. We find that barley will grow well at 12,000 feet and more above the sea, and we are inducing the people to plant it. Here is a bottle containing some barley from the highlands. It is not at all bad. We have millions of acres that are adapted to that grain. We can also raise wheat in northern Peru, and we shall eventually produce our own flour. Just now I am planning to import wheat and grind the flour here. We shall protect the industry by tariff. We are raising good tea near Cuzco. All the tea I drink at my table comes from there."

Rich Mineral Deposits. "And then as to our mineral lands," continued the president, "I hardly know how to express their extraordinary richness. The whole of the mountains from Ecuador to Bolivia are highly mineralized, and we must have vast unknown deposits of silver and copper. The old mines of the Spaniards are now being reopened, and we are finding new mines and new minerals almost every month. We have, you know, the greatest deposits of vanadium in the world, and we have vast quantities of tungsten near Chimbo. The copper mines of Cerro de Pasco are about the largest in all South America, and there are other treasure vaults of the Andes yet to be opened. The gold placer deposits on the eastern side of the mountains are said to be enormously rich."

"And the Montana, your excellency, what can you do with the slopes of two

mountains on the eastern side of the country?"

Work in Its Infancy. "That region is a world in itself," replied the president of Peru. "We have a heavy rainfall on the eastern slopes of the Andes, and the climate varies from the temperate to the tropical zones. We can grow coffee and cacao pretty well up in the mountains, and further down we have all sorts of tropical fruits. On the lowlands we have rubber and vast tracts that will produce sugar cane, tobacco and cotton. That part of Peru comprises more than half our territories, and it is all virgin soil. Take the province of Madre de Dios, which we have recently opened down near Bolivia. It is estimated that over 5,000,000 pounds of rubber have been taken from that region, and that there are large quantities left. The lands there will produce sugar cane, rice, cotton and coffee, and on the slopes of the mountains they are grazing cattle and sheep. The country is also rich mineral-ly, and this is so of much of the Montana. A great deal of the gold of the Incas came from that region."

Transportation is Hindrance. "The chief difficulty as to the development of the Montana," continued President Billinghurst, "is transportation. The only way to get the crops out is on the backs of men or on mules, and this makes it impossible to do any farming upon a large scale. We expect, however, to extend our railroads that now cross the Andes down into the Amazon valley. This can be easily done, and we will then have an outlet to both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. We have plans for several railroads to go through that country to the great tributaries of the Amazon. Just at the present we have not the money to make the extensions, and this is one reason why I have not approved of the McCune concession, which provided for the building of a railroad to the Ucayali river. I believe, however, that we shall soon have railroads reaching to the Amazon valley, and that the Montana will eventually be one of the most thickly populated parts of Peru."

"Will not the Panama canal hurry up this development?"

"It should do so, and we hope it will. With railroads to the Amazon, the higher priced products of the eastern slope of the mountains may be brought down to the Pacific and go northward through the canal. Others of the products will go down the Amazon and out to the Atlantic. We do not expect to receive a great benefit from the canal right at the start, but we believe that it will steadily increase our trade, bringing us much closer to your country and Europe. It is our hope that it will lead many of your American capitalists to come down and look over the ground with a view to investment. As it is now some of our most valuable mines are owned in the United States and some of the best development works of Peru are being done by Americans. This is so with Cerro de Pasco, with Morococha and with other large copper properties."

Work in Its Infancy. "What are you doing to prepare for the canal?"

"Our work so far is at its beginning," replied the president. "I have here a scheme for the improvement of the harbor of Callao that will give us the finest anchorage for shipping on the west coast of South America, if not one of the finest of the whole world. We have, as you know, just opposite Callao, lying parallel with the coast and less than three miles away, the high island of San Lorenzo. At the southern end the strip of water between this island and the coast is very shallow, and we have found that by the building of a breakwater we can unite the two and make an expanse of deep water perfectly shut off from the sea, large enough to hold all the fleets of the world."

