

HISPANIC NOTES & MONOGRAPHS



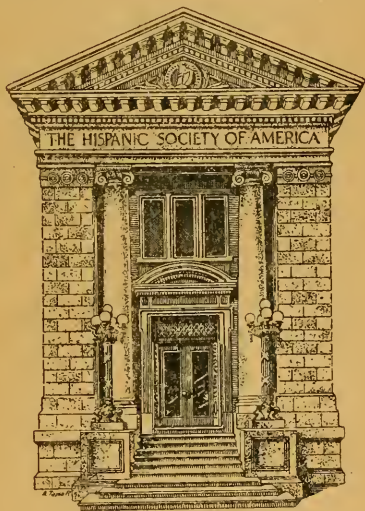
HISPANIC AMERICAN SERIES

HISPANIC



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AMERICAN SERIES



OF AMERICA

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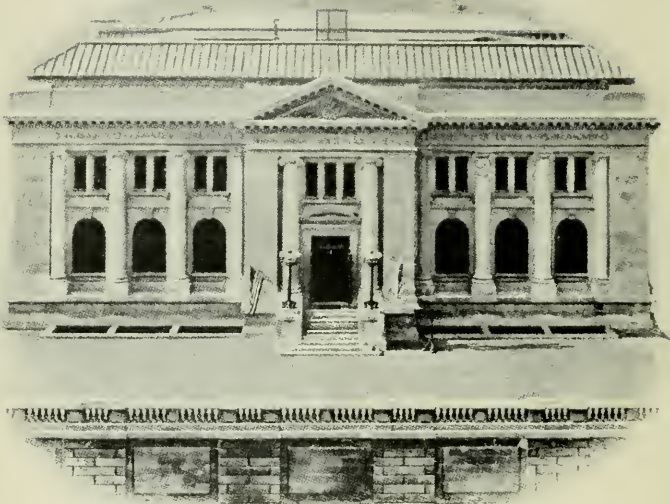
HISPANIC

NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF
BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE
HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

V

(IN TWO VOLUMES)



The Hispanic Society of America

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

Corresp. Memb. of The Hispanic Society of America

Editor of « Cubans of To-Day »

« Peruvians of To-Day », « Bolivians of To-Day »

« Chileans of To-Day », etc.

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ERRATA

Page	Line	Reads	Should read
21	5	August, 1887	August, 1867
203	2	and Rosa Verdaguer	and Rita Verdaguer
267	8	in 1890	in 1900
307	5	Don Jacinto de Laviz	Don Jacinto de Lariz
307	6	San Francisco de Céspedes	Don Francisco de Céspedes
467	23	(1778-1806)	(1776-1805)
509	5	vice-President	President
645	15	Cutanda	Cotanda
756	2	in the year 1896	in the year 1869
829	1	the son	the grandson
981	2	Paula Ulasini	Paula Marini
1031	3	June, 1944	June, 1844
1039	4	1895	1885
1043	8	in 1878	in 1897

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FOREWORD

"Argentines of To-Day" forms the fifth volume in the series planned by The Hispanic Society of America to make known to readers of English the representative men of Hispanic America.

Because it deals with the citizens of the richest and most populous of the Spanish-speaking republics, this volume contains a much longer list of biographies than any of its predecessors. The four hundred and twenty persons whose lives are here briefly set forth are fairly representative of their great country: they are drawn from all parts of its territory and from all classes and professions: thus artists, authors, statesmen, soldiers, sailors, merchants, clergymen, teachers and men of affairs all are to be found here. Some who might

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	<p>well have been included are perhaps lacking, for the failure to reply to repeated letters and personal appeals, and some are incompletely presented for want of data, but it can be said with every assurance of conviction that no effort has been spared to secure and verify the facts so as to present worthy, competent and accurate accounts of the eminent men of the day in Argentina.</p> <p>It will be plain to the reader that the classification of the persons included in the list is anything but final; that no effort has been made to proportion exactly the biographies to the importance of their subjects, and that, except for obvious obligations of courtesy, the order of the biographies is fortuitous.</p> <p>The editor again records his many obligations for counsel, aid and coöperation: he acknowledges the courtesy of the officials of the National Library and of the Library of Congress who kindly placed their facilities at his disposal; he owes much to Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Señores Paul</p>
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<p>Groussac, Diego Luis Molinari, Félix Outes and that prince among printers Fernando Coni, for aid and guidance; he records his thanks for assistance to Señores Rubén Darío, Fernando Heurtley and Manuel Selva, and for loyal and competent collaboration to Señor Narciso Binayán; he is indebted to the members of the press for their friendly disposition and, finally, he acknowledges the indispensable and courteous coöperation of the subjects of the biographies themselves, without which the task would have been wholly impossible.</p> <p>W. B. P.</p> <p>Buenos Aires, September 21, 1920.</p>	
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<p>HIPÓLITO YRIGOYEN</p> <p><i>President of Argentina.</i></p> <p>HIPÓLITO YRIGOYEN, the son of Martín Yrigoyen and Marcelina Alem, was born in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there, in the <i>Colegio San José</i> and the University where he read Law.</p> <p>Feeling no vocation for a legal career, he turned his attention to agriculture and to those sociological and political studies which have been his life-long interest. At an early age he began to put these studies into practice: in 1873 he was appointed Police Captain of the Eighth Ward of Buenos Aires; five years later, in 1878, he was elected a member of the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires where he was Chairman</p>	
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of the Committee on Estimate, and in 1881 he became a member of the National Chamber of Deputies.

At this period the Autonomist Party, to which he belonged, opposed the formation of a Federal District and when they were defeated, they adopted, under the leadership of Leandro N. Alem, his nephew Hipólito Yrigoyen and others, the policy of abstention from active participation in politics which was maintained until the Revolution of 1890.

The interval was not uneventful, but, in fact, crowded with plans and projects. The future President occupied himself with politics, but also with teaching and cattle-raising. In 1881 he obtained the appointment as Teacher of Argentine History and Civil Government in the Normal School for Women and in 1884, in addition to these positions, he accepted also that of Teacher of Political Economy, all three of which posts he retained until 1905, when the relation ceased in consequence of his participation in the Revolution of that year.

During this period he did not use his salary as teacher, but followed the custom which he has consistently pursued throughout his public life, of making over all salaries from the state to public charities. It was a period of maturation: in which his opinions were formed and his convictions became fixed; from that time on a rigorous consistency has marked his political career: he has been an unswerving partisan, rejecting compromise and, his course once laid down, he has followed it without a backward glance.

Maentime he was gaining in political experience and prestige, so that, when the time came for the Revolution of 1890, he was chosen to take the important post of Chief of Police of Buenos Aires. Following this uprising, which attained some of the ends aimed at, he had charge of the party organization in the Province of Buenos Aires where he was highly successful and in 1893 carried out a Revolution in which the Provincial Government was completely

overthrown. Again in the Revolution of 1905 against the National Government, he is said to have shown much resource and organizing ability, so that although the revolt was crushed, the party gained in strength and the victory of 1916 was foreshadowed.

Following this struggle and during the Presidency of Roque Sáenz Peña, as a result of interviews between the President and Sr. Yrigoyen brought about by a common friend, an agreement was reached whereby the demands of the Radical Party were met and the Electoral Law was revised to provide for a free, universal, secret and obligatory suffrage. The effects of the new law showed themselves at once; in the elections of 1912 a number of Radicals were elected and four years later, in the Presidential elections, the Radicals won a veritable triumph.

In this contest Sr. Yrigoyen was elected President and assumed office on the twelfth of October, 1916.

Of his general policy as President it

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<p>may be said that he regards himself as the embodiment and representative of new ethical ideals.</p> <p>An interesting study of his personality and career has been made by one of his friends in <i>El hombre</i>, by Horacio Oyhanarte, Buenos Aires, 1916.</p>	
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MARIANO ANTONIO ESPINOSA

*Archbishop of Buenos
Aires.*

MARIANO ANTONIO ESPINOSA was born on the second of July, 1844, in Buenos Aires where he had his early education, where as a boy he assisted at the Mass in the Chapel of Santa Lucía and where in 1859 he began in the Seminary his formal training for the priesthood.

On completing his studies in the Seminary in 1865 he journeyed to Rome and entered the Latin-American Sacred College where in 1868 he received the degree of Doctor in Theology and celebrated his first Mass on April 13th of that year.

He returned to Buenos Aires and received prompt preferment, being ap-



+ Mariano Antonio
Arzobispo de Buenos Aires

pointed Secretary to the Archdiocese and Parish Priest of the Church of Santa Lucía. There he signalized his period of service by transforming the old and humble church into the rich and prosperous temple that it is to-day. Notwithstanding his many duties, he aspired to serve as Missionary in the expeditions to the desert and succeeded in accompanying those which General Roca made to the River Negro in 1878 and 1879.

In 1893 he was appointed Bishop *in partibus* and in 1898, Bishop of La Plata.

While Bishop he acted as Vicar and Overseer of the Curia of Buenos Aires and in 1902 was appointed Archbishop.

ANTONIO BERMEJO

*Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court.*

ANTONIO BERMEJO, the son of Antonio Bermejo and Clara González, was born in the year 1853 in Buenos Aires. There he began and finished his education, in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

He won his degree of Advocate and entered at once upon an active career, teaching in the Institute, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, where he became Professor of International Law, while he also pressed forward in the ranks of the profession.

In 1879 he was elected Provincial Deputy in Buenos Aires and for the following quarter of a century had no small share in the parliamentary and



A. Bermejo

legislative life of the country. In 1891 he was elected Senator in the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires where he was made a member of the Committee on Estimates; in 1895, under the administration of President Uriburu, he was appointed Minister of Justice, Worship and Education and while occupying this post gave a powerful impulse to the cause of education. Among the accomplishments of his term of office are: establishment of the Industrial School, of the Commercial School for Women, of the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University, making it possible for the first time to set up chairs in Literature, Philosophy and History.

In 1898 Dr. Bermejo was elected a Member of the National Chamber of Deputies and served on important committees, including that of Immigration, Colonies, Agriculture and Public Lands and that of Legislation. On completing his term as Deputy he became Chairman of the Argentine Delegation to the

Pan-American Congress, and Professor of International and Constitutional Law in the University.

In 1903 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and in 1905 Chief Justice, which office he still holds.



L. M. Wray

LUIS MARÍA DRAGO

Jurist; diplomat; writer.

LUIS MARÍA DRAGO, the author of the famous Doctrine which bears his name, was born in Buenos Aires on the sixth of May, 1859, the son of Luis María Drago and Estela Sánchez. He received his preparatory education in private schools and from tutors and, entering the University, won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882.

His temperament leading him rather to the Bench than to the Bar, he obtained an appointment in the Civil Court of the Province of Buenos Aires and later was made Judge of the Criminal Court. His duties here brought him into contact with many of the debased and degraded beings who form the criminal classes and led him to make

a study of their habits of life and modes of thought. The outcome of this study was his work *Los hombres de presa* which he read before the Anthropological Society and which was published in Spanish and in Italian with an introduction by Lombroso, (Buenos Aires, 1888).

In 1902 he entered public life and was elected Deputy for Buenos Aires, but almost immediately gave up his seat to accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs; in 1906 he was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies but again gave up his seat within a year to accept the appointment of Argentine representative at The Hague Peace Conference.

It was during his term of office as Foreign Minister that the incident arose which gave rise to the famous note embodying the so-called "Drago Doctrine". England and Italy had joined with Germany in a naval demonstration against Venezuela (December, 1902) to compel the payment of public debts,

whereupon Dr. Drago addressed a note to the government at Washington in which he propounded the proposition that "no European Power may use its armed forces to compel an American Republic to pay public debts which it may have contracted with the treasury or with the subjects of any foreign Power; still less may any European Power for such a reason occupy the territory of any American nation."

In 1909 Dr. Drago was chosen by the United States and Venezuela to arbitrate the pecuniary claims of American citizens against the latter country. He resigned this appointment, however, because almost at the same time Great Britain and the United States designated him as one of the judges of the Court of Arbitration in the North Atlantic Fisheries dispute. This Court, which consisted of five members, met at The Hague in 1910 and continued its sessions for a year and a half. Its decision when handed down was so well received that both sides felt that their

claims had been sustained. Dr. Drago's part in this court is described in the book by Alfred N. Vivot, *La Doctrina Drago*.

On his return from Europe, in 1912, he was again elected Deputy in the National Congress and was soon afterwards appointed on a special embassy to convey to the United States the thanks of Argentina for her attendance at the Centenary celebration. This honor he was obliged to resign for reasons of health.

The Carnegie Endowment, founded for the encouragement of intellectual intercourse between North and South America, invited him to initiate the series of visits, recognizing him in the invitation as "the highest exponent of the intellectual culture of South America."

In 1912 Columbia University conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1920 he was appointed the representative of Argentina in the League of Nations.

Dr. Drago has gained a reputation as a writer of a clear and forcible style. His contributions to professional journals and reviews are numerous and his published works form a creditable list. They are: *El poder marital*, (1882); *La idea del derecho*, (1883), in collaboration with Dr. Matienzo); *El procedimiento criminal en la Provincia de Buenos Aires* (1887); *Los hombres de presa*, (1888); *La República Argentina y el caso de Venezuela*, (1903); *El Doctor Francia*, (1905, translation from Thomas Carlyle); *Cobro coercitivo de deudas públicas*, (1906); *Les emprunts d'Etat et leurs rapports avec la politique internationale* (1907); *El arbitraje de las pesquerías del Atlántico Norte entre la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos de América*, (1911); *Un triunfo del arbitraje*, (1911).

JUAN PABLO SÁENZ VALIENTE

Vice-Admiral.

JUAN PABLO SÁENZ VALIENTE, the son of Francisco Sáenz Valiente and Joaquina Campos, was born on the sixth of May, 1861, in the city of Buenos Aires. He was educated in the Naval and Military School where he graduated with the rank of Ensign in 1883.

From this date he has mounted step by step in the service, winning promotion through the successive ranks until he reached the highest place in the Argentine Navy—that of Vice-admiral—in 1915.

During his long period of activity Admiral Sáenz Valiente has had command both of single ships and of squadrons: he was in command of the



Vicealmirante Juan Pablo Sácnz Valiente

SAENZ VALIENTE

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Hydrographic Commissions of the Río de la Plata and of the Beagle Canal (1899-1901); Chief of Staff of the Navy from 1906 to 1910, and Secretary of the Navy from 1910 to 1916.

He has received decorations both from his own and from foreign governments and has the right to wear the following medals and orders: the Silver Medal of the Campaign of the Río Negro, bestowed in 1879; the Silver Medal of the Campaign of the Chaco, 1884; the Silver Service Medal, 1900; the Gold Service Medal, 1910; the Cross of the Order of Naval Merit of Spain, 1913; the Order of St. Olaf of Norway, 1913; the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, 1913; and the Order of the Sword of Sweden, 1916.

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V

DOLORES LAVALLE DE LAVALLE

*Leader in works of
charity.*

DOLORES LAVALLE DE LAVALLE, the daughter of General Juan Lavalle, one of the distinguished figures of the Civil War, and of Dolores Correas, was born on the twenty-seventh of May, 1831 in Colonia, Uruguay, where he father was in exile. The subsequent law which granted citizenship to the children of exiled patriots, established her right to be called Argentine.

Meantime, after the death of her father, she fled to Chile to escape the persecutions of the bandit leader Facundo Quiroga and was educated there in Santiago at the Sacred Heart Academy.

She spent twenty-three years in Chile



Dolores Lavallo de Lavallo

and returned to her native land inspired with a desire to relieve suffering and distress. This led her to enter the United Charities (*Sociedad de Beneficencia*) of which she has been a member since the year 1870 and in which she has been honored by all the offices in its list, even to that of Honorary President which was created for her and which she now holds.

In 1887 he married Joaquín Lavalle who died two years later, leaving her a widow and childless, so that she has since then been completely dedicated to works of charity and education. She was one of the first members of the Argentine Red Cross, of which for eighteen years she has been the President; she is an Honorary Member of the Society of War Orphans, and some years ago founded the Santa Maria professional school for women, the first establishment of its kind in Argentina.

An interesting episode that Señora de Lavalle recalls with pride, is one in which she had a part as President of

the Red Cross. Some years ago two Portuguese war-ships, the Alfonso de Albuquerque and the Mindello, arrived in the port of Buenos Aires with a number of sailors on board who had taken part in an unsuccessful revolution in Brazil and had sought refuge in the vessels. The refugees were in need of food, clothing and medical attention which the law forbade anyone supplying to them. Thereupon Señora de Lavalle sent a cablegram to the Queen of Portugal, María Pía, to which the Queen replied by cable in a cordial message promising to intervene with the King on behalf of the unfortunate prisoners. The plea was granted, the needed aid was supplied and some years later a group of Brazilian sailors appeared, bringing Señora de Lavalle a gift of a plaque of gold in memory of her kindness.

ABEL BAZÁN Y BUSTOS

Bishop of Paraná.

