

# Great Port of Concepcion and Naval Station

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CONCEPCION—Owing to the war and the increased demand for Chilean goods the port of Concepcion will soon be as well known to our business men as Valparaiso is now. Concepcion is the metropolis of southern Chile and the outlet to the best farming part of the country. It has railroads going north and south through the great central valley, and extensions are proposed which will cross the Andes and Argentina to Buenos Ayres. It already takes a large part of our American exports and farm machinery and tools of all kinds from the United States are for sale in its stores. Not far from it are the great coal mines of Lota and within a short steam ride is Talcahuano, the chief naval station and the result of the earthquake.

Concepcion is the third largest city of Chile. It is surpassed only by Valparaiso and Santiago and it is rapidly growing. The town lies on the Bio-Bio river not far from the sea. A low range of hills separates it from the ocean. When it was first founded it lay right on the beach. Then came an earthquake which allowed the city as the whole swallowed Jonah. Concepcion disappeared into the map of the Pacific. It was wiped out like Port Royal, Jamaica, and there is now only a bathing resort on that spot. In rebuilding the people chose the present site, where the hills keep out the waves, so that in spite of the earthquakes the city still stands.



Every boy must go into the army or navy.

### Earthquakes Are Common.

I say in spite of the earthquakes, for there are so many that it would be hard to find a spot where it had the quiet. The quakes are almost as common as those of Japan. We had one last night that awaked the walls of my hotel room and set the electric lights swinging. The first shock awaked me. It was about 11 p. m. The experience made me think it was in a storm out at sea. My bed rose and fell and a bottle of water on the edge of my washstand dropped to the floor with a crash. At the same time its pungent scent filled the room. I looked at my watch. It was ten minutes after 11 p. m. As the second hand measured one minute I rose and went into the hall. The walls were still trembling, and as I entered the portico looking down on the patio, a smothered fall came and the guests of the hotel came running out in their night clothes for fear that the heavy tiled roof of the building might fall. Some of them stayed outdoors all night. I waited until the trembling of the earth ceased and then went back to bed. But I could not sleep for an hour or more for fear of the second shock, which often follows a first. I finally dropped off and slept soundly until 4 o'clock, when the second shock came. It was quite severe, but not so bad as the first. The disastories of today's paper show that these earthquakes have been felt all over Chile. They have thrown down one small town and the created such consternation at the capital that many of its citizens spent last night in the streets.



The docks at Talcahuano.

the ocean. The seam is about five feet thick and the rock above is so compact that the water does not seep through. Indeed, the submarine tunnels are so clean that one could walk through them in evening clothes without danger. The mines are equipped with modern machinery. They are lighted with electricity and the coal is carried out on electric cars. The amount now being mined is about 1,000 tons per day, and the total output runs into the hundreds of thousands of tons per year.

### Indequite to Needs.

The supply of coal furnished by the Lota mines does not begin to fill Chile's demands. The country is now using more than twice as much coal as it produces and it has been importing one-half of its supply from Australia and England. The state railways now use 499,000 tons per annum and practically all of the smelting coal comes from Australia. I understand there are other extensive deposits in the province of Arauco, south of Concepcion, and they have recently discovered coal near Punta Arenas, at the Strait of Magellan. Petroleum and natural gas are known to exist 200 miles south of Valparaiso, and that in a region not far from the steel works at Corral. By means of the canal our coal from the gulf and south Atlantic states ought to have a great market here and coal might form the return cargo for the nitrates and other minerals that from now on will be shipped north through the canal to our country.

It was these Lota coal mines that formed the foundation of the great Cousino fortune, still one of the largest in Chile. For several generations it has been known that coal existed not far from Concepcion, and it was at the time that Madison was president that an American named Wheelwright, who put the first steamers on the southern Pacific, tried to utilize these deposits for his ships. It was not until 1893, however, that they proved to be of any value, when they were bought by Don Matias Cousino.

### Leaves Widow Postpone.

When Don Matias died his widow was said to be the richest woman in the world, and her income was over \$1,500,000 a year. She had not only the coal mines, but silver mines and copper mines, bonds and stocks galore. She had also a large hacienda near Santiago and a fine home in that city. She gave to the public the Cousino park, which is the chief pleasure ground of the Chilean capital, and she made herself famous also for her palace and park at Lota, not far from her mines. I have visited both places. They are wonders of landscape gardening, that at Lota having many picturesque effects of both land and sea.