"We are making our surveys for building this improvement, and as our engineers figure, it will require the dumping of only about 1,000,000 cubic yards of rock, which can be easily gotten from the islands and the mountains of the mainland. Colonel Goethals has looked over the plans, and he says the job is an easy one. There seems to be no engineering difficulties in sight, and, according to the estimates of our surveyors, it will require less than \$3,000,000 to build when this is done. Callao will be the chief port of western South America and one of the great cooling stations of the eastern Pacific. We have beds of anthracite coal at Chimbote which we can use, and we

have also fuel oil in great quantities to supply our steamers burning petroleum."

Have Wireless Stations. "The conversation here turned to wireless telegraphy, and President Billinghurst spoke of the wonderful results that have been attained by sending messages from the top of Mount Cristobal, a desert hill about 1,000 feet high, that lies just back of Lima. Said he:

"We had been warned by the German scientists and wireless experts that there would be no use of putting a station on that little mountain. They said we could not send messages over the Andes, which, as you know, reach an altitude of three or four miles, and lie just behind. Nevertheless, our Peruvian advisers told me they believed the thing could be done, and we decided to try it. We put up our steel towers, and the results have proved that the Germans were wrong. We are now sending messages right over the high Andes, down to our wireless station at Iquitos, on the Amazon river. We are sending messages to different places in the high mountains, and even northward to Panama and direct to New York. We have not only done that, but we have sent messages right down the Andes and across the whole continent to Rio Janeiro, and we have gotten messages from ships coming into Rio. We received such a message from a German steamer only a few days ago. The steamer had not yet landed at Rio, but it announced its coming to our wireless station at the top of San Cristobal. We have, in fact, the whole of South America now accessible to that station."

Majority are Indians. "What is the condition of your people so far as advancing civilization is concerned? Are the masses, including the Indians, becoming more enlightened?"

"I think so," said President Billinghurst. "The people are advancing far more rapidly than the educated classes of Peru realize. Our laboring men are beginning to think for themselves and to make their demands upon their employers. I have men here every day from all parts of Peru, bringing in grievances of one kind or another. They know that I sympathize with the laboring man, and they look for me to stand between them and their employers. Indeed, they have so much faith in my desire to help them that I fear sometimes to redress their grievances. The trouble is that when they get back home they cannot distinguish between liberty and license and they are liable to commit outrages, believing that I will uphold them. You see we have here a nation just in the making, and many of the people of our lower classes are beginning for the first time to feel free."

"I am interested in the welfare of the poor man," continued Señor Billinghurst. "I want to see him have a better home, higher wages and a square deal. Among the other things that I am doing here in Lima is the building of some model homes for our workmen. We are making them of concrete and they are much more sanitary than the ordinary dwellings."

Only Certain Limits. "Does Peru want immigration?" I asked.

"Yes," replied the president, "but not such immigration as is going to take away the work from its own people. Our Asiatic labor has not proved to be a success. The Chinese do not work, and the Japanese are too independent and they want to work for themselves. Just now we have more labor than we can use right here in Lima, and our people are going to Chile. I should like to see them stay here and with the introduction of foreign capital we ought to have plenty of work for everyone in Peru. Our people

make good workmen. The laboring classes of the high Andes are efficient and even the wild Indians make excellent hands. Just now we are having quite an awakening among the laboring men. A month or so ago a delegation of Chilean laborers came here and discussed socialistic and other questions. They were well received and upon leaving they asked some of our people to go back and make speeches in Chile. The laborers applied to me and I sent about twenty of them there. They made speeches all over the country in favor of fair hours and fair wages and the rights of the laboring man."

"What are the relations of Peru to the United States?" I asked.

"They are of the very best nature," replied the president of Peru, "and we believe that the friendship of the two countries will grow closer and closer. You are rich in money, and we are rich in mines and lands. We can help each other."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

PRATTLE OF THE KIDDIES.

Small Edgar had been spanked for pulling the cat's tail. The next day he was found doing the same thing.

"Edgar," said his mother, severely, "do you want another spanking?"

"No, thank you," he replied. "I don't really care for any more."

"Mamma," said a little 4-year-old, looking up from her plate, "I used to eat with my spoon and now I eat with my

fork; how old must I be 'fore I can eat with my knife?"