ABEL BAZÁN Y BUSTOS, the son of Eleuterio Bazán and Rosa Bustos, was born in the town of Tama, Province of La Rioja, on the twenty-eighth of August, 1887. He was brought up and educated for the Church; after getting his early schooling in the *Colegio Nacional* of La Rioja, he entered the Seminary of Córdoba and when he was fifteen was sent to Rome to study in the Latin American Sacred College whence he continued into the Gregorian University. In 1891 he was ordained Priest and in 1892, having already received the degree of Bachelor of Canon Laws, he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Letters and Sacred Theology.

In the same year he returned to Argentina and assumed the duties of Professor of Philosophy and Literature in the Seminary of Córdoba, where he became assistant Dean and vice-Rector. In 1898 he was appointed Vicar of the Province of La Rioja. He retained this office until 1909 and gave great impetus to the church, organizing workmen's clubs and building the imposing Cathedral in Córdoba. He took part in the conventions of workmen's clubs in Catamarca and Córdoba and, serving also as Secretary of the Diocesan Synod of Córdoba, was the moving spirit in creating the chair of Sociology in the Seminary there.

In February, 1910, he was designated Bishop of Paraná and in March of the same year was consecrated and took charge of his diocese.

Bishop Bazán has devoted himself especially to problems of organization, discipline and education in which his special talents have been recognized and honored by the church; the pro-

gramme of religious education used in the Catholic Schools of Argentina was drawn up by him and he is the author also of the new plan of studies for the seminaries. He has cultivated a taste for art and possesses a notable collection of paintings.

He is the author of the following books: *Crítica de "Lourdes" de Zola*, Córdoba, 1894; *Aromas de Oriente*, Córdoba, 1905; *Vida de San Nicolás de Bari, y apuntes históricos sobre su milagrosa imagen que se venera en La Rioja*, Córdoba, 1907; *Arte*, Barcelona, 1919; *Aromas de América*, Córdoba, 1920.

GREGORIO VÉLEZ

Soldier.

GREGORIO VÉLEZ, the son of Gregorio Vélez and Irene Juárez, was born in the city of Salta, the capital of the Province of the same name, on the tenth of May, 1863. He went to school in the *Colegio Nacional* of his native town until 1881 when he entered the Military School.

In 1885 he left the school with the rank of Ensign and began his career in the army where he has risen step by step to the rank of General of Division, receiving the following promotions: in 1886, Second Lieutenant; in 1888, First Lieutenant; in 1891, Captain; in 1896, Major; in 1899, Lieut. Colonel; in 1906, Colonel; in 1910, Brigadier General, and in 1918, General of Division.



G. Vélér

He served on the frontier in the Campaign of the Chaco against the Indians from 1891 to 1893, covering the line of the Pilcomayo; from 1895 to 1906 he was in command of the First Regiment of Artillery and showed sound military training in the Revolution of Feb. 4, 1905; in 1906 he was put in command of a Brigade; from 1907 to 1910 he was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Division, and from 1910 to 1914 was Minister of War.

As Minister of War he founded the School of Aviation and organized the First Regiment of Bomb-throwers.

He is the author of *Maniobras de 1909 en la IV Región Militar*, Buenos Aires, 1910.

PEDRO N. ARATA

Chemist.

PEDRO NARCISO ARATA was born on the twenty-ninth of October, 1849, in the city of Buenos Aires, but, being taken to Italy while he was a child, began his studies there. On his return to Argentina he continued his chosen pursuit of chemistry in the University where he won the degree of Licenciado in Pharmacy in 1872 and the title of Doctor of Medicine in 1879.

In 1873 he was appointed City Chemist; in 1883 he established the Municipal Chemical Department; in 1891 he was appointed Inspector of the Municipal Chemical Offices, and in 1904 Director of Agriculture.

During these decades of active public service, Dr. Arata was also lending important aid to the academic progress



P. H. Pratt.

of his time: As early as 1874 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University; in 1893 he was made Rector of the newly-founded Institute of Agriculture of which he became Dean when it was merged into the University in 1909; in 1912, on the completion of his thirty years of service in the University, the title of Honorary Professor was conferred upon him, and in 1913 he was appointed President of the National Council of Education.

Not only has he served long and ably in public and in academic posts, linking his name inseparably with the history of the University, but he has accomplished distinguished work in the field of original research.

The results of these labors form the chief basis for the monographs, numbering more than fifty, which he has published from time to time and of which the most notable are: *Guía para el análisis inmediato de los vegetales*, Buenos Aires, 1879, and *Apuntes de química*, Buenos Aires, 1890.

ANGEL GALLARDO

Naturalist.

ÁNGEL GALLARDO, the son of Luis Gallardo and Angela Lebrero, was born on the nineteenth of November, 1867, in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1894 and Doctor of Science in 1902.

His strong native bent toward natural history disclosed itself at an early age: while he was still an undergraduate he began to teach the subject and before he left the University he had won a standing among zoologists. Immediately on receiving his degree in Civil Engineering he was made substitute-Professor of Zoology in the University; in 1903 he was appointed titular Professor;



Angus Gallardo

in 1905 he was chosen Professor of the same subject in the Medical School; in 1911 he was placed at the head of the National Museum of Natural History, and in 1912 was invited by the Sorbonne to deliver a course of lectures on "Theories of Cellular Division."

During the whole of his life he has pursued his studies and investigations side by side with many official and academic duties. His class work and lectures have not prevented him from making many journeys in which he has visited nearly all parts of Argentina and many places in other neighboring countries. His reputation has grown and spread to scientific circles in all parts of the world, bringing him many honors: He was President of the Argentine Scientific Society in 1896; Chairman of the Committee on organization of the First Latin-American Scientific Congress, 1898; Delegate of the University of Buenos Aires at Scientific Congresses in Paris, 1900; Head of Division in the Department of Agriculture, 1904-5;

Honorary Member of the Third Latin-American Scientific Congress in Rio de Janeiro, 1905; President of the Section of Biology in the International American Scientific Congress, 1910; Head of the Argentine Committee at the San Francisco Exposition, 1915. He is a corresponding Member of the *Ateneo* of Montevideo, of the Antonio Alzate Society of Mexico and of the Scientific Society of Chile; a Member of the International Committee to restore the Library of Louvain destroyed by the Germans during the war, 1916; Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, the Biological Society of Paris, the Entomological Society of America, the Felipe Poey Natural History Society of Cuba.

Dr. Gallardo has been a prolific writer: his works in book and pamphlet form number 2 hundred and seventy, among which of special interest are: *Herencia biológica*, Buenos Aires, 1908; *Zoología*, Buenos Aires, 1909, of which ten editions have been printed; *Obser-*

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<p><i>vacaciones sobre algunas hormigas de la República Argentina, 1915; Las hormigas de la República Argentina, 1916, 1918, 1920; Interpretación dinámica de la división celular, Buenos Aires, 1903.</i></p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

JOSÉ IGNACIO GARMENDIA

Soldier.

JOSÉ IGNACIO GARMENDIA, the son of José Ignacio de Garmendia and Manuela Suárez y Lastra, was born on the ninth of March, 1842, in the city of Buenos Aires.

When he was seventeen he joined the army as a private in the First Regiment of Infantry; a little later he was promoted to the rank of Ensign in the Second Regiment with which he fought in the Campaign of Cepeda for the Union; in 1861 he was again promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and so participated in the battle of Pavon.

When the War with Paraguay broke out in 1865, Lieut. Garmendia was serving as a member of the staff of the Argentine Legation in Rio de Janeiro.



General José Ignacio Garmendia

He immediately resigned and hastened to Buenos Aires where he was enrolled in the army with the rank of Captain in the First Battallion. In this tragic and bloody conflict which disappointed all predictions and lasted through five years of bitter fighting, Captain Garmendia made an honorable record: In 1866 he took part in the fighting at Paso Sidra on May 20th, Tuyutí on May 24th and Curupaity on Sept. 22nd; in 1867, being then in command of his battallion, he took part in the movement against Tuyucué on July 18th and was promoted to be Major; in 1868 he was made Lieut. Colonel and took part in the battles of Humaitá and Lomas Valentinas where he greatly distinguished himself by leading a charge with the bayonet which put the enemy to rout; in 1869 he was attacked by the cholera which was then prevalent and spent part of the year in hospital, but returned to the field before the end of the war.

Though there has been no other war,

General Garmendia has taken part in many of the frontier actions against the Indians and in some of the political revolutions : he had part in the punitive operations of 1870, 1871 and 1873 and in 1872 completely suppressed an Indian uprising at Bayanca ; in 1876 again, on the Western frontier, he succeeded in quelling Indian disorders in so notable a manner that the Government gave him a gold medal and a grant of land ; in 1880 he took part in the Revolution among the defenders of Buenos Aires, being then Chief of Staff in the Southern Division ; in 1884 he shared in the Chaco Campaign and in 1886 was promoted to the rank of Colonel ; in 1890, when he was Head of the Military Academy, he played a conspicuous part in suppressing the revolution in Buenos Aires and was promoted on the scene of action to the rank of General ; somewhat later he was appointed Head of the Arsenal and Inspector of Infantry ; in 1893 he was sent to the Province of Corrientes as

Provincial Governor, and in due course retired with the rank of General.

He wears the following decorations : the Silver Badge of the Battle of Tuyutí, the Shield of Curupaity and two gold medals for other campaigns.

General Garmendia has won a creditable reputation as a writer as well as a soldier. He is the author of the following works: *Estudios históricos y militares sobre las campañas de Aníbal*; Plevna, 1884; *La cartera de un soldado*, 1889; *Campaña de Humaytá*, 1901; *Campaña de Corrientes y de Río Grande*, 1904; *Gloriosa scripta (Discursos y artículos)*, 1910; *Del Brasil, Chile y Paraguay. Gratas reminiscencias*, 1915; *El casamiento de doña Juana Ortiz de Zárate*, 1916; *Arrebolcs de ocaso*, 1917, all published in Buenos Aires.

MANUEL B. GONNET

*Lawyer; teacher;
public man.*

MANUEL B. GONNET, the son of Luis Gonnet and Natalia Navia, was born on the twentieth of August, 1855, in Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. There in 1878 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He entered upon the practise of the Law and also upon the career of journalist. He was soon honored by official posts: in 1882 he was appointed Prosecutor and in 1883, Judge of the lower Civil Courts of the Province of Buenos Aires. From that date he has been almost continuously in public employment and the list of the posts he has



Wm. L. H. H. H.

filled is both long and varied. Meantime he pursued his journalistic tastes: from 1882 to 1884 he was the editor and proprietor of the newspaper *La República*; in 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the staff of *El Nacional* and was a contributor to *El Censor*, of which his brother later became the owner, and also to the *Tribuna*.

In 1884 he became Consulting Attorney to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires; in 1885 he was chosen Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government and two years later re-appointed to the same post, in which he drew up the railway legislation of the Province and had much to do with the works on the new Capital of La Plata, establishing the port and erecting the Museum, the Cathedral and other buildings.

In 1890 began his career in national politics with his election as Deputy. During this term he was a member of important committees and in 1906 was again elected and re-elected in 1910.

During this third period as legislator he furthered many measures in the public interest, including that which declares paleontological and archaeological remains the property of the State.

At the close of his term in 1914, he devoted himself to the practise of his profession in which he has represented important interests: he has served as President of the Continental Insurance Company and of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Society; vice-President of the Agrarian Insurance Co.; Director of the Port Lands Company of Buenos Aires and President of the Loan Bank of the Capital; he is also a member of the Stock Exchange and of the Bar Association.

His eminence in his profession has led to his election as Member of the Upper Council of the University, Life-Member of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Director of the Institute for the Blind, Director of the Bar Association, vice-Rector of the University and

GONNET

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President of the Bar Association for the period 1919-21.

Dr. Gonnet was honored by the appointment in 1911 to represent the Republic at the Exposition of Roubaix, and has received two decorations from the Crown of Spain: in 1890 the Queen Regent bestowed upon him the order of Carlos III and in 1910 King Alfonso made him Knight of the Order of Alfonso XII.

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

JULIETA LANTERI DE RENSHAW

Physician; reformer.

JULIETA LANTERI, the daughter of Antonio Lanteri and Matea Guido, was born in Italy on the twenty-second of March, 1873, but became an Argentine citizen in 1911 when she married Alberto L. Renshaw.

She was strongly drawn to the medical profession and prepared herself for it in the *Colegio Nacional* of La Plata and the Medical School of Buenos Aires, where he received the degrees of Pharmacist in 1898 and Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

While she was a student she served in the Women's Ward of the San Roque Hospital and on receiving her degree obtained a post in the Emergency Hospital and Dispensary where she continued for ten years. Meantime she

nourished a strong ambition to be Professor of Mental Ailments and to this end studied several years in the psychiatric wards of the hospitals under Dr. Jakob and Dr. Cabred, but her petition to be allowed to compete for the post was rejected on the ground that she was not an Argentine. Thereupon she fulfilled the requirements for citizenship and repeated her efforts, but was again refused on the sole ground of her sex.

In 1911 she completed the formalities necessary to permit her to vote and in the July election cast her ballot in the porch of St. John's Church, being "the first South-American suffragette." When the new Electoral Law of 1911 was passed, which bases the suffrage on the Military Service list, she was excluded and, though she appealed and carried the case through several courts, her plea was rejected.

Dr. Lanteri de Renshaw has taken the initiative in several movements affecting the public health, education and

the Rights of Women; in 1908 she proposed the first International Women's Congress which met in 1910; in 1911 she proposed the League for the Rights of Women and Children and furthered the first National Child-welfare Conference; she founded the first primary school in the town of Sáenz Peña; she has made many essays toward the formation of organizations for the protection of infants, orphans and waifs; she presented to the Senate a bill regulating labor in dwelling-houses, and has conducted a propaganda in favor of a law for absolute divorce.

She has taught in the Normal School of Buenos Aires, has travelled extensively in Europe, and is a member of important societies, including the Argentine Medical Society, the Teachers Association, the National Educational League and various philanthropic societies.

In 1916 and again in 1918 she presented her candidacy for Deputy in the National Congress, but was not elected.



Alfonso de la Cruz

MANUEL A. MONTES DE OCA

Lawyer; writer; public man.

MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DE OCA was born on the twenty-sixth of June, 1867, the scion of an old and distinguished Argentine family, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he began and finished his education and has had his career. He read law in the University and in 1888, on presenting his thesis on *Represión*, received his degree as Advocate; he was awarded also high academic honors, including the Florencio Varela prize and the University medal.

In the same year he was appointed to teach Argentine History in the National School and before the year closed was named substitute-Professor in the

Law School. In 1892 he was made Professor and continued to occupy the post until 1896 when he was appointed Professor of Constitutional Law to succeed Dr. Aristóbulo del Valle in the chair which had been held by Estrada and López. There he has maintained the traditions of scholarship of his learned predecessors.

Dr. Montes de Oca has had a worthy career also in the fields of practical affairs and of diplomacy: in the former he has won a notable place as counsel and Director of important corporations including the Central Córdoba railroad and the Banco El Hogar Argentino; in the diplomatic field he served as Counsel to the Argentine Legation in London during the discussion of the Boundary question with Chile (1899-1903), and was special Ambassador to the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902. After his return to Argentina he was made Minister of Foreign Relations in 1906 and Minister of the Interior in 1907; he was sent on a special embassy to

Brazil in 1910, and served as Delegate to the Pan-American Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1912.

He has been honored by election to learned societies at home and abroad, including the Academy of Jurisprudence of Rio de Janeiro, the American Society of Political and Social Sciences, and the Royal Geographical Society of London. He has been decorated also with the following Orders: the Legion of Honor, Isabel the Catholic and the Coronation of Edward VII.

He has contributed various articles to professional journals and is the author of: *Represión*, 1889; *Efecto de la Ley con relación al tiempo*, 1890; *Lec- ciones de Derecho Constitucional*, 1896; *Límites con Chile*, 1899; *Cuestiones constitucionales*, 1904, all of which were published in Buenos Aires.

CARLOS IBARGUREN

Teacher; public man.

CARLOS IBARGUREN, the son of Dr. Federico Ibarguren and Margarita Uriburu, was born in Salta in 1877, and there received his early education. He continued his studies in the University of Buenos Aires, and graduated at the head of his class in 1898 with the degree of Doctor in Law and Social Sciences. His excellent record won for him the award of a gold medal and the honor of delivering the address at graduation.

From 1900 to 1910 he taught in the *Colegio Nacional* and the following year was appointed Professor in the University of La Plata. During the year 1905 he was Professor of Roman Law in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1912 was Professor of History in



Carl K. Hargraves

the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. In 1916 he was elected academic member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and in 1919 member of the Council of the same faculty.

In his public career he has held the following responsible positions: Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under the presidency of General Roca, 1901-1906; Secretary of the Federal Supreme Court, 1906-1911; Member of the National Council of Education, 1912; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, 1913-1914; Member of the Supreme Council of the University, 1914-1916; and vice-Dean of the Law Faculty, 1916-1918.

He is the author of *Una proscripción bajo la dictadura de Syla*, Buenos Aires, 1908; *Obligaciones y Contratos*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *De nuestra tierra (Cuadros y tipos argentinos)*, Buenos Aires, 1917; and *La literatura y la Gran Guerra*, Buenos Aires, 1920.

JUAN PABLO ECHAGÜE

Dramatic critic; teacher.

JUAN PABLO ECHAGÜE, the son of Pedro Echagüe and Epifania de la Barrera, was born on the fourth of July, 1877, in San Juan, the capital of the province of that name. There he began his education in the town schools, but left them at an early age to enter the Military School in Buenos Aires. After two years he gave up the prospect of a martial career and later went to Europe where for a time he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

On his return from Europe, Echagüe was appointed Librarian in the Department of Agriculture and served later as Head of Division in the Department; he was Secretary *pro tem* to the President in 1910, and Special Commis-



Juan Pablo Chaguis

sioner in Europe during 1912 and 1913. Meantime he received the appointment as Professor of History in the *Colegio Nacional*, a post which he has continued to occupy.

Side by side with these activities has gone his career as writer. He has essayed various literary forms, including the short story and the novel, but it is as a critic, and especially as a dramatic critic, that he has made his mark. Beginning nearly twenty years ago, he has written criticism of the stage in several of the newspapers of Buenos Aires, including *El País*, *El Diario*, *La Razón* and *La Nación*, signing his articles usually with the pseudonym *Jean Paul*. During these years of constant observation and study he has won a position of authority and has exerted a large influence, both in forming the public taste and in shaping the development of the national drama. He is the author of the following books, which are based upon his critical articles: *Puntos de Vista*, Barce-

lona, Maucci Hnos., 1905; *Prosa de Combate*. (Sempere y Cia.), Valencia, 1908; *Teatro Argentino*, Madrid, Editorial América, 1917; *Un Teatro en formación*, (José Tragant), Buenos Aires, 1919.



P. Zorza Brang

PEDRO ZONZA BRIANO

Sculptor.

PEDRO ZONZA BRIANO was born of Italian parentage on the twenty-seventh of November, 1886, in Buenos Aires, and in his early youth gave evidence of talent in the plastic arts.

The extraordinary independence of Zonza Briano's character showed itself in his refusal to accept the authority of the schools or the direction of a master: from his youth he felt the impulse of a rebellious originality, preferring always to study alone, and in 1918, when he was commissioned by the Government of Argentina to study abroad, he announced that he had separated himself from the schools in order to create "the Art of the Passions."

In this spirit he has wrought his works, which are very numerous—more

than three hundred in all—many of which are meritorious and some may be called famous. His statues and groups have been exhibited in the salons and expositions of London, Brussels, Venice, Rome, Paris, San Francisco and Buenos Aires; he has been honored by election in 1912 to the National Society of Fine Arts of Paris and by award of the Gold Medal in the Exposition of San Francisco in 1915.

Among his best known works is *Creced y multiplicáos*, a group which was exhibited in Paris in 1912, but which, after it had been accepted by the Committee, was withdrawn at the request of the authorities on the ground of morality. It is now in the Fine Arts Museum of Buenos Aires where it has been much admired and much discussed. Others of his notable works are the *Cristo*, in the Cemetery of the Recoleta in Buenos Aires; *Nicolás Avellaneda*; *Sarmiento*; *La tetralogía de las madres*; *Joven desnuda*; *El poema de la danza*, and *El origen de las pasiones*.



Maria M. Pellamedy

MARCO M. AVELLANEDA

Diplomat.

MARCO M. AVELLANEDA was born in Buenos Aires on the second of July, 1862. He is a member of one of the most distinguished Argentine families: he is the son of Doña Carmen Nóbrega and Nicolás Avellaneda, President of the Republic in 1874; he is the grandson of Marco M. Avellaneda who was put to death by the Dictator Rosas and his head exposed on a pike in the Plaza of Tucumán, and great-grandson of Nicolás Avellaneda y Tula, Governor of Catamarca and member of the famous Assembly of 1813.

He was educated in the Capital and in due course entered the University where he obtained the two-fold degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws at

the early age of twenty, presenting at this time a thesis on the subject of the Naturalization of Foreigners which won high praise. Immediately upon his graduation he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy in the *Colegio Nacional* and in 1896 he was appointed Professor in the Law School and taught Political Economy, the subject which his father had taught before him and which he had left to take office as President, as his son relinquished it in 1913 to assume the duties of Minister to Spain.

Dr. Avellaneda had already served in important political positions: in 1894 he was appointed Secretary to President Pellegrini and was retained in this place by President Sáenz Peña; in 1896 he was elected Deputy for Buenos Aires and re-elected in 1900; he was Secretary to the Provisional Governors during Federal intervention in the Provinces of Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Tucumán, and he had represented his government in various international congresses.

In 1906, after serving three years as Minister to Spain, the post was raised to the rank of Embassy and he became Ambassador, an office which he resigned for reasons of health in 1920.

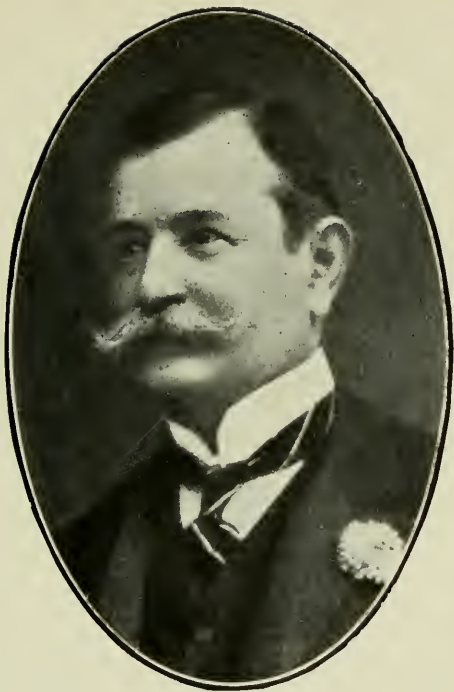
Dr. Avellaneda has published a single volume, *Del Camino andado*, Buenos Aires, 1919, a study of the social economy of Argentina.

ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS

*Lawyer; teacher;
public man.*

ESTANISLAO SEVERO ZEBALLOS was born on the twenty-seventh of July, 1854, in the town of Rosario. He comes of distinguished lineage: his father, Lt. Col. Estanislao Zeballos, who served for a time as Provincial Governor of Santa Fe, was descended from a noble Spanish family, and his mother, Felisa Juárez, was also of noble origin.

He began his education in the School of Arts and Crafts in Rosario, but in 1866 removed to Buenos Aires to study in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which he entered in 1870 and where he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1874. He married María Josefa Costa de Arguibel, a great-grand-daughter of



E. S. Zeballes

the Revolutionary leader Don Felipe de Arguibel, and has one son, Estanislao María Zeballos.

Dr. Zeballos has won high distinction not only as a jurist and diplomat but also as editor, writer, teacher and legislator.

His career as editor began in 1866 when he was still a school-boy and edited the college paper *El Colegial* which ran a brief course. In the long interval he has been a constant force in the press of Argentina: He has edited the daily papers *El Mensajero* of Rosario and *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, and has founded and directed a number of magazines and reviews, including the *Anales Científicos Argentinos*, (1874); *Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina*, (1872-1909); *Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino*, (1879-1909); *Bulletin Argentin de Droit International Privé*, (1903-1909); *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*, (1898-1920).

Very early began also his career as

teacher: he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* in 1874, the year of his graduation, and has continued to teach throughout his life. In 1881 he was made Professor of International Law in the National Military School, and in 1892 he was appointed substitute-Professor of International Law in the University, a post which he retained until 1920. Meantime he served for eleven years as President of the Board of Education for the Fifth and Seventh Districts of Buenos Aires; as member of the Upper Council of the University; as President of the Council of Secondary, Normal and Special Education, and Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Science in the University, 1918-1919.

Parallel with these labors as editor and teacher has run his distinguished course as public man. In 1880, he was elected Deputy in the National Congress, re-elected in 1884 and 1888, and later elected for another term in 1912; he had served also as President

of the Chamber; in 1889 he was chosen as Minister of Foreign Relations; in 1890 he was made Director-General of Post-offices and Telegraphs; in 1891, recalled as Minister of Foreign Relations; in 1893 he was sent as Ambassador to Washington, where he remained two years; in 1906, he was once more recalled to fill the post of Minister of Foreign Relations, in which during his various periods of service he had brought to a successful issue important treaty negotiations, especially the "most favoured nation" clause in the treaty with France (1902); in 1910 he was selected as a member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration.

In addition to these public and long sustained activities, he won a well-deserved place among geographers, especially for his work during the decade 1878-1888. From this time dates the foundation of the *Sociedad Científica Argentina* and its *Anales*, and the publication of his books on the geography and boundaries of Argentina:

La Conquista de quince mil leguas, Buenos Aires, 1878; *Descripción amena de la República Argentina*, 3 vols. Buenos Aires, 1881, 1883, 1888; *El Avance de la Frontera a los Andes*, Buenos Aires 1883.

In recognition of his brilliant and distinguished attainments in various fields, Dr. Zeballos has been elected to many learned, social and scientific societies, including the Royal Academies of Law, Literature and History of Madrid; the International Law Association; the Society of International Law of Washington; the Society of Comparative Legislation of Belgium; the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio de Janeiro; the Press Club of Buenos Aires; the Argentine Geographical Institute; the Progreso Club of Buenos Aires and The Hispanic Society of America.

His accomplishments as a diplomatist have brought him honors and decorations from many countries; the Congress of Peru voted him, in 1919, a

gold medal, and he has received similar honors from Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil; he holds the Medal of the Liberator of Venezuela, the Academic Palms of France, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, the Grand Cross of Gregory VII from the Holy See, the Order of Christ of Portugal, the Order of the Crown of Prussia and the Red Eagle of Germany.

The list of Dr. Zeballos's published works is a long one. Among the more important are: *Apuntes sobre Quiebras*, Buenos Aires, 1874; *Proyecto de Códigos y Procedimientos en Materia Civil para los Tribunales nacionales de la Capital* (in collaboration with Dr. A. Alcorta), 4 vols., Buenos Aires, 1885; *La Dinastía de los Piedra*; *Painé y la Dinastía de los Zorros*; *Reimú y la Dinastía de los Pinares*—three historical novels, issued in Buenos Aires in 1884, 1886 and 1888; *Alegato de la República Argentina sobre la cuestión de límites con el Brasil en el territorio de Misiones*, Washington, 1894; *Apuntaciones*

para la bibliografía argentina, 12 vols., Buenos Aires, 1897-1900; *El escudo y los colores nacionales*, Buenos Aires, 1900; *Le crédit et le régime hypothécaire de la République Argentine et dans le Nouveau Monde*, Brussels, 1910; *La nationalité au point de vue de la législation comparée et du droit humain*, 5 vol., Paris, 1915; *El derecho privado humano y la legislación de emergencia*, Buenos Aires, 1916; *Cuestiones y legislación del trabajo*, Buenos Aires, 1919.

GUILLERMINA O. C. DE WILDE

Charity worker.

GUILLERMINA DE OLIVEIRA CÉZAR, the descendant of a distinguished Portuguese family, was born in Buenos Aires and was educated there in Miss Conway's American School. At the early age of sixteen she left her books to marry Doctor Wilde, then Minister of Education in the Cabinet of President Roca (1898-1904), and one of the leaders in the social and political life of the country.

After the retirement of her husband from the cabinet, Sra. de Wilde travelled with him to Russia, Turkey, Sweden, Norway, the United States, China and Japan. She accompanied him also when he went as Minister to Brussels and Madrid. She has thus seen the

greater part of the civilized world, has had a wide social experience, and known many people of prominence in the capitals of Europe, both in social and diplomatic circles.

Since the death of her husband in 1913, Sra. de Wilde has devoted herself to works of charity and benevolence: she is a member of the Benevolent Society of Buenos Aires and President of the Women's Section of the Argentine Red Cross.



Alvaro Williams

ALBERTO WILLIAMS

Musician.

ALBERTO WILLIAMS was born of English and Basque parentage on the twenty-third of November, 1862, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he had his first lessons in the public schools and at the age of eight displayed such unmistakable signs of talent that he was sent to the old Conservatory of Music of Buenos Aires. There his powers, not only of execution but also of composition, made so great an impression that he was commissioned by the Government to go abroad to study. He spent some years in Paris, under the best masters, and won distinction with his compositions.

In 1889 he returned to Argentina where his recitals and concerts given

in the Athenæum, the National Library, the Conservatory and elsewhere brought him immediate fame. In 1893 he founded the Conservatory of Music in Buenos Aires which bears his name and which has established more than seventy branches in various parts of the Republic.

After some years he returned to Europe and in 1900 gave a Concert of his own productions in Berlin where he won a complete triumph.

His career as a composer may be divided into three periods: in the first, during which he produced *op. 1* to *op. 31* he was studying in Paris and under the influence of the classic composers: the second period, marked by *op. 32* to *op. 44*, reveals the influence of the *Gauche* chants which he discovered on his return to Argentina. These include songs and dances and the longer work *En la Sierra* where occurs his most popular composition for the piano, *El rancho abandonado*. His third period, during which he wrote pieces number-

ing 44 to 55—a ballad which bears the title of *La bruja de las montañas* (The Witch of the Mountains)—reveals an intensification of the patriotic and nationalizing tendency of the preceding period and led naturally to his later work in which he is writing for the theatre.

His works are numerous, eighty in all, and include symphonies, odes, suits, choruses and many songs and dances. Among the collections are: *En la Sierra*; *En la Pampa*; *En la Quebrada*; *En el Valle*; *En la Plaza*, etc.

Sr. Williams is the author also of poetical works, among which his *Poemas Musicales* has been highly praised.

RICARDO SOLÁ

Army officer.

RICARDO SOLÁ, the son of Colonel Juan Solá and Julia Terán, was born in Tucumán on the thirteenth of July, 1868. He received his early education in the *Colegio Nacional* and in March, 1885, entered the Military School where he early evidenced his aptitude for the profession of arms. In his fourth year he received honorable mention and a diploma for the examination in topography and in his last year honorable mention and a diploma for the general examination. In February, 1890, he graduated second in his class with the rank of Second-Lieutenant.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain in September, 1892, and three years later was sent to Europe to purchase



Gen R. N. C. 3'

engineering equipment. He remained abroad two years and on his return was put in charge of a section of bridge engineers. In June, 1899, he was raised to the rank of Major, advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1903, and with this rank was made head of the General Staff of the Fourth Military District. In 1907 he was a member of the Arsenal Commission and in the same year attended the Superior Officers Training School. The following year he was put in charge of the second division of the Military Cabinet, and soon afterwards sent as Military *Attaché* to the Argentine Legation in Brazil, remaining there until January, 1910. Returning to his country with the grade of Colonel, he held the position of Director of the School of Artillery from 1910 to the middle of 1911 and was then transferred to a similar position in the Military School. He returned to the School of Artillery in 1912 and remained there until November, 1915, when he was put in command of the

Fifth Brigade of Artillery. In December, 1917 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and in October, 1918, had the honor of being chosen President of the Mixed Council of War.

General Solá is the author of a Manual of Field and Mountain Pontoons and a Manual for Machine Gunners. He took part in the pacification campaigns of the revolutions of 1890, 1893 and 1905 and has been decorated with the Red Eagle of Germany and the Order of Military Merit of Chile.



Edna Burge de Lacey

DELFINA BUNGE DE GALVEZ

Poetess.

DELFINA BUNGE DE GÁLVEZ, the daughter of Octavio Bunge, one time Justice of the Supreme Court of Argentina, and María Luisa Arteaga, was born in Buenos Aires and educated there in the Sacred Heart Academy.

Her literary talent was appreciated by her friends and encouraged by her family in her youth: three of her brothers—Carlos Octavio, Augusto and Alejandro—were writers of note, and when she married Manuel Gálvez Jr., the novelist, in 1910, she passed into new scenes equally redolent of books and authorship.

Her earlier poems, in French, appeared in newspapers and magazines where they attracted much attention.

Later she began to collect and publish her work in book form: in 1911 her first volume of poems entitled *Simplement* was published in Paris; in 1913 she issued, in collaboration with her sister Julia Bunge de Uranga, *El Arca de Noé*, a reading book for children; in 1918 she published in Buenos Aires her second book of poems in French, *La nouvelle moisson*; in the meantime she had written a volume in Spanish entitled *Historia y Novena de Nuestra Señora de Lourdes*, on the occasion of the opening of the Grotto of Lourdes in Alta Gracia, Province of Córdoba, a consecrated shrine the establishment of which was inspired and aided by Señora de Gálvez and her friend Señora Guillermina R. de Goyena.

The poetry of Señora de Gálvez has won much applause both in France and in Argentina and has been praised by critics no less notable than Rubén Darío, José Enrique Rodó and Estanislao S. Zeballos.



Luis Garcia

LUIS GARCÍA

Public man.

LUIS GARCÍA, the son of Fernando García and Rosalía de Guevara, was born on the first of July, 1854, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in private schools and the University where, however, he obtained no degree.

At a very early age he began his career which in both its aspects, as business man and public official, has been successful. In 1889 he was elected Manager of the Provincial Bank; in the same year he was chosen a Director of the Metropolitan Tramways Company; in 1890 Director of the Public Loan Bank and President of the Provincial Bank; in 1893 Director of the Loan Bank of the Capital and in 1897 its vice-President.

His public activities began also in 1889 when he became a member of the City Council of Buenos Aires; in 1890 he was appointed Chief of Police of the city; in 1892 he ran for the National Congress on the Conservative ticket and was elected; in the same year he served on two important commissions for public improvements—that for building roads in the North of Buenos Aires and that for the canalization of the Las Conchas River; in 1896, on the completion of his term in Congress, he was made Prefect General of Ports and member of the commission to draw up a code for the harbor police; in 1904 he was appointed Head of the Customs Service; in 1906 elected National Deputy, in 1913 vice-Governor of Buenos Aires, becoming Governor by the death in office of the incumbent, and in 1914, Senator. In 1919 his associates showed their appreciation of his character by electing him vice-President of the Senate.

JAIME SALVADOR

Physician.

JAIME SALVADOR, the son of Teodoro Salvador and Emilia Trillas, was born on the twenty-third of December, 1869, in Buenos Aires and there was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which he entered in 1891 and from which he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

On receiving his degree he obtained a post as Physician in the Emergency Hospital; in 1899 he became Staff-Physician of the Clinical Hospital; in 1905 he served for a time as Staff-Physician in the Pardo Maternity Hospital; in 1913 he was appointed Chief-Surgeon in the Women's ward of the Pirovano Hospital and in the same year

was made Chief House Physician of the Clinical Hospital.

Dr. Salvador has done valuable service also as a teacher: after filling various chairs temporarily, he was appointed substitute-Professor of Clinical Gynecology in 1908, and in 1918 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of the same Chair.

He is a member of many medical associations at home and abroad and has written a great number of articles and pamphlets of a technical nature upon his special subject.





J. W. B. B. B.

JOAQUÍN NIN POSADAS

Physician; teacher.

JOAQUÍN NIN POSADAS, the son of Joaquín Nin and Julia Posadas, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1871, in Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, but was educated in Buenos Aires at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he received his degree in 1897.

In the same year he obtained a post as Assistant-Physician in the Rawson Hospital and continued until 1906, occupying the posts of House-Physician and Consulting Physician. From 1905 to 1907 he was Head of the Public School Medical Service; in 1909 he became substitute-Professor in the Medical School and in 1911 Chief-Physician of the Torcuato de Alvear Hospital.

Dr. Nin Posadas has contributed many articles to the Medical press and is the author of numerous pamphlets upon his specialty, among which are *Tratamiento de hidrocèle*, 1897, and *Salvarsán*, 1904.



Vicealmirante Atilio S. Barilari

ATILIO S. BARILARI

Vice-Admiral.

ATILIO S. BARILARI was born on the sixth of April, 1857, in the city of Bahía Blanca, and educated there in the Anglo-French Seminary and the Jesuits' School of the Saviour.

When he was thirteen he joined the Navy and went to sea in the *Pavón* as a Cadet. He was transferred soon afterwards to the *Pampa* in which he served under the command of Captain Martín Guerrico during the Campaign of Entre Ríos; in 1873, when he was Second-Lieutenant, he served on the *Espora* in the second Entre Ríos campaign where he won special mention and was recommended by the Commander for promotion; in 1874 he took part in the campaign of Pavón; in 1875

during the struggle following the Revolution of 1874 he was a member of the Uruguay River squadron in which he commanded the light-draught boats *Concordia* and *Don Gonzalo*; in 1876 he was transferred to the *General Brown* which was then used as a School Ship; in 1877 he went to the gun-boat *Paraná* in which he took part in driving out Chilean forces which had invaded Argentine territory at Punta Arenas; in 1878 he took part in the actions which followed the Revolution of Corrientes and was then transferred to the school-ship *Uruguay* in which he made a number of voyages under the command of Commodore Py and served also as Instructor in Geography, Military Procedure, Artillery Practice, etc.

In 1880, when the "Revolution" over the national capital broke out, he resigned from the Federal navy to fight under the flag of his Province against the National forces and so took part in the actions of Los Corrales and Puente Alsina in command of the Second Corps

of Artillery. In the following year he re-entered the Navy, was made a member of the General Staff and later appointed Second in Command of the gun-boat *Uruguay* with the rank of Naval Lieutenant. In 1882 he was promoted to be Second in Command of the torpedo-boat *Maipú* in which he served during the Chaco Campaign of 1883-84, and in 1886 he was given command of the *Maipú*, a post which he retained until 1890. When the Revolution of that year broke out, his command, both men and officers, revolted, but he refused to join them, resisted to the uttermost and was severely wounded. For this action he was promoted to the rank of Commander; in 1890 he was appointed Secretary of the Consulting Board of the Navy; in 1892 he was given command of the Cruiser *Libertad* and went to Europe to take charge of her; in 1895 he was promoted to be Captain, given command of the Cruiser *9 de Julio* and made Head of the squadron of instruction. His advancement continued un-

checked: in 1896 he was given command of the Second Division of the Fleet; in 1897 he was given command of the iron-clad *Garibaldi*, recently acquired from Italy, and in 1901 was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He retired in 1917.

Admiral Barilari has received honors from other governments as well as his own: he possesses the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, the Order of Merit of Chile, the Medal of the Cortes of Cádiz of Spain, as well as the Medal of the Andes.

GENARO SISTO

Physician.

GENARO SISTO was born on the eighteenth of January, 1867, in Ayacucho, Province of Buenos Aires, the son of the Italian soldier, Francisco A. Sisto, who fought for Italian unity at Aspromonte and Costoza.

After gaining his early education at his native town, Sisto removed to Buenos Aires, entered the Normal School and won his degree as State Professor. But the teaching profession did not satisfy him and in 1889 he began the study of Medicine in the University where he was granted his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. From this date his record is one of steady and increasing success in his profession: soon after his graduation he was appointed

Substitute Professor of Pediatrics and after an interval Professor Extraordinary of Pediatrics in the University.

Dr. Sisto has achieved a position in the fore-front of his profession and has been recognized both at home and abroad as a scientific practitioner and an investigator of the first order. The award of the famous *Prix Perron* by the Academy of Medicine of Paris in 1910 for his *Les cris chez les nourrissons* was an honor so notable as to mark him as an exceptional man; for he is the only foreigner who had received this prize for twenty years and in fact it had not been awarded for a period of five years for lack of contestants of sufficient merit to warrant conferring it. Similar honors have been bestowed upon him at the Hygiene Exposition of Milan in 1911, at the Exposition of Social Hygiene of Rome in 1912, where he was awarded a gold medal, and at the Expositions of Panama and San Francisco.

He has been honored also by elec-

tion to various posts of honor: he is Corresponding Member of the Society of Pediatrics of Paris, Official Delegate of the International Medical Society, Member of the Permanent Committee of arrangements for International Medical Congresses, and Member of the Protective Commission of Infancy of Brussels.

He has been a constant contributor to medical journals, beginning with his work on *Nuestros Hospitales* in 1896 and continuing to the present, writing especially on topics related to school and social hygiene. Among his more important works are pamphlets on *Atrofia infantil*, 1907; *Epilepsia infantil*, *Higiene escolar*, 1911; *Las enfermedades y la escuela*, 1914; *El médico escolar: sus funciones*, 1917.

VICENTE AÑÓN SUAREZ

Civil Engineer; teacher.

VICENTE AÑÓN SUÁREZ, the son of José Añón Suárez and Luisa Guedes, was born on the twenty-third of May, 1879, in the town of Azul, Province of Buenos Aires. He was educated in his native town where he attended the Normal School, in La Plata where he studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and took some courses in the University, and in Buenos Aires where also he attended the University.

He obtained the degree of Civil Engineer at La Plata in 1903, but before this had begun his professional career as topographer for the Boundary Commission in the territory of Santa Cruz in 1902; from 1903 to 1906 he was attached to various railway commissions

studying projects for government lines, such as that from San Cristóbal to Rosario, that from Santa Rosa to Mendoza and that from Barranqueras to Napalpí; in 1906 he was appointed Inspecting Engineer of the Northern lines; from 1906 to 1908 he was Engineer in charge of completing the Cable line from Chilecito to La Mejicana; from 1908 to 1913 and again from 1917 to 1919 he was Chief Engineer of Public Works for the city of La Plata, and as such had charge of building the barracks of La Plata, the paved highway from Avellaneda to Lomas, and *La Nacional* electric railway of La Plata. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company.

After some years of practical engineering, Sr. Añón Suárez was invited to teach in the universities; in 1910 he was appointed Professor of Graphic Statics in the University of La Plata and somewhat later was made substitute-Professor of Exact Science in the University of Buenos Aires. He is

also vice-Director of the Industrial School of La Plata; he is Professor in the Institute of the Museum and Secretary of one of the Faculties of Science in the University of La Plata.

He edited the magazine of the University Club of La Plata during the four years that it was published; he is now in charge of the publications of the Department of Science, Mathematics and Astronomy in the University, and is the author of various articles and reports within his proper field.



Wm. W. W. W.

ERNESTO QUESADA

*Author; magistrate;
teacher.*

ERNESTO QUESADA, the son of, Vicente G. Quesada and Elvira Medina, was born on the first of June, 1858, in Buenos Aires. There also he began his education in the San José School, but at the age of fourteen went to Germany where he studied in the *Gymnasium* and from this date spent much time there and derived thence his chief intellectual inspiration. He studied Law in Leipzig and Berlin, also for a brief time in Paris, but returned to take his degree in Buenos Aires where he was made Doctor of Laws in 1882.

Earlier than this, while he was still a student, he had revealed his exceptional knowledge of books and his ca-

capacity as a writer: in 1877 and 1878 he served as assistant-Librarian in the National Library and in the latter year, when he was twenty years of age, he published his first book entitled *La sociedad romana en el primer siglo de nuestra era*. His talents won immediate recognition: in 1878 he was chosen delegate to the Third Congress of Americanists and in 1880 he was appointed Professor of Foreign Literatures in the *Colegio Nacional*. Two years later he became Secretary of Legation in Rio Janeiro and was promoted to the Legation in Washington where he made interesting observations on the country and its people which took form in his pamphlet *La política americana y las tendencias yankees*. Continuing his travels he paid an extended visit to Russia of which he wrote at length in *Un invierno en Rusia*, (2 vols., Buenos Aires, 1888).

From the time of his return to Argentina, Dr. Quesada entered on the period of his fullest activity and pro-

duction: during the decade which followed he alternated between city and country life and wrote works in fields as divergent as municipal finance (*Las finanzas municipales*, 1889), literary criticism, (*Dos novelas sociológicas*, 1892), national finance, (*El impuesto sobre la renta*, 1894), and history, (*Historia de las guerras civiles*). During part of this period he acted also as managing editor of the daily paper *El Tiempo*; in 1895 he continued his fecund production by issuing his severe analysis of Chile's international policy *La política chilena en el Plata*; the year 1896-97 he spent in Spain where the Queen honored him with the Order of Isabel the Catholic and on his return he brought this fruitful decade to a climax with the production of two books, *La política argentina respecto de Chile*, 1898, and *La época de Rosas: su verdadero carácter histórico*, 1898, which is universally considered to be his best book.

In 1899 began his career as Ma-

gistrate, which has continued unbroken and brought him many honors, with the appointment as Judge of the Criminal Court; in 1902 he was made Judge of the Civil Court; in 1910 he was elevated to be Justice of the Appellate Court. In 1903 began his labors as a University teacher which have continued likewise until the present; in this year he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of La Plata; in 1904 he was made Professor of Sociology in the University of Buenos Aires; in 1919 he was chosen Professor of Legislation and Pan-American Treaties; he has also been Professor of Sociology in the Normal School and a member of the Council of the University of La Plata as well as of the Council of the University of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Quesada has travelled much: in addition to the various journeys to Europe which have already been referred to, he made a visit to Europe in 1905 in search of health; in 1908

and 1909 he went abroad to pursue a four-fold investigation--into the methods of teaching History in the German Universities, into the systems of examinations in England and Germany, into the dwellings of workingmen in these countries, and into public charity there. In 1912 and 1913 he made a voyage round the world to study the rights of real estate and the laws affecting this form of property, and on his return published two books, *Una vuelta al mundo*, 1914, and *La legislación inmobiliaria tuncina*, 1915; finally, in 1915 and 1916, he made an extended visit to the United States as Chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Scientific Congress of Washington, which resulted in another book, *El nuevo panamericanismo*, etc., 1916.

Dr. Quesada's talents and achievements have been recognized and honored both at home and abroad by election to many learned and scientific societies and by not a few decorations: he is a member of the Academy of Philosophy

and Letters, the Academy of Law and Social Sciences, and the History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Society of International Law, the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, The Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, the Historical and Geographical Society of Uruguay, the Faculty of Law of Santiago de Chile, the National Academy of History of Bogotá, the Colombian Academy of Law, the Council of Honor of the International Association of Law and Philosophy of Berlin, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences of Philadelphia, The Hispanic Society of America, and the Society of Legislative Studies of Paris. He also wears the decoration of the Crown of Prussia.

Dr. Quesada has written many books besides those already mentioned and a great number of articles and pamphlets, for he began to write at an early age, was joint editor with his father of the magazine *La Nueva Revista de Buenos Aires* from 1881 to 1885, and from that

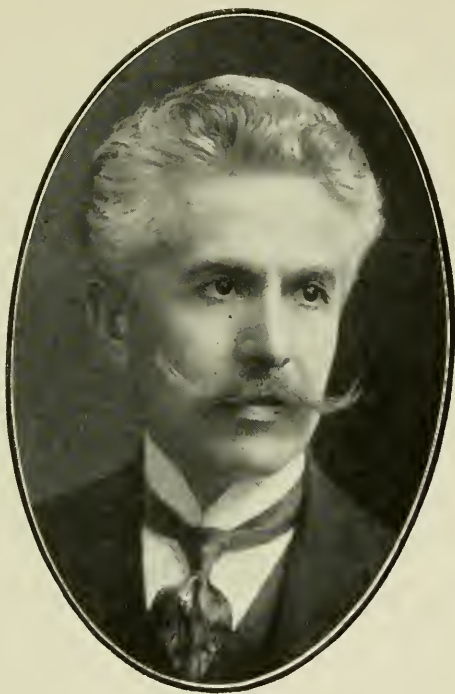
date has produced books in various fields of learning. A list of his more important works would include the additional titles of: *Historia diplomática nacional*, 1902; *La política argentino-paraguaya*, 1902; *El criollismo en la literatura argentina*, 1902; *Tristezas y esperanzas*, 1903; *La propiedad intelectual en el derecho argentino*, 1904; *Derecho mercantil de cambio, de quiebra y marítimo de la República Argentina*, Berlin, 1909; *Augusto Comte y sus doctrinas sociológicas*, 1910; *La guerra civil de 1841 y la tragedia de Acha*, 1916; *El desenvolvimiento social hispanoamericano*, 1917; *Los numismáticos argentinos*, 1918; *La doctrina Drago*, 1919; *La doctrina Monroe*, 1920, all but three of which were published in Buenos Aires.

CALIXTO OYUELA

Writer.

CALIXTO OYUELA, the son of Calixto Oyuela and Juana Correás, was born on the third of February, 1857, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at private schools and the University where, after devoting himself for a time to Humanities, he read Law and was made Doctor of Laws in 1888.

Much earlier than this he had begun both to write and to teach: as early as 1881 he won favorable attention by an article which he had written in defence of Menéndez y Pelayo and in the same year he was awarded the first prize in the Floral Contests with a poem entitled *Eros*. In 1884 he was named the first Professor of Literature in the *Colegio Nacional* and soon afterwards he



Calisto Tanzi



was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Normal School.

After obtaining his Doctor's degree he continued to teach and to work for literary advancement: in 1889 he was appointed Secretary to the Argentine delegation to the first Pan-American Congress and then made an extended journey for study in the United States and Europe: in 1892 he was instrumental in founding the Athenæum which, however, had but a short life; in 1898 he was appointed Professor of Spanish Literature in the University, a chair which he occupied for twenty years during which period he was also on various occasions a member of the University Council.

Dr. Oyuela is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid and Secretary of the Argentine Academy.

His literary work is various and extensive, including poems, essays, textbooks and anthologies. Among his works are: *Estudios y artículos literarios*,

1889; *Cantos*, 1891; *España*, 1898; *Nuevos cantos*, 1905; *Estudios literarios*, 1915; *Elementos de teoría literaria* (fifteenth edition), 1918; *Antología poética hispanoamericana*, 3 vols., 1920; *Cantos de otoño*, 1920; all published in Buenos Aires.

ROGELIO YRURTIA

Sculptor.

ROGELIO YRURTIA, the son of Antonio Yrurtia and Joaquina Ciriaco, was born in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional*.

He gave such marked evidence of artistic talent that in 1899 the government granted him a scholarship to enable him to study abroad. His special gift for sculpture of groups matured rapidly under the inspiration and guidance of the schools of Paris and in 1903 he exhibited there his group of six female figures entitled *Las pecadoras* which two years later won the Medal of Honor in the Exposition of St. Louis. He has since executed many works for private and public patrons and his sculptures are to be found in

the galleries of Petrograd, Barcelona, Moscow and other cities, besides his native place Buenos Aires.

Sr. Yrurtia's talents have been recognized in Argentina: he was appointed Professor in the School of Fine Arts in 1915 and in 1919 was made a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

His principal works are: *Las pecadoras*, 1903; *Monumento al Dr. Castro*, 1904; *Canto al Trabajo*, a group of fourteen figures of heroic size executed for the City of Buenos Aires and awaiting its collocation; *Monumento al Coronel Dorrego*, an equestrian statue with two allegorical figures representing Fate and History, which is also awaiting collocation.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO

Public official; geographer.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO was born on the twenty-sixth of November, 1856, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the schools of the Capital.

In 1889 he was appointed Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies and retained this post until 1914 when he had completed twenty-five years of service. In the same year he was elected President of the Argentine Geographical Institute. He held this position until 1894 and in 1907 was again chosen to the same post where he continues until now and where in both his terms of office he has done much to improve the maps of Argentina and to diffuse geographical information through the ma-

gazine of the Society, the *Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino*.

Dr. Sorondo is also an enthusiastic student of Theosophy, the founder of the first Theosophical Society in South America and the most active organizer of such societies in this continent, which now number more than twenty-five.

He is a member of a number of learned and scientific societies, including the Geographical Society of Lima, the Geographical Institute of Brazil, the Society for Historical Studies of Salvador, the Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro, the Natural Science Society of Cherbourg and the Geographic Society of Cochabamba of which he is an Honorary Associate.

MARTÍN S. NOEL

Architect.

MARTÍN S. NOEL was born on the fifth of August, 1888, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the School of Architecture where he studied from 1904 until 1910. He then went abroad and continued his professional work in the *Beaux Arts* of Paris, winning in 1911 an Honorable Mention in the *Salon* of French Artists.

On his return he entered upon the practice of his profession, giving special attention to design and decoration in the Spanish Colonial style. He has served as Secretary of the Historical and Colonial Museum of the Province of Buenos Aires; Secretary of the Commission for the preservation of Na-

tional Monuments; in 1919 he was made a member of the History and Numismatics Club, and in 1920 was chosen President of the National Commission on Fine Arts. He has been honored with the order of the Chilean Eagle and that of Alfonso XII of Spain.

Sr. Noel has lectured on esthetics and Spanish art on which also he is an occasional contributor to the press.



Pedro L. Polizade

PASTOR S. OBLIGADO

Author.

PASTOR S. OBLIGADO, the son of Pastor Obligado, the first constitutional Governor of Buenos Aires and grandson of Manuel Alejandro Obligado, Minister of Finance under President Pueyrredón, was born in 1841 in Buenos Aires.

He grew up in a warlike period and immediately on receiving his degree in 1862, he plunged into the Civil War which was then waging and afterwards went on into the War with Paraguay (1865-1870). When the fighting stopped he set forth on a voyage round the world, being, it is said, the first of his fellow-countrymen to make the journey, and on his return published two volumes

of travel—*Viajes a Oriente* and *Los Estados Unidos tal cual son*.

Except for a term of service as Judge in the Court of Correction, Sr. Obligado has held no public office. He is, however, a member of the Argentine Academy, of the History and Numismatics Club, of the Royal Academy of Spain and of the Literary and Juridical Society of Ecuador.

He has been writing from his youth up, contributing to newspapers and magazines and has published, in addition to the books already mentioned: *Cuentos bajo la carpa*; *Biografías de escritores argentinos*; *Las tradiciones argentinas*.

MANUEL LIZONDO BORDA

Lawyer; poet.

MANUEL LIZONDO BORDA, the son of Manuel Lizondo and Carmen Borda, was born on the eighteenth of February, 1889, in the city of Tucumán. There he had his early education, but for his professional studies went to the University of Buenos Aires and obtained his degree of Advocate in 1914.

He entered at once on the practice of his profession in his native place and began also to play a part in the field of politics and in that of education: he joined the Radical Party, won election in 1916 to the Provincial Legislature and in the following year was appointed President of the Provincial Council of Education; in the academic field he has been chosen assistant-

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	<p>Secretary and member of the University Council and continues to hold these posts.</p> <p>From his youth Dr. Lizondo Borda has displayed literary aptitudes; when he was twenty he won the first prize in the Floral Contests of Tucumán with a poem entitled <i>El poema del agua</i>, Tucumán, 1909, and in 1920 he published a second work entitled <i>El amor innumerable</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MIGUEL M. PADILLA

Lawyer; legislator.

MIGUEL M. PADILLA was born in 1870 in the Province of Tucumán, but was educated in the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1894 on presenting a thesis entitled *Legítima de los herederos forzosos*, which was highly praised and not only rewarded by a gold medal but published at the expense of the University.

He began to practise his profession at once in the office of Dr. Lucio V. López, but in 1896, on receiving the appointment as Magistrate in Tucumán, he removed there to assume his duties, only to resign at the end of a year to devote himself to the practice of the law and to politics. In 1897 he

was elected to the Provincial Legislature and re-elected for three successive terms; in 1906 he was elected to the National Congress and re-elected until 1918, filling during this long period a creditable part as member of influential committees, vice-President of the Chamber and author of important legislation. Among the bills brought forward by him were those for the Reform of the Bankruptcy law, Reform of the Election law, an act to regulate Federal Intervention in the Provinces, and an act to regulate Mergers of Corporations.

Dr. Padilla is a member of the Bar Association of Buenos Aires and Chairman of the board of Directors of the Central Córdoba Railway.

HOUSSAY	III
<p>BERNARDO ALBERTO HOUSSAY</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>BERNARDO ALBERTO HOUSSAY, the son of Alberto Houssay and Clara Laffont, was born on the tenth of April, 1887, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools of the city and the University. He obtained the degree of Pharmacist in 1904 and in 1911 that of Doctor of Medicine, winning honors in both courses and in the second presenting a thesis entitled <i>Estudio sobre la acción de los extractos hipofisiarios</i> which gave him immediate prestige in the profession.</p> <p>He began his professional career in 1907 as assistant in the Physiological Laboratory; in 1910 he was given charge of the course in Physiology in the Agricultural School of the Univer-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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	<p>sity and in 1912 was made Professor; in 1915 he became substitute-Professor of Physiology in the Medical School; in 1915 he was made Editor of the Magazine of the Argentine Medical Association; in 1918 he was appointed Chief of Investigations in the Bacteriological Institute; in 1919 he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the University, and in the same year was made Head of the Institute of Physiology.</p> <p>Dr. Houssay has occupied posts of honor as Secretary of the First International Congress of Pathology in 1912 and member of the Second Congress of Bacteriology, Hygiene and Pathology, in 1916.</p> <p>He has produced no less than a hundred and twenty articles and pamphlets on medical topics among the most notable of which are: <i>Pulso venoso</i>, 1915, and <i>La acción fisiológica de los extractos hipofisarios</i>, 1918, in which the author sums up the results of ten years' investigations.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Augusto Bungy

AUGUSTO BUNGE

Physician; public man.

AUGUSTO BUNGE, the son of Octavio Bunge who was Justice of the Supreme Court and María Luisa Arteaga, was born in April, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he grew up and was educated in the schools of the city and her University which granted him the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in 1900.

In 1901 he was Staff-Physician in the Mercedes Hospital; from 1902 to 1904 he was Physician of the Clinical Hospital; from 1904 to 1906 he was Physician of the Muñiz Hospital; from 1904 to 1911 member of the National Department of Hygiene; from 1903 to 1916 Professor of Natural Science in the *Colegio Nacional*; from 1906 to 1908 Commissioner to study social legis-

lation in Europe, and in 1919 was made substitute-Professor of Sociology in the University of Buenos Aires.

In addition to these professional and academic positions, Dr. Bunge has held high political office: he was elected National Deputy on the Socialist ticket in 1916 and re-elected in 1920. In Congress he has devoted himself to legislation on social and educational questions, presenting projects on national insurance, the regulation of the labor of women and children, accident insurance, mutual and popular insurance, primary schools, etc. He has been a member also of the important committee on General Legislation and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

He has written much, his works including contributions to the press and magazines, pamphlets and also books, among which are: *Las conquistas de la Higiene Social*, 1911; *El Culto de la Vida*, 1915; *El Seguro Nacional*, 1917; all published in Buenos Aires.





Emilio Suárez

TOMAS AMADEO

Teacher; engineer.

TOMÁS AMADEO, the son of Octavio Amadeo and Ana Marcenaro, was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1880, in the town of Dolores, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the Capital at the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the *Colegio Nacional*.

For his professional studies he went to the University of La Plata where he obtained the degree of Agronomical Engineer in 1904. In the same year he was appointed Secretary-Treasurer and Instructor in the Primary Agricultural School of Bell-Ville, Córdoba; before the year closed he was appointed to a Clerkship in the Department of Agriculture; in 1908 he was made Inspector General and in 1915 Director General of Agricultural Education, which post

he still retains. In pursuance of his duties Dr. Amadeo has founded the greater part of the agricultural schools of Argentina and has done much to stimulate interest in farming and gardening in the homes of the country.

He has travelled widely to study agricultural education and conditions in other countries: while he was still an undergraduate he made a journey to Patagonia, visiting the Island of *Año Nuevo* at the extreme South of the Republic; in 1905 he was sent abroad by the Government to study agricultural education, farm credits and rural loans; in 1909 he visited Chile, and in 1912 he made another visit to Europe to increase his knowledge of agricultural progress.

He has taught both in the University of La Plata and in that of Buenos Aires; he was appointed Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Buenos Aires in 1908 and in 1909 was made Professor of Agronomy in the University of La Plata. He continues

in both Faculties until the present, and is a member of the University Councils of both Universities. Meantime he has resumed his studies and is about to take his degree in Law at Buenos Aires.

His public activities in relation to his various duties have been numerous: he has written many articles, acted as foreign correspondent of *La Nación* and lent his aid to many educational movements, such as the Agricultural Home for Women and the Argentine Social Museum, founded in 1909, in both of which he was the prime mover.

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Argentine Patriotic League and holds the decoration of the Order of King Leopold from Belgium.

In 1915 he was appointed Editor of the magazine of the Argentine Social Museum and is the author of *La enseñanza agrícola en la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1916, and joint author of *La experimentación agrícola en la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1915.

ISIDORO RUÍZ MORENO

Lawyer; teacher.

ISIDORO RUÍZ MORENO, the son of Martín Ruiz Moreno and Isidora Urquiza, was born in the city of Concepción del Uruguay, Province of Entre Ríos, in 1876. He had his early education in the public schools of Paraná whence he entered the University of Buenos Aires to study Law, but finished his course in the University of Córdoba, where he obtained his degree.

His career has been two-fold, academic and public. His labors as a teacher began early: he was appointed Instructor in the *Colegio Nacional* of Paraná in 1898; from 1904 to 1908 he was Professor in the University of Córdoba; from 1910 until the present he has been Professor of Finance in the University

of La Plata; in 1912 he was appointed substitute-Professor of International Law in the University of Buenos Aires and continues in this post also; he is likewise a member of the University Council of La Plata.

Side by side with his long and creditable course as a teacher runs his career as a public servant: in 1901 he was chosen a member of the Municipal Council of Córdoba; in 1902 he became Secretary of the Municipality; in 1903 he was elected to the Provincial Congress; in 1905 Minister in the Provincial Government; in 1907 Senator; from 1908 to 1912 Deputy in the National Congress; in 1913 Director General of the National Territories.

Dr. Ruíz Moreno has been honored by election to many learned and scientific societies: he is an Honorary Member of the Juridical-Literary Society of Quito, Corresponding Member of the International Intermediary Institute of The Hague, Member of the American Society of Political Sciences,

and was chosen Secretary of the Argentine Section of the International Law Association (1919-20).

He is the author of numerous articles and pamphlets on legal subjects and has published *Geografía de los Territorios Nacionales*, 1916; *Finanzas de Buenos Aires*, 1916, and *El impuesto sobre la renta*, 1919.

EMILIO RAVIGNANI

*Lawyer; writer;
teacher.*

EMILIO RAVIGNANI, the son of José Ravignani and Teresa Gaiolini, was born on the fifteenth of January, 1886, in Buenos Aires and was educated in the city schools, in the Barker Memorial School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

In 1910 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws, but has given himself chiefly to writing and teaching. Already, in 1909, he had been charged by the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters with the important task of studying and arranging for publication the historical documents in the Argentine Archives which the Faculty is issuing. In 1913 he was appointed substitute-Professor

of Roman Law in the University of La Plata; in 1914, 1915 and 1916, he served as Professor *pro tempore* of Sociology and during this period gave special attention to aspects of American character; in 1915 he was Head of the Seminary of Economics and Finance in the University of Buenos Aires; in the same year he taught the History of Argentina in the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1916 he drew the programme for the courses in History in the Normal Schools; in 1919 he was appointed substitute-Professor of American History in the University of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Ravignani has written many articles and pamphlets on economic and historical subjects and he is in charge of the Colonial section of the History of the National University of Buenos Aires, now in preparation.

Among the more permanent and substantial works of his pen are: *Manual de historia de la civilización argentina* (written in collaboration with Señores Carbia, Torres and Molinari), Buenos

RAVIGNANI

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Aires, 1917; *Cartografía histórica americana* (a collection of forty maps), Buenos Aires, 1920; *Estudio sobre la población de la ciudad y campaña de Buenos Aires* (1726-1820), Buenos Aires, 1920.

AND MONOGRAPHS

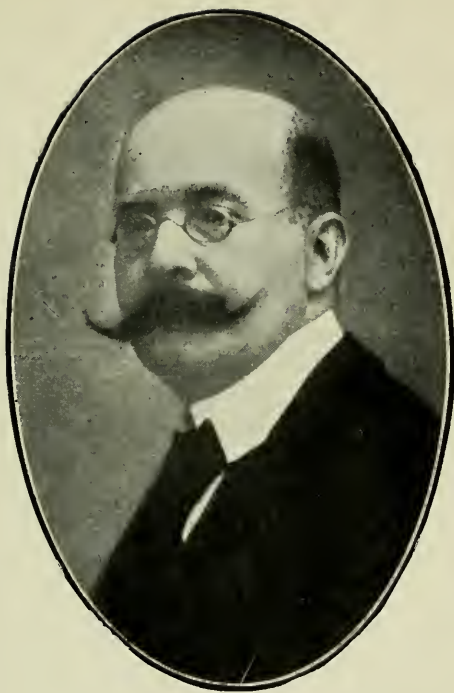
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VÍCTOR M. MOLINA

Lawyer; public man.

VÍCTOR M. MOLINA, the scion of one of the distinguished families of Argentina, was born on the twenty-fifth of December, 1861, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the University. There he read Law and obtained his degree as Doctor in 1882 on presenting a thesis entitled *Derecho internacional privado* which was highly praised and which brought him the honor of election to the Society of Comparative Legislation of Paris.

In 1886 he was appointed Secretary of the National Council of Education and soon afterwards Inspector of Secondary Education in which position he established Children's Playgrounds,



Víctor M. Molina

Schools of Commerce and Normal Schools for Teachers.

Meantime he had entered the political arena: in 1888 he was elected Deputy for the Capital and signalized his term of office by proposing laws for municipal autonomy, popular election of the Governor, etc. His political associations at this period linked his name with the revolutionists of 1890 and in 1892 he was imprisoned with Leandro N. Alem, the head of the Radical Party, and deported to Montevideo. In 1893 he was again involved in a revolution—that of Rosario, as a delegate of the Revolutionary Committee of Buenos Aires,—whereupon he was once more arrested and deported.

In 1898 he re-appeared in public life as a member of the Constitutional Convention and soon afterwards was commissioned by the Government to prepare the Rural Code which is now in force. In 1916 he was elected Deputy and re-elected by a vote of nearly 100,000 in 1920, taking as before an

active part in the Congress and presenting important bills such as that for adjusting representation on the basis of the census of 1914, for reforming the National Bank, for an internal loan, for a Land and Colonization Bank, etc.

Sr. Molina is well known as one of the most progressive land-owners: his extensive property *Santa Genoveva* in Choele-Choel is in some respects a model ranch and the irrigation canal constructed there by its owner is the first work of its kind to be carried out by individual initiative.





Emilio A. Chavala

EMILIO B. MORALES

Journalist.

EMILIO B. MORALES, the son of Pedro A. Morales, was born in the town of Lobos, Province of Buenos Aires, on the sixth of October, 1865. He was educated in Buenos Aires where he began to go to school in 1873 and continued until the third year in the *Colegio Nacional* when his inherited vocation for journalism claimed him and he joined the Staff of *El Pueblo* in 1883.

In 1905 he joined in founding *La Razón*, an evening paper, which, by his instinct for news and immense capacity for labor, he soon made one of the leading journals of the city and after eight years sold to a corporation which has maintained its character of an enterprising newspaper.

Sr. Morales has served also as editor of *La Tarde* and as a member of the staff of *La Patria Argentina* and *El Argentino*. He has made, moreover, no fewer than eight voyages round the world which have afforded material for a great abundance of travel articles in various papers.

He has held a number of posts in the civil service, including that of sub-Commissioner of Police in La Plata, Inspector in the Department of Agriculture and Customs Agent; in 1920 he taught Geography in one of the popular courses.

Besides his innumerable contributions to the press, he has written a number of books which include: *Páginas policiales*, 1889; *Cuadros de verano*, 1889; *En el Egipto*; *Jerusalén*; *Por el Asia*; *Hacia el Iguazú*; *Bellezas Andinas*; *Lagos, selvas y cascadas*; *Nevadas del Tronador*, all of which were published in Buenos Aires.

MAURICIO NIRENSTEIN

Teacher.

MAURICIO NIRENSTEIN was born on the twenty-ninth of January, 1877, and was educated in Buenos Aires at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he received his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1906.

In the same year he obtained appointment in the *Colegio Nacional* as teacher of literary theory and history and has continued in the profession: in 1907 has served as substitute-Professor of the Literature of Southern Europe in the University; in 1913 he was appointed Assistant in the Department; in 1914 he was made substitute-Professor of Political Economy; in 1916 he became assistant-Secretary of the University, and in 1917 and 1918 was

substitute-Professor of Spanish Literature.

In 1912 the French Government granted him the distinction of Officer of Public Instruction and in 1916 the Pedagogical Institute of Buenos Aires gave him its Diploma as Professor of Spanish.

ENRIQUE B. DEMARÍA

Physician.

ENRIQUE B. DEMARÍA, the son of Antonio Demaría, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1872, in Buenos Aires and was educated there, in the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and in the University which conferred upon him the Doctorate in Medicine with the highest honors in 1896. In 1902, after several years of practice he went to Germany and studied for two years in Berlin, Vienna, Freiburg, Heidelberg and Strasburg.

As early as 1893 he had chosen his specialty of ophthalmology and had obtained a post of Assistant in the Clinical Hospital; in 1896 he was appointed assistant in the Institute of Pathological Anatomy and in 1892 Head

of the Ophthalmological Clinic; on his return from Europe in 1904 he resumed his hospital duties; in 1907 was appointed substitute-Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology in the Medical School, and in 1916 became full Professor, a post which he still holds. In 1918 he was honored by election to the Medical School Council.

He has held a number of honorific posts: he was delegate of the Government and the University in the Pan-American Congress of Medicine in 1915, and has been commissioned on two occasions to make special studies of Catarrhal Conjunctivitis, epidemic, granular, etc., on which he published a pamphlet in 1910. He has been oculist to the Spanish and the Children's Hospitals.



Teodoro de Bary

TEODORO DE BARY

Financier; land-owner.

TEODORO DE BARY, the son of Edward de Bary and Bertha Wittenstein, was born in Barmen, Germany, on the fourteenth of February, 1845. He was educated partly in Germany, at Barmen, and partly in France, at Lyons.

In 1866 he emigrated to Argentina and after forty-six years of residence there became a naturalized citizen of the Republic. During this period he had been employed in important commercial houses and had been associated with financiers of great ability; for a number of years he was the representative of Bemberg and Company in Buenos Aires and in 1881 became a partner in the house of Ernesto Tornquist and Company where he remained until 1913.

Meantime he became director in the *Compañía Alianza Amberes*, the *Compañía de Productos Kemmerich*, and the *Refinería Argentina*; vice-President of the *Compañía de Electricidad de Buenos Aires*, of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca* and of the *Crédito Ferrocarrilero Argentino*, and President of the *Compañía Introdutora*.

On retiring from business in 1913, he devoted himself to farming and stock-breeding in which he has acquired extensive properties including *La Guardia* in Carmen de Areco, *La Julieta* in Guaminí, and *La Filipina* in Pellegrini.

ENRIQUE ZÁRATE

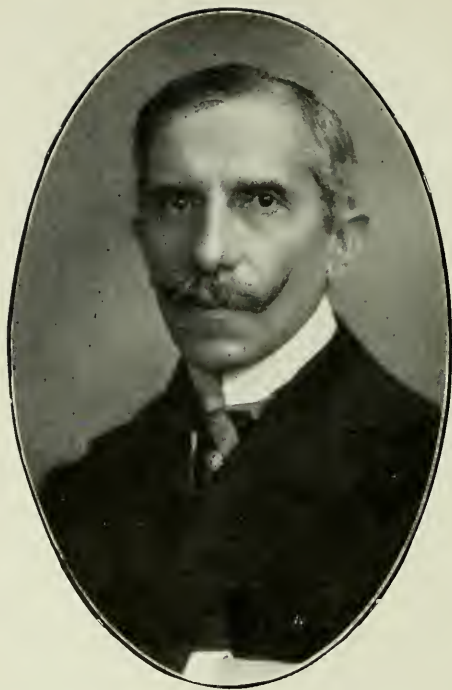
Physician.

ENRIQUE ZÁRATE was born in November, 1870, in the city of Santa Fe where he began his education; but afterwards he went to school in the *Colegio Nacional* of Rosario from which he passed on to the University of Buenos Aires which granted him the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1892. Soon afterwards he was appointed Staff Physician of the San Roque Hospital and in 1896, when there was a competitive examination for Head of the Hospital it was decided to divide the responsibility between two of the candidates, Dr. Zárate being one. Later he was commissioned by the Government of Santa Fé to make a visit to Europe to study Prophylaxis and he then attended the Inter-

national Congress of Medicine of Moscow. Then and on other occasions he visited the Clinics of Vienna, Dresden, Paris and Berlin where he gave lectures on gynecology.

In 1900 he was appointed Head of the Surgical Clinic in the Medical School; in 1903 he was made substitute-Professor of Clinical Obstetrics, and in 1913 was given the post of full Professor.

Though he has published no books, Dr. Zárate is the author of a number of articles and pamphlets on gynecology which are valued in the profession.



Antonio Pellegrino

ANTONIO DELLEPIANE

Teacher; writer.

ANTONIO DELLEPIANE was born on the twenty-ninth of October, 1864, in Buenos Aires and there was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1892. On that occasion he presented a thesis entitled *Las causas del delito* which was received with much applause, was rewarded by a gold medal by the Faculty and, when it was published was sent abroad, excited the admiration of many authorities.

After a visit to Europe to complete his preparation, Dr. Dellepiane returned to Argentina and accepted the post of Professor of the Philosophy of Law which he continued to fill until 1918.

He has introduced reforms in the methods of instruction, such as the *Seminary* for research and advanced study, and was the initiator of the agreement between the Universities of France and Argentina providing for the exchange of professors. He himself was one of the first "Exchange Professors" and in 1911 gave a course of lectures in Paris on The Theory of Progress.

He had held many posts of public and academic importance, among which are those of President of the History and Numismatics Club and Head of the National Historical Museum.

Among his published works, which are numerous, are: *Las causas del delito*, thesis, Buenos Aires, 1892; *El idioma del delito*; *Estudios de filosofía jurídica y social*; *Síntesis de filosofía del derecho*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *La Universidad y la vida*, Buenos Aires, 1910; *Nueva teoría de la prueba*, 1913 (of which the author says "it is an original conception, destined to reorganize in a unitary system judicial evidence, the

method of history as well as other forms of intellectual discipline and reconstructive science, giving them a firm philosophic basis"); *El progreso y su fórmula*, Buenos Aires, 1914.

GERARDO ARANZADI

Army officer.

GERARDO ARANZADI, the son of José Aranzadi and Vicenta López, was born in Paraná, Province of Entre Ríos, on the twenty-third of September, 1865.

Devoting himself to the profession of arms, he entered the Military School in February, 1882, and graduated with the rank of Second-Lieutenant at the end of the year 1886. In February of the following year he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry Battalion in which he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. He took part in the Revolution of 1890, having under command the Company of Grenadiers, and soon afterwards was assigned to duty in the Western Chaco on the Northern Frontier. He remained in Resistencia under the orders of Gov-



G. Aranzadi

ernor Dónovan until the last of April, 1891, when he returned to Buenos Aires to matriculate in the School of Engineering. In December of that year he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1896 he obtained his title of Civil Engineer and further promotion to the rank of Major.

His organization of the Argentine Military Transport Service soon brought due recognition in the form of a commission as Lieutenant Colonel and he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Military College and Professor of Calculus and of Transportation and Communication in the Higher College of War. For the latter course which he initiated, he wrote the textbook *Transportes y Comunicaciones Militares*.

He was for a time Head of the Regional General Staff and for four years Director General of Army Personnel. Sent to Europe to study the organization, instruction and inspection of engineering forces, he spent ten months

with the German Army and four months with the French Army. Soon after his return to Argentina he was promoted to the rank of General.



Bern D. Villanueva

BENITO VILLANUEVA

Senator; man of affairs.

BENITO VILLANUEVA, the son of Arístides Villanueva and María González, was born in Mendoza on the eighth of May, 1854, and received his education in the *Colegio* of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fé and in the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires.

Being of an energetic and indefatigable nature, he soon became active in political, banking and industrial life. He owns large estates in the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Mendoza and in recognition of his aid in the development of the wine-growing industry, the Mendoza representatives presented him

some years ago with a diploma and a gold medal.

His political career began in 1890 when he was elected National Deputy for his native province. There he served two successive terms; at the end of that time made a visit to Europe where he remained two years, and upon his return to Argentina was once more drawn into political activities: he was elected Deputy for the Capital and in the same year was chosen President of the Chamber. In 1904 he was elected Senator and by successive re-elections continues to hold this office until the present time. He has been a member of the Finance Committee, the Committee on Legislation and the Committee on Public Works. On several occasions he has been chosen President of the Senate and President *pro tem* of the Republic. In 1910 he had the honor of being appointed the official delegate to receive Clemenceau on his visit to Argentina and in the same year was sent to the United States as Ambassador.

Señor Villanueva is one of the directors of the Central Córdoba railway and is President of the Board of Directors of the La Blanca Cold Storage Company, one of the foremost establishments of its kind in Argentina. He has been at different times director of the Provincial Loan Bank, the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires and the National Bank. Possessor of a considerable fortune, he has contributed much to the social institutions of Buenos Aires and is an active member of the Progreso Club, the Círculo de Armas and the Jockey Club. He has been President of the latter on two occasions and has done much for its progress.

JOSÉ NICOLÁS MATIENZO

Lawyer; teacher; Attorney General.

JOSÉ NICOLÁS MATIENZO, the son of Agustín Matienzo and Honorata Alurralde, was born in the year 1860 in the city of Tucumán, but was educated in Buenos Aires. There he attended the National School under the charge of the famous teacher José Manuel Estrada who inspired Matienzo with an interest in Constitutional Law. There also he studied in the University and in 1882 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In the same year he entered upon his public career as Minister in the Provincial government of Santiago del Estero, in which position he lent important aid on the revision of the Constitution. In 1884 he was appointed Counsellor to



Jose Nicolao Attalengo



the Engineering Department and there contributed effectively to the preparation of the general law of railroads and telegraphs. In 1887 he received his first appointment to the judicature, being named Criminal Judge of the Province. Thence he passed to the Civil Courts and in 1890 was made a member of the Appellate Court of which later he became Presiding Judge. During this period, in collaboration with Doctor Rodolfo Rivarola and Norberto Piñero, he wrote the *Proyecto de Código Penal* and *Exposición de Motivos* (Buenos Aires, 1891), and to meet the requirements of his classes in the school of La Plata where he occupied the chair of Psychology, he wrote his *Compendio de Psicología*, which appeared in 1893.

On the defeat of the Revolution of 1893, in which he had taken an active part, — resigning his post as Judge to do so, — Dr. Matienzo was elected Senator for the province of Buenos Aires and in 1905, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of La

Plata. In 1906 he was made Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1912, Dean of the Faculty of Juridical and Social Sciences in the University of La Plata. In 1910 he produced his most important book, *El gobierno representativo*, and in 1917 was appointed to the high office of National Attorney General.

Dr. Matienzo's talents and attainments have been widely recognized at home and abroad: he has been elected a member of the American Academy of Political Sciences (New York), the American Political Association (Baltimore), the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences (Philadelphia), the Historical and Geographical Institute and the Geographic Society of Rio Janeiro, and the Athenæum of Montevideo. His principal works have been mentioned in the course of this sketch, but a complete list may be found in his *Temas Políticos e Históricos*, Buenos Aires, 1918.



Thompson

JOAQUÍN V. GONZÁLEZ

*Lawyer; public man;
writer.*

JOAQUÍN V. GONZÁLEZ, the son of Joaquín González and Josefa Dávila, was born on the sixth of March, 1863, in the town of Chilecito, Province of La Rioja. After finishing his secondary education, he entered the time-honored University of Córdoba and graduated in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Returning to La Rioja, he threw himself enthusiastically into the political life of the province. His talents and energy won immediate recognition and in April of 1886 he was elected to the National Legislature. Among the measures introduced by him during this period were bills for an official edition

of the works of Avellaneda and for the creation of a National Department of Geology and Mining. Before the completion of his term of office as Deputy he resigned to accept the election of Governor of his Province. After two years he resigned this position also to devote his attention to his favorite field—journalism and literary work.

Some years later he was again drawn into political strife. Re-elected National Deputy for La Rioja, he held the post for two successive periods, 1898-1906, and took an active part in the proceedings, distinguishing himself as a brilliant orator. During this period he manifested his interest in education as Member of the National Council of Education. In 1901, under the Presidency of General Roca, he was appointed Minister of the Interior and held this important post until the close of the administration. In 1902, when the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina was assuming alarming proportions, he was also Provisional

Minister of Foreign Relations and when the treaty was finally submitted to Congress for its consideration he delivered an important speech in its defence. From 1904 to 1906 he served under President Quintana as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and returned for a time in 1906 to his old post of Minister of the Interior. As Minister of Justice and Public Instruction it fell to him to play a leading part in the foundation of the University of La Plata, in which institution he later held the chairs of International Law and the History of Argentine Diplomacy. In 1905 he was elected President of the University and retained this office for thirteen years. In 1907 he was elected Senator from La Rioja and in 1910 had the honor of representing Argentina at The Hague Court of Arbitration. Re-elected Senator for La Rioja in 1916, a post which he holds at the present time, in this capacity he made an impressive speech on the nineteenth of September, 1917, in favor

of breaking relations with Germany.

His talents and attainments have been honored by election to learned societies both at home and abroad. He is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid and holds honorary degrees from the Universities of Chile and Buenos Aires.

Dr. González is well-known as a writer: he is a constant contributor to newspapers and magazines and in addition to numerous treatises on law, legislation and education, is the author of important books, among which are: *Mis Montañas*, Buenos Aires, 1903; *Manual de la Constitución*; *Legislación de Minas*; *Universidades y colegios*, and *Política universitaria*. The most popular of these books is *Mis Montañas*, full of brilliant descriptions of Argentine scenery. A complete edition of his works is now being published in Spain.



Jardo Rocha

DARDO ROCHA

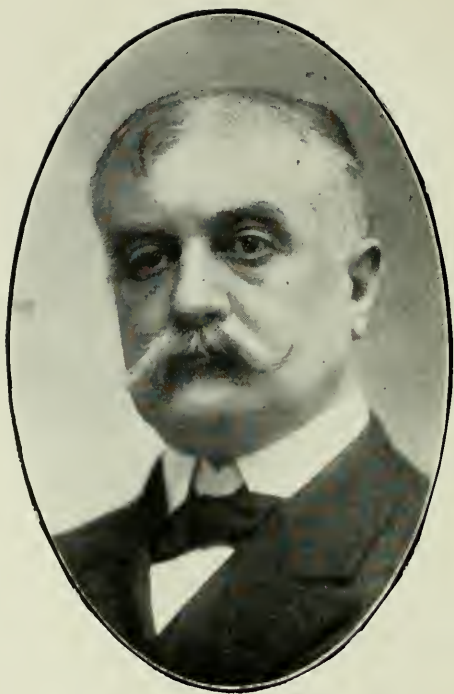
Public man.

DARDO ROCHA, the son of Colonel Juan José Rocha and Juana Arana, was born in Buenos Aires in 1838. After completing his secondary education he began the study of Law in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1863 received his degree of Doctor of Laws.

Possessing exception oratorical ability and thorough preparation for his life work, he soon rose to a prominent place in his profession. In 1873 he was elected National Deputy, in the following year Senator, and was chosen President of the Senate in 1877, in consequence of which he was called upon to act for a brief period as President of the Republic because of the death of the incumbent. In 1881 he was elected Governor of the Province of Buenos

Aires and in this capacity did much to re-establish order and put its institutions on a sound footing. One of the most important events during his administration was the founding of the city of La Plata, sanctioned as the Provincial Capital by the Legislature of 1882 in consequence of the city of Buenos Aires being made the Federal Capital. The first stone was laid on the nineteenth of November, 1882, and in a comparatively short time a model city arose, counting to-day among its splendid buildings the Government Palace, the Ministry of Government, the Ministry of State, the Municipal Palace, the Museum, the Hospital and the University.

Soon after the completion of his term of office in 1884, Señor Rocha was a candidate, though unsuccessful, for the Presidency of the Republic. Of late years he has taken no active part in politics, dedicating himself to study and to the publication of his speeches and writings.



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GUILLERMO UDAONDO

Public man; physician.

GUILLERMO UDAONDO was born in 1863 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated there in the National Schools and the University which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883.

On leaving the University, Dr. Udaondo began at once his career of physician and public man, in both aspects of which he has won distinction: in 1890 he took an active part in the Revolution, being among the leaders who gathered in the "Park" to direct the movement; he was also conspicuous in the political struggle of 1893 which led to Federal intervention in the provincial government, and in the elections

of 1894 was chosen Governor of the Province.

From that period forward he has remained a prominent figure in the political life of Argentina, having been nominated by his party for many offices, such as Deputy, Senator and, finally, in 1910, President, to none of which, however, has he been elected.

In 1899 he was appointed Professor in the Medical School and served in this post until 1904.



Ulrich Alfara

GREGORIO ARÁOZ ALFARO

Physician; teacher.

GREGORIO ARÁOZ ALFARO, the son of Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro and Susana Alfaro, was born on the sixth of June, 1870, in Tucumán. He gained his early education in the native place, but attended the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1892.

He presented on this occasion a thesis on *Infecciones anómalas de los órganos respiratorios* which won much praise: he was given honorable mention by the Academy of Medicine, a diploma of honor by the Argentine Medical Club, he was appointed Secretary of the Emergency Hospital and also made Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*. A year later he won in competitive exa-

mination the post of Head of the Children's Department in the San Roque Hospital; in 1894 he was appointed substitute-Professor of General Pathology, he was elected vice-President of the Argentine Medical Society and President of the Argentine Medical Club which also made him editor of its *Annals*; in 1904 he was chosen, without a dissenting voice, Professor of Semiology; in 1906 he was elected Member of the Medical School Council, and in 1911, Life-Member of the Faculty.

Dr. Aráoz Alfaro has won an enviable reputation in the ranks of the profession as a university teacher and as an authority in his field. He has been commissioned to represent his country in various scientific congresses and in 1916 was chosen President of the National Medical Congress.

He has been honored also by election to numerous medical and scientific societies abroad: he has the title of Officer of Public Instruction of France, and is a member of the Medical Acade-

mies or Societies in Mexico, Madrid, Rio Janeiro, Lima, Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, Sucre, and Caracas.

He has contributed to important reviews and encyclopedias, including the work of the French savants Graucher and Comby. *Traité des maladies de l'Enfance*, and has written a great number — exceeding a hundred and fifty — articles, monographs and books on medical subjects, the most important of which are: *El libro de las madres*, Buenos Aires, 1899; *Tuberculosis infantil en la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *La meningitis cerebro-espal epidémica*, Buenos Aires, 1909.

COSME MARIÑO

Journalist; spiritualist.

COSME MARIÑO, the son of Gervasio Mariño and Mercedes Silva, was born on the twenty-seventh of September, 1847, in the city of Buenos Aires where he has passed his life. He went to school in the *Colegio Nacional* and entered the University where he pursued the courses in Law for five years but did not obtain the doctorate.

Meantime, in 1860, while he was still a student, he had joined Dr. José C. Paz in founding the newspaper *La Prensa* which has become a powerful organ of information and opinion, and was its first editor.

In 1871, during the great epidemic of Yellow Fever which decimated the population of Buenos Aires, he served as

a member of the Popular Committee where his services were so highly appreciated that he received the Gold Medal presented by the Municipality and the Iron Cross provided by popular subscription for those who combatted the disease; moreover, five thousand copies of his photograph with the inscription, "The People to Cosme Mariño — Epidemic of 1871," were distributed to the public.

In 1872 he was appointed Justice of the Peace in the City of Buenos Aires and from 1895 to 1904 held the position of Head of the Legal Department in the National Loan Bank.

In 1880 he founded the spiritualist magazine *Constancia* which he has continued to edit and publish until the present; he has also been the President since 1882 of the *Constancia* Society which issues and distributes books, pamphlets, lectures and other form of spiritualist propaganda.

Sr. Mariño has written innumerable articles and is the author of the follow-

ing books: *Espiritismo*, Buenos Aires, 1881; *El espiritismo ante la ciencia*, Buenos Aires, 1882; *Bases para la formación de una asociación y partido liberal*, Buenos Aires, 1895; *El espiritismo al alcance de todos*, Buenos Aires, 1908; *Pruebas concluyentes de la existencia del alma*, Buenos Aires, 1909.

FERNANDO SAGUIER

Lawyer; Senator; land-owner.

FERNANDO SAGUIER, the son of Fernando Saguier, Minister to Paraguay, was born on the twentieth of August, 1866, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the schools of the city and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1899, on the presentation of a thesis on *Patria potestad*.

He has taught in the *Colegio Nacional*, in the Law Schools and in the Free Institute of Secondary Education, of which, in 1902, he was one of the founders and in which he has been a member of the Council.

Dr. Saguier has played a prominent part also in the political life of the

Capital: he was one of the leaders in the Revolution of 1893, headed by Hipólito Yrigoyen, now President of the Republic, and two years later was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires; in 1898 he was elected Provincial Senator; he took an active part in the Revolution of 1905, in consequence of which he was arrested and tried but released; in 1912 he was elected Deputy to represent the Capital, re-elected in 1916, chosen President of the Chamber, and in 1918, elected Senator for the Province of Buenos Aires.

In 1917 he was sent as Ambassador to Bolivia, Peru and Chile, and succeeded in his mission to strengthen the bonds of friendship with these countries.

In addition to his public and professional interests, Dr. Saguier has large landed properties.



A. F. Orma

ADOLFO F. ORMA

Educator; public official.

ADOLFO F. ORMA was born on the eighteenth of September, 1863, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in her schools and University, where in 1885 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He had already begun to teach, being Instructor in History in the *Colegio Nacional* in 1884; in 1885 he was made vice-Rector of the Colegio, substitute-Rector in 1888 and Rector in 1890; he held this post only two years and resigned in 1892 on account of a "strike" in the school and accepted the Rectorate of the Free Institute; this post he likewise resigned to serve as Inspector of National Schools; sometime later he

was appointed to the Chair of Administrative Law in the University and retained this post until 1918.

Meantime he had taken a creditable and not inconspicuous part in public life: in 1896 he was elected Senator in the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires; in 1902 chosen Deputy in the National Chamber, and in 1904 appointed Minister of Public Works. As Minister he was responsible for projects and works of high importance, such as: the law under which the Port of Bahía Blanca was constructed, the project for plans of irrigation in the National territories, the project for a navigable canal from La Plata to Paraná, and various minor port works in Buenos Aires and La Plata.

TOMAS LE BRETON

*Ambassador to the
United States.*

TOMÁS LE BRETÓN, the son of Tomás Le Bretón and Dolores Ibarguren, was born in Buenos Aires in 1868 and received his secondary education in the *Colegio Nacional* of that city. For his professional training he entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires in 1886 and graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Laws, presenting a thesis entitled *Patentes de invención*. This interest in patents and trade-marks was further developed after leaving the University and in due time made him generally recognized as an authority on the subject.

In 1891, when Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos was Minister of Foreign Affairs, various persons were sent to Spain in search of an official Royal map with which it was hoped to establish Argentina's right to certain territory then claimed by Brazil. Their efforts to find this important document proving fruitless, Dr. Le Bretón offered to undertake the task at his own expense. Sent abroad on this mission he discovered not only the map, but also private correspondence of the Portuguese Minister dealing with the very boundaries under discussion. Unfortunately for Argentina, however, these documents gave the territory in question to Brazil.

Dr. Le Bretón was the Argentine representative at the Industrial Property Congress held in Berlin in 1904. In 1908 he was again delegate for Argentina at the Stockholm Congress for Protection of Artistic and Literary Property. In 1920 he was a Member of the Administrative Commission of Land and Colonies. Long affiliated with the

Radical Party, he became one of its prominent figures when elected National Deputy in March, 1914. In July of that year, on the occasion of a debate over taxes on alcoholic liquors, he made an able presentation of the menace to public health caused by adulteration of products and the falsification of trade-marks in Argentina. Among the important measures proposed by him during his term of office were a Navigation Bill, a Mortgage and Loan Bill, a Free Sugar Bill, and a bill for the formation of farmers' co-operative associations. During the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 he was a member of the Finance Committee. In 1918 he was re-elected to the Chamber for the period ending 1922 but was obliged to resign the same year in order to accept the post of Ambassador to the United States, a position which he occupies to-day.

JORGE CABRAL

Teacher.

JORGE CABRAL, the son of Lauro Cabral, Argentine Minister to Peru, and Juana Tezanos Pinto, a daughter of Peru, was born on the sixteenth of November, 1886, in the Argentine Legation in Lima. But he was educated in Buenos Aires where he attended the Jesuits' Academy and obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1903. Eight years later, after various interruptions due to absence from the country, he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in the same year that of Professor of Secondary Education.

Meantime in 1904 he had been appointed a member of the staff of the Legation in La Paz whence he was transferred to Lima and in 1906 pro-

moted to the post of Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Relations; in 1908, while he was a student, he was chosen to represent the University in the Students' Congress which met in Montevideo; in the year 1910 he was made Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Relations and retained that post under three Ministers until 1916.

As soon as he had received his title as Professor in 1911 he had begun to teach; in September of that year he was appointed Instructor in Spanish Literature in the Normal School; in 1913 he was made substitute-Professor of the History of Commerce in the University; in 1914 he was appointed Professor of the History of America in the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1916 he became Professor of the History of the Middle Ages in the Normal School and Professor of French Literature in the High School of Commerce; in 1915 and 1917 he gave the course on the History of Commerce in the University and in 1920 that on Economic Geography.

Professor Cabral has received many distinctions, including the Order of Christ of Portugal, of the Liberator of Venezuela, that of Charles III of Spain, the Order of Merit of Chile, of St. Gregory the Great and of the Crown of Italy, and that of Officer of Public Instruction of France.

He has written much, both in ephemeral and permanent form; he was a member of the staff of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires from 1908 until 1915 and contributor both to *La Mañana* and *La Fronda*; he has written for the magazines *Nosotros*, *Revista de Ciencias Económicas* and others; he is Secretary of the editorial board of the History of the University of Buenos Aires now in preparation and is author of *Las dinastías de la monarquía peruana: Estudios acerca de la organización del gobierno incáico*, Buenos Aires, 1913.



Antonio Santamaría

ANTONIO SANTAMARINA

*Land-owner; public
man.*

ANTONIO SANTAMARINA, the son of Ramón Santamarina and Ana Irazueta, was born in 1886 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated there at the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the University.

His extensive property interests drew him away from his studies before he had obtained his degree. He settled in Tandil, Province of Buenos Aires, where he owns great estates and began at an early date to interest himself in politics: he was made Mayor of Tandil and in 1908 was elected to the National Congress to which he was also re-elected in 1912, in 1916 and, for the fourth time, in 1920, when, after a

contest of extraordinary intensity, he won with a vote of 80,000. His legislative career has been marked by projects for legislation dealing with control of the Trusts, the Federal Intervention in Buenos Aires in 1907, the authorization of the President to purchase Sisal hemp, and the creation of a national fund for the protection of the cattle industry. He has been a member of important committees and exercised substantial influence in the House.

He was a member of the National Fine Arts Commission until 1919.

ANGEL P. ALLARIA

Soldier.

ANGEL P. ALLARIA, the son of José Allaria Quiura and Rosario Villagra, was born in the town of Río Cuarto, Province of Córdoba, on the seventh of May, 1865.

He had his first schooling in his native town, but felt so strong a vocation for the military career that, when he was seventeen, he went to Buenos Aires and entered the Military School. There he graduated in 1888 with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Artillery. From this rank he has risen step by step to the highest place in the Argentine Army: in 1888 he was made First Lieutenant and passed successively through the ranks of Captain in 1890, Major in

1895, Lieut.-Colonel in 1899, Colonel in 1906, Brigadier-General in 1910 and finally Major-General.

He gained his higher technical education in Europe, and especially in the War College of Turin, during the periods which he has spent abroad on government commissions: in 1891 he was sent as a member of the commission to purchase Mauser rifles and in 1895 with the two-fold duty to study and to purchase modern artillery.

He has held many positions of responsibility in the Army: he has served in Command of the Mountain Artillery, 1897-1898; Member of the Committee on Armament, 1898-1900; in Command of the Coast Artillery, 1900-1904; Head of the Military Academy, 1905-1907; Chief of the Military Committee in the War Department, 1907-1910; Superintendent of Military Construction, 1910-1914, and Minister of War, 1914-1916.

BENJAMÍN T. SOLARI

Physician; public man.

BENJAMÍN T. SOLARI, the son of Dr. Justiniano Solari and Ninfa Romero, was born in the city of Corrientes on the seventh of March, 1867, and there received his early education. In 1885 he entered the Medical School of the University of Buenos Aires, obtaining the degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery in 1891.

He began his professional practise soon after his graduation and in 1892 was appointed sub-Director of the National Insane Asylum. In 1894 he was made Chief Physician of the Psychiatry Clinic and two years later, Professor of Mental Diseases.

He was an official delegate to the Scientific Latin-American Congress held

in Montevideo in 1904 and to the National conference for the study of Leprosy in Argentina in 1906. In 1916 he was a member of the Parliamentary Commission of Public Instruction and in 1918 and 1919 a member of the Marine Commission and the Special Commissioner for the prophylaxis of tuberculosis. He entered political life in 1916 when he was elected Deputy for Corrientes.

Among his contributions to the science of medicine are: *Degeneración y crimen*, presented as his thesis in 1891; *Perversiones morales en los leprosos*, published in the *Semana Médica*, of which he was editor for some time, and *Ley de profilaxis de la lepra y asistencia obligatoria de los leprosos*, 1896.



Carlos F. Melo

CARLOS F. MELO

Lawyer; public man.

CARLOS F. MELO, the son of Nereo Melo and Rosa Fernández, was born in 1873 in the town of Diamante, Entre Ríos Province, but went to school in the *Colegios Nacionales* of Rosario and Buenos Aires. Thence entering the University, he studied Law and won his degree of Doctor in 1897. At that time he presented a thesis which constituted a *tour de force*. It was written in five days, on the difficult topic of *La sugestión universal* and was greeted with great applause.

Soon thereafter he was appointed Professor of Psychology in the *Colegio Nacional*, a post which he retained until 1906, serving also from 1903 in the Normal School, and soon afterwards

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	<p>obtaining the Chair in the University of La Plata. Somewhat later he was transferred to the Chair of History of Argentine Law and was appointed to the Professorship of the History of Legal Institutions in the University of Buenos Aires, and retains both positions. He has held the post of member of the Council of the Law School in the University of Buenos Aires and of Dean <i>pro tem</i> of the University of La Plata.</p> <p>Dr. Melo has won a creditable place in the ranks of the profession as a practicing lawyer and has been active also in politics. Since the Revolution of 1890, in which he is said to have borne an honorable part, he has acted with the Radical Party which elected him Deputy for the period 1916-1920.</p> <p>He has been editor of the Buenos Aires daily paper <i>La Argentina</i> and of the <i>Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras</i>; he has written many articles and pamphlets and one book of verses, <i>Es-pumas</i>.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

ENRIQUE E. RIVAROLA

*Magistrate; man of
letters.*

ENRIQUE E. RIVAROLA, the son of Enrique Rivarola and Rita Verdaguer, was born on the fifteenth of February, 1862, in the city of Rosario. There also he began his education, but soon went to Buenos Aires where he studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. There he read Law and in 1887 obtained his degree as Doctor.

He entered on the practise of his profession and prepared himself for public life. In 1894 he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires; in 1898 he was appointed President of the Tribunal of Estimate and Expenditure and in 1911 was advanced to the post of Justice of the Provincial

Supreme Court of Buenos Aires, a position which he still holds.

From his early youth Dr. Rivarola has cultivated literature. His first book of poems was published before he was twenty and was followed by other volumes in verse and in prose. He has written short stories, novels, articles and treatises on law, displaying in all of them a sense of artistic form and a genuine love of letters. His principal works are: *Primaverales*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1881; *Nuevas Hojas*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1883; *Amar al vuelo*, a novel, Buenos Aires, 1905; *Mandinga*, a novel, Buenos Aires, 1895; *Menudencias*, short stories, issued over the pseudonym *Santos Vega*, Buenos Aires, 1888; *Meñique*, short stories, La Plata, 1906; *Ritmos*, La Plata, 1913; *La Novela de una joven maestra*, Buenos Aires, 1917.

JOSE INGENIEROS

Author; physician.

JOSÉ INGENIEROS, one of the most popular authors of Argentina, was born on the twenty-fourth of April, 1877, in Buenos Aires, where he was educated and obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1900.

As a student he had devoted himself to the subjects of nervous and mental pathology with their background of social abnormalities and criminal anthropology which have largely occupied his maturer life. On receiving his degree he obtained appointment to the Clinic of Nervous Diseases in the Medical School; in 1901 he was appointed Head of the Psychopathic Wards of the Hospitals; in 1902 and 1903 he gave free courses in Neuropathology in the

Medical School and in the following year won the chair of Experimental Psychology by competitive examination.

His intense interest in the subjects of his choice led him to make a visit to the European universities in 1905 and 1906 and in 1911 drew him back to take his place as a student in Lausanne and Heidelberg where he pursued courses in science and philosophy until 1914; the same urgent interest led him to found the Institute of Criminology in Buenos Aires in 1907.

Dr. Ingenieros has never held political or administrative office, but has been honored by election to professorships in foreign universities and to membership in numerous scientific and learned societies: in 1905 he was Delegate of Argentina to the Fifth International Congress of Psychology held in Rome; in 1909 he was elected President of the Argentine Medical Society and in 1910 President of the Psychological Society; in 1916 he attended the Scientific Congress in Washington as the guest of the

Carnegie Foundation and in 1918 he was proposed as life member to the Faculty of the University of Buenos Aires.

It is chiefly as an author that he is known both at home and abroad, for he has won wide reputation by his writings which he began to publish as early as 1896 while he was an undergraduate. His principal works, which are in the field of criminology and abnormal psychology, are characterized by boldly original theories presented in a highly rhetorical style. He has put forward views in opposition to those of Lombroso and proposed to establish an Argentine as opposed to the Italian criminology of the Venetian.

His literary work falls into two periods: the first, from 1897 to 1908, concerned with mental pathology and criminology, the second, from 1908 to the present, with sociology and psychology. Not only has he written much, but he has also edited scientific reviews, such as the Archives of Psychiatry and

Criminology of which he was editor from 1902 until 1913, and the Magazine of Philosophy which he has directed since 1916.

His principal works include: *La simulación en la lucha por la vida*, Buenos Aires, 1903; *Simulación de la locura*, Buenos Aires, 1903; *Histeria y sugestión*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *Patología del lenguaje musical*, Paris, 1906; *Sociología argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1907; *Criminología*, Buenos Aires, 1908; *Principios de psicología*, Buenos Aires, 1911; *El hombre mediocre*, Madrid, 1913; *La evolución de las ideas argentinas*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Proposiciones relativas al porvenir de la filosofía*, Buenos Aires, 1918.



Respectfully

RICARDO LEVENE

Teacher; historian.

RICARDO LEVENE was born in Buenos Aires on the seventh of February, 1885. He studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and in the Law School of the University, where he received, in 1906, his degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws. That same year he was appointed Professor of History in the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1911, he was named substitute-Professor of Sociology in the University; in 1912, substitute-Professor of Judicial and Social Sciences in the Law School; in 1914, Secretary of the Department of Economics; in 1915, Professor in the University of La Plata, Academic Member of the History and Numismatic Club, Academic Councillor of the University of La Plata; in 1919, Professor in the University of Buenos Ai-

res; in 1920, Corresponding Member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay.

Dr. Levene has written numerous works. As a result of his long investigations in the archives, museums and libraries of Argentina he has given to the public several historical works, such as *Los orígenes de la diplomacia argentina*, 1911; *La política económica de España en América y la Revolución de 1810*, 1914; *Estudios económicos acerca del Virreinato del Río de la Plata*, 1915; *Un precursor del comercio libre en el Plata*, 1915; *La moneda colonial en el Plata*, 1916; *Notas para el estudio del derecho indiano*, 1918. Among his books of a popular character are: *Lecciones de historia argentina* (2 vols., five editions); *Lecturas históricas argentinas*; all published in Buenos Aires. He has in press, at present, *Ensayo histórico sobre la Revolución de Mayo y Mariano Moreno*, in which this revolution is studied, for the first time, in its economic and judicial aspects.





C. Marting Zurria

GUSTAVO MARTÍNEZ ZUVIRÍA

Writer; teacher; public man.

GUSTAVO MARTÍNEZ ZUVIRÍA, the son of Zenón Martínez and Carolina de Zuviría, a descendent of Dr. Facundo de Zuviría, President of the Constituent Convention of 1853, was born on the twenty-third of October, 1883, in Córdoba, but was educated in Santa Fe, where he attended the School of the Immaculate Conception and the University. He obtained his degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1907, and in the following year married Matilde de Iriondo, in Santa Fe.

He began to write while he was still a student and has produced a number of novels which have been highly popular and several which have been

translated into the principal modern languages—English, French, Portuguese, Hungarian, German and Italian. He is the author also of one of the most popular of recent comedies entitled *Hay que casar a las niñas*.

Dr. Zuviría has won a place also in the academic world: he was appointed Professor of Sociology in the University of Santa Fe, and was later chosen Professor of Political Economy in competitive examination.

He is the author of *Flor de Durazno*, *Fuente Sellada*, *La casa de los Cuervos*, *Valle Negro*, *Ciudad turbulenta - Ciudad alegre*, novels, of which the first two were published in Paris and the others in Buenos Aires. He has also written a critical economic study of Argentine conditions entitled *Un país mal administrado*.

IGNACIO LUCAS ALBARRACÍN

Lawyer; philanthropist.

IGNACIO LUCAS ALBARRACÍN, the son of the Revolutionary soldier Colonel Santiago Albarracín and of Flora Rojo, was born on the thirty-first of July, 1850, in the city of Córdoba. He learned his letters in San Juan where part of his childhood was spent, but in 1864 went to school in the famous *Colegio Nacional* of Monserrat in Córdoba, where he completed the course for the Bachelor's degree and four later entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires where the degree of Advocate was conferred upon him in 1874.

He began at once to practise law and took for his first case a suit which was prophetic of his later career: his client

was a penniless Franciscan Friar who had thrown off his clerical robes to marry a girl who was a minor. The case came before the courts and Albarracín won his client the right to marry. A case which illustrated the other side of his character — his love for animals — was that of the Pigeon-shooting clubs against whom Dr. Albarracín fought until the sport was declared illegal.

These two cases are typical: he has given his life to causes which involved questions of humanity; most of the suits he has prosecuted have been in defence of poor clients or of animals. He was one of the founders of the National Society against the White Slave Trade and of the Committee on Public Morality and against the White Slave Trade he has also served as President. He was likewise one of the prime movers in organizing the Society for the Protection and Defence of the Indians of which he has been President since 1910. Again he was the founder and has been for thirty-five years President

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<p>of the Society for the Protection of Animals as he has been the initiator and support of all the legislation in force in Argentina for the protection of dumb beasts. ,</p> <p>Dr. Albarracín is a frequent contributor to the daily press and to reviews on the causes to which he has devoted himself.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

SAMUEL HALE PEARSON

Financier; man of affairs.

SAMUEL HALE PEARSON, the son of John F. Pearson and Isabel Hale, was born on the eleventh of April, 1867, in Buenos Aires and began his education there in the *Colegio del Salvador*, but after a brief period went to New York to study in the Polytechnic School. From there he went on to Europe where he studied and travelled in England and Belgium.

He has devoted himself to financial and agricultural interests: in 1890 he entered the banking house of Samuel B. Hale and Company and soon began to display financial and administrative ability. Turning his attention to railroads, he became President of the Great

Western, Argentine and Trasandine Railway, legal representative of the North Eastern Railway and member of the local board of the Central Argentine Railway. In the field of street railways he became President of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Co., and in other organizations to which he belonged, such as the Primitive Gas Company, the Alvear Colony, the Argentine Tobacco Company and the Equitativa Insurance Company, he was chosen President.

Meantime, he has maintained his inherited interest in banking and under his guidance the house of Samuel Hale and Company, of which he is now the head, has grown in power and prestige and retains its position among the first private banking houses of Argentina.

Along with these financial and commercial interests has gone a strong native love of the soil and of country life which has gradually made him a leader also among the great landed proprietors and cattle breeders of Eastern Argentina: his estate "Tatay" in Buenos

Aires Province is noted for its extent but still more for its fine breeds of cattle, sheep and horses which have carried off many prizes in the cattle shows.



Mr. Avey

JOSÉ ARCE

Physician; public man.

JOSÉ ARCE, the son of Juvencio Arce and Luisa Arce, was born in the village of Lobería, Province of Buenos Aires, on the fifteenth of October, 1881. He had his first schooling in the British Academy, went to the Salvador School in 1891 and entered the University in 1896. There he studied Medicine and in 1903 won his degree of Doctor and won also the gold medal awarded annually to the first scholar of the class.

In 1907 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Clinical Surgery and in the same year was invited to occupy temporarily the chair of Descriptive Anatomy. There he continued until 1910 when he was elected a member of the Medical School Council and in 1912 re-

elected. He was a member of the Upper Council when in 1908 President Yrigoyen promulgated his famous decree annulling all University authorities, and was then charged with the duty of reorganizing the Faculty of the Medical School, a difficult task which he succeeded nevertheless in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion. Somewhat later he was appointed Titular Professor of Clinical Surgery and was then elected a member of the Faculty Council.

Neither these various duties nor the disturbed political conditions of the time have prevented him from accomplishing notable results in his profession both as a practitioner and as a writer: his publications since the year 1898 number more than seventy and he has held during the same period no fewer than thirty professional appointments, including Chief-Surgeon in the Emergency Section of the Fernández Hospital, Chief-Surgeon of the Women's Section in the T. Alvarez Hospital, Surgeon of the Fiorito Hospital, and

Head of the Second Ward of the San Roque Hospital. Besides these labors, his activities as a teacher have been prodigious, for in addition to his regular courses he has occupied various other chairs during the absence of their proper holders.

Nor have his energies been confined to professional and academic fields; he has had a part also in public life as a journalist and a legislator. He served for a time as editor of the Buenos Aires daily paper, the *Tribuna*, and has held an honorable place in public life since 1908. In that year he became a candidate for the Provincial Congress and was elected. In 1912 he was re-elected and chosen President of the Chamber; in 1913 he was elected a member of the National Congress and served there until 1920.

Of his services as a legislator a competent authority says that his legislative activity in the Province was as fruitful as his labor as a teacher and as a university administrator, and that in the

field of hygiene the Province owes to him nearly all the improvements introduced since his entrance into the legislature,—Sanitary Stations, the School of Gynecology, Public Dispensaries, etc. In the field of education a law which bears his name has been valuable in determining the relations between the schools and the communities.

Dr. Arce has written much, chiefly in medical journals, but has not hitherto put his name to a book.

EDUARDO OBEJERO

Physician; teacher.

EDUARDO OBEJERO was born on the thirtieth of December, 1855, in Buenos Aires, where he was educated and won his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Legation staff in London, in consequence of which he spent the following three years abroad, chiefly in Paris, where he served in the clinics of Wecker, Landolt and Faurel. Then he returned to Argentina, prepared to specialize in ailments of the eye, ear and throat to which he has since devoted himself.

His first post (1883) was that of head of the Eye, Ear and Throat Dispensary, then recently founded by the Argentine Medical Club; in 1885 he was elected

vice-President of the Argentine Medical Club and Physician of the Public Dispensary; in 1885 he was appointed provisional-Professor of Ophthalmology in the University, of which he became full Professor in 1894; in the same year he was appointed Eye and Ear Physician in the Clinical Hospital and continued there until 1920; in 1908 he was made a member of the Council of the Medical Faculty, and in 1912 became vice-Dean of the same Faculty.

Dr. Obejero has received recognition from many sources of his eminence in the ranks of Argentine specialists: in 1892 he was Delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress; in 1901 to the Latin-American Scientific Congress; in 1908 Honorary President of the Eye and Ear section of the International Medical Congress of Lisbon; since 1912 he has been President of the *Oto-rino-laringología* Society of Buenos Aires; in 1914 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine.





R. K. K. K. K.

RODOLFO RIVAROLA

Lawyer; teacher.

RODOLFO RIVAROLA, the son of Enrique Rivarola and Rosa Verdaguer, was born in Rosario de Santa Fe on the eighteenth of December, 1857, when it was as yet a small settlement. For his schooling therefore he crossed into Entre Ríos and attended the *Colegio Nacional* of Concepción, then almost the only academy of its kind in the republic. From there he entered the University of Buenos Aires and studied under a notable teacher to whom he has dedicated his book, *El Maestro José Manuel Estrada*.

In 1882 he won his degree of Doctor of Laws and was soon afterwards appointed Magistrate and teacher in the town of Corrientes. He was promoted

to a judicial post in the Province of Buenos Aires and rose to be Justice of the Appellate Court. In 1892 he resigned from the bench and devoted himself to the practice of the Law in which he has attained a distinguished place.

Dr. Rivarola's interest in education has been life-long: he begun to teach on leaving the University and when he was invited in 1896 to take the Chair of Philosophy in the University, he accepted the post which he has continued to occupy; somewhat later he was appointed Professor of Civil Law; from 1906 to 1912 he served as Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of La Plata; from 1912 to 1918 he was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Buenos Aires, and in 1918 he became President of the University of La Plata.

Dr. Rivarola has written much, both in the field of Law and in that of Education. Many of his articles have appeared in professional journals and not a few have been published in the *Re-*

vista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas which he founded and edited for a number of years. Among his more permanent published works are: *Exposición y crítica del Código Penal de la República Argentina* (three vols.), Buenos Aires, 1870; *Partidos políticos unitario y federal*, Buenos Aires, 1905; *El Presidente Sáenz Peña y la moralidad política argentina*; *Derecho penal argentino*, Buenos Aires, 1910; *Fernando en el Colegio*, Buenos Aires, 1913; *Universidad Social*, Buenos Aires, 1915.

JULIO NOÉ

Lawyer; writer.

JULIO NOÉ, the son of Luis Noé and Matilde Inchauspe, was born on the twenty-eighth of April, 1893, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he had his education in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, obtaining his degree of Advocate in 1914 and that of Doctor of Laws in 1915.

He entered at once on the practice of his profession, meantime maintaining his literary and academic interests. He was one of the founders of the literary Magazine *Nosotros* and has continued to share in its management and to contribute to its pages. He has served also as Secretary to the *Editorial Buenos Aires*, the co-operative publishing society which has grown out of the magazine.



J. F. Alcott

JOSÉ FIGUEROA ALCORTA

*Ex-President; Justice
of the Supreme Court.*

JOSÉ FIGUEROA ALCORTA, the son of José C. Figueroa and Teodosia Alcorta, was born on the twentieth of November, 1860, in the ancient city of Córdoba. There he was educated and in the year 1885 received the degree of Licenciado in San Carlos University, obtaining the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws one year later.

His exceptional talents received early recognition: while he was still an undergraduate he had begun to contribute to the press; when he was twenty-five he was made Professor of Literature in the National School of Córdoba and at the age of twenty-eight he was made Professor of International Law in the

University. As soon as he began the exercise of his profession he was appointed Consulting Attorney both to the City of Córdoba and to the North Central Railroad and immediately on reaching the age requisite under the Constitution he was elected Senator in the Provincial Legislature.

From the first stages his progress was continuous and he rose by successive steps without a serious reverse to the highest posts in the nation: he was still a youth when the Governor, Marcos Juárez appointed him Minister of Government; the succeeding Governor, Eleazar Garzón made him Provincial Minister of Finance in 1892; in the same year he was elected Deputy for Córdoba in the National Congress, a post which he resigned in 1895 to accept the Governorship of the Province; in 1898 he was elected to represent Córdoba in the National Senate where he held an influential position as Member of the Committee on Finance and Chairman of the Committee on the Interior; in

1904 he was elected Vice-President of the Republic and, on the death of President Quintana in 1906, succeeded to the Presidency. There he fulfilled the duties of his office with great firmness: on one occasion (Jan. 25, 1908), when the Congress refused to pass the estimates, he closed the session, using a force of firemen for the purpose, and at the close of his term in 1910 he retired with the general respect.

In 1912 he was appointed to head the special Embassy sent to Spain on the occasion of the Centenary of the Liberal Constitution and on his return in 1915 was named Justice of the Supreme Court where he continues to serve (1920).

ELISEO CANTÓN

Public man; physician.

ELISEO CANTÓN, the son of Eliseo Cantón and Isabel Domínguez, was born on the fifteenth of October, 1861, in the city of Tucumán and had his early education in the *Colegio Nacional*. For his professional studies, however, he went to the University of Buenos Aires which granted him his degree of Doctor of Medicine *summa cum laude*, in 1886.

From the beginning of his career, Dr. Cantón has pursued distinction both as a physician and as a public man and won notable success in both fields.

His service as a physician began in 1886 when he was appointed Surgeon to the "Expedition to the Desert"; in the same year he was also Surgeon in the Navy; in 1887 he was sent to



E. Canton

combat the cholera epidemic in Tucumán, Salta and Jujuy and later served as Chief of the Obstetric wards in the San Roque Hospital.

He taught meantime, beginning as a youth in the *Colegio Nacional* of Tucumán and afterwards resuming the calling in the University of Buenos Aires. There he served as Professor of Natural History in the Medical School from 1892 to 1901, when he became Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and some years later was chosen Honorary Professor; in 1897 he was made Life Member of the Faculty; between 1906 and 1912 he was on two occasions Dean of the Faculty and in 1920 he is President of the Academy of Medicine.

In the political world Dr. Cantón has played a notable part: he served as Deputy