The canal should also give an outlet to the number of our southern states into the Pacific coast countries. Chile has a large forest region, but the woods do not compare with ours and the country is now importing about \$6,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The most of this comes from California, Oregon and Washington, and it has to go a long way farther to reach the canal than would the lumber of our Gulf states. Indeed, the increased demand would probably more than offset the tolls charged to the Gulf state lumber for passing through the canal.

### Good Outlook for Americans.

Moreover, the outlook is that there will be an increased demand for lumber in Ecuador, Peru and Chile. All of the ports and the most of the cities will grow and they will need building materials. This will be especially so in Chile, where the government is undertaking public building operations which are to run through a period of ten years and cost many millions of dollars. The buildings to be put up include administrative offices at the state capitals, a number of penitentiaries and customs houses, and many public school buildings. A new president's palace is also to be erected at Santiago and the government will remodel the repair shops on

the state railways and spend some \$11,000,000 at the harbor at Valparaiso.

Indeed, the opportunities for the introduction of all kinds of American goods are now at their height. Our trade has been steadily gaining over that of England and Germany before the war in Europe occurred. In 1913 the increase in American trade was more than \$3,000,000. While during that year the decrease in the German trade was \$3,600,000, and that of England \$2,500,000. At present the importations from France and Germany are practically stopped, and those of England are clogged by the war. In addition are the better transportation facilities that will come from the lines of shipping under the American flag, the great advantages from the Panama canal, and also to the fact that American capital to the amount of \$20,000,000 or more has recently been invested here. Outside of this our capitalists have taken options on other mining properties, including gold, copper and iron, and the invasion of such capital seems to be only at its beginning.

### Have American Street Cars.

I took an American street car and rode across to Talcahuano to see the port and naval station. The road is an electric trolley, built by our firm of Grace & Co., and the cars run from one place to the other in thirty-five minutes, the distance being about eight miles. We passed the race track and cricket and polo grounds and rode for some distance on the edge of the sea. Entering Talcahuano we found ourselves in the heart of a rapidly growing city of 40,000 people. The stores are good, and there are large wholesale establishments.

The naval station is carefully guarded, and I had to get a permit from the harbor to go over it. I rode to it on a construction train, seated on a dirt car. The main buildings are about a half mile away, at the entrance to the harbor or bay, which is well protected from the sea. The bay is large enough to float all the navies of the world and it has deep water right up to the wharves. Preparations are now making to improve the docking facilities, and it will eventually be a great commercial port.

The naval arrangements are excellent. Great storehouses of reinforced concrete have been put up and something like fifty acres have been covered with buildings and machine shops for repairs. In some of the basins I saw them putting eight-inch torpedoes on the older cruisers, the Esmeralda, was being cleaned and repaired. Another drydock, large enough to hold a dreadnaught, is now building, the construction going on under the water. The station has the latest of modern improvements, including a large electric machine shop, electric cranes and all the necessary machinery for handling great weights.

### Proud of Their Navy.

The Chileans are proud of their navy. They have two dreadnaughts of 28,000 tons each now building. They have two armored cruisers, the Esmeralda and the O'Higgins, which are of 7,000 or 8,000 tons, and three protected cruisers. They have three torpedo gunboats, thirteen destroyers, five modern torpedo boats and two submarines. There is also a mine ship and a hospital ship. The total strength of the navy is about 6,000 officers and men.

The Esmeralda, now in the dry dock, is named after the little boat of about 80 tons which fought so well in the great engagement with Peru about thirty years ago. At that time the Esmeralda and the Cavadoaga were lying off the nitrate port of Iquique when two much larger vessels belonging to Peru, the Huascar and Independencia, attacked them. The Chilean vessels were made of wood and the armament of each consisted of twelve four-pound shells. Neither was over 800 tons. The Huascar had more than 1,000 tons and its guns shot shells of 30 pounds. The Independencia was an iron clad of more than 2,000 tons, and it had twelve seven-pounder guns. Notwithstanding the Esmeralda was away at the Huascar, sending its little four pound shells against the other's 30-pound shells. It continued until it was almost a wreck and when the Huascar finally bore down upon it and rammed it with its great iron prow the Chilean captain, Arturo Prat, who commanded it, leaped to the deck of the Huascar and called his men to follow him. Before they could do so the boats again separated. Prat fell beneath the Peruvian bullets and the Esmeralda fought on without a commander

# MUSIC

season by American critics as "The Second Tetrazzini."

Mme. Ester Adaberto, dramatic soprano, from the Metropolitan grand opera, New York, where she sang opposite the eminent tenor, Caruso. Acknowledged a famous beauty, with a voice of rare power and sweetness.

Mme. E. Modesti, mezzo soprano, one of Italy's foremost opera stars, who has appeared with distinguished success in the principal opera centers of Europe. Now upon her first visit to American shores.

Signor Giuseppe Agostini, dramatic tenor, creator in America of the role of Rinaldo, in "La Bahema." Agostini has sung extensively throughout Europe, Italy, and with eminent triumphs in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Havana and Buenos Ayres, where his magnificent voice, splendid singing and fiery acting are said to have created a profound impression.

Signor Salvatore Sciaretti, lyric tenor, from the Metropolitan opera. One of Italy's celebrated artists and famous exponents of the bel canto art.

Signor Angelo Anioia, baritone, famous for his incomparable rendition of the protagonist in "I Padellani," and great favorite of Leoncavallo, the composer. Anioia has sung extensively throughout the world and aside from wonderful singing powers is noted for his ability as an actor.

Signor Alessandro Modesti, baritone, whose appearance last season in Leoncavallo's own company, stamped him as one of the greatest singing actors of the day. An artist of mighty voice, unusual histrionic attainments and universally popular throughout the world.

In all there are some fifteen leading singers in the San Carlo organization, permitting the management to put forth three different and distinct casts of principals, with a numerical strength of upwards of a hundred people, complete grand opera orchestra of selected players and a sufficiently large and highly trained chorus to afford every artistic balance to the casts, the company is said to be the largest and best that has ever been organized for a transcontinental tour. The orchestra is under the direction of Chief Giuseppe Angiolini, one of Italy's eminent maestros and former director of the Melba Grand Opera company.

A mistake in a telegram caused the announcement of the wrong date for the joint recital by Alma Gluck, soprano, and Efreim Zimoloff, violinist. These artists will be heard on the evening of January 15 at the Brandeis theater, under the management of Miss Evelyn Hopper.

From Nebraska City comes the following clipping: "The pupils of St. Francis Academy enjoyed a musical treat last Friday in the form of a pianoforte recital given by Miss Grace Ware, the talented pianist whose recent visit to the chief musical centers of Europe has rendered her an efficient in the interpretation of the old masters as of the most modern school of music.

Miss Grace Ware has recently started a class in Omaha, and she has made a better offer if they would have more faith in what they do not want to hear, and so would the world of music.

### Office Boys on Roller Skates.

A new wrinkle in "efficient methods" is on trial in the main operating room of the Western Union Telegraph company, where a dozen office boys have been equipped with roller skates "to accelerate service."

The plan saves office time and has the further merit of stimulating an interest in their work among the skaters. To what extent the noise, confusion and distraction affect the work of the other employees it will be left to the company's efficiency experts to determine later. But it is an experiment in getting the best out of an employe by making his employment congenial that the scheme is most important.—New York World.

### Home Pride Range

\$35 value set up in your home for **\$27**

### November Clearance Sale of Rugs

12x12 Seamless Brussels Rugs, at **\$8.75**  
12x12 Seamless Velvet Rugs, at **\$14.50**  
12x12 Axminster Rugs, at **\$15.00**

See Our New Daylight Display Room.

## HOME FURNITURE CO.

24th and L Streets, South Omaha

### November Clearance Sale

Quality High—Prices Low—NOT ONE DAY BUT EVERY DAY

The greatest Furniture, Rug and Stove values ever offered in this part of the country. Don't miss sharing in these

#### Remarkable Price Reductions on High Grade Dining Room Furniture

Solid quartered Oak Buffet, \$35.00 values **\$24**  
at.....

Solid quartered Oak Table, 42-inch, \$24.00 value; **\$14**  
at.....

Solid Oak Colonial Chair—to match with leather seat—set of six—\$21.00 value, at **\$13.50**

## Few Folks Have Gray Hair Now

Well-known local druggist says everybody is using old-time recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmothers used a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair, which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get a mixture by adding at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle, "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the luster and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.—Advertisement.