Mamma: "Now, Idia, you should be polite and offer grandma a share of your birthday candy."

Little Idia: "I would, mamma, 'I was sure sh'd be polite and not take any."

Mrs. Kowler—Your sister's fiancée's name is Turpin, I understand.

Willie—Yes, and I guess he must be a descendant of Dick Turpin, 'cause he holds sister up every time he calls.

"Tommy," said Tommy's mother, "I am afraid you will make yourself ill. Do stop eating. How is it that you can possibly eat so much?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Tommy.

thoughtfully, taking another bite, "guess it's just good luck."

GIENNA.

When a man jumps at conclusions, the rest of us can generally see his finish. No man has such an impediment in his speech that he can't say a good word for himself.

Second thoughts are best only when they arrive on time.

Even the people who are sure of their reward in heaven don't seem to be in any particular hurry about claiming it. The man who raises objections is pretty sure of a large crop.

Many a man with a future before him is handicapped by a past behind him. Those society girls blossom into wall flowers, and some are nipped in the bud. A great many young men have an entirely false idea about marriage. Some of them even expect to have their own way about it.—New York Times.

SUFFERED AGONIES WITH ERUPTION

Sore on Face for Three Years. Nothing Would Heal. Red, Angry and Inflamed. Frightful Disfigurement. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured. Left Not a Scar.

716 Green St., Boone, Iowa.—"I want to see my brother last summer and was horrified to find a raw sore on his face the size of a quarter of a dollar. He said it had been there three years and nothing would heal it. His pillow was stained with blood each morning. He had suffered agonies with pain. The sore was red, angry, inflamed and bleeding at the edges of the sore. It was a frightful disfigurement to his face. He had used home-made salves and lotions of many kinds but nothing kept it from breaking out again after he thought it was healed. Then I washed it three times a day with Cuticura Soap and spread on the Cuticura Ointment. It gradually healed around the edges and in three months it healed all over leaving not a scar to mar his cheek. He was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Pustan, June 2, 1913.

If you wish a skin clear of pimples, blackheads and other annoying eruptions, hands soft and white, hair lustrous and glossy, and scalp free from dandruff and itching, begin to-day the regular use of Cuticura Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, assisted by an occasional light application of Cuticura Ointment. No other method is so agreeable, so economical, and so often effective. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer
Will Restore the Original Color to Gray and Faded Hair

For years we have displayed in drug store windows a woman with gray hair on one side of her head, the other half of her hair being restored to the original color by Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer. Those who have seen this display have seen with their own eyes the truly wonderful powers of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Restorer to restore the original color to gray and faded hair.

The Original Preparation

All good things are copied. Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is the original preparation, so beware of imitations with names that look and sound like the original. There are now many imitations being sold. They have copied labels, boxes and style of bottles as nearly as they dare. But it's what's inside the bottle that counts. Poor imitations made to sell at a low wholesale price are four, at dealers who want to make \$3 to 75 per cent more than they can make by selling the original Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer. Some dealers buy these poor imitations so cheap that they can do pay their clerks 10c commission on every bottle they sell. And you pay the commission and get a worthless article besides. Think it over. Then insist on the genuine.

Further Proof at My Expense—\$1 Bottle FREE!

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is an elegant and pure soap and contains no alkali, heavy lead and sulphur that tend to shakedown. It does not give the hair a "dye" appearance because it is an oil.

The hair will be restored to its original color in from four to eight days. When the hair is just beginning to turn gray, the grayness will disappear with one or two applications. It is absolutely harmless and over 100,000 satisfied users have proved it.

This offer is only for those who have not used Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer and this offer is good for 30 days only, so write today. Remember, we send the full-size bottle that is regularly sold for 1.00. Every bottle is sealed with Mary T. Goldman's 25¢ Gold Seal. St. Paul, Minn.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., four stores.

"Live Wire" Business Men of Omaha

Telephone Numbers and Addresses of the Omaha Business Houses

File this for reference, you will find it handy.

For Complete Information See Classified Section of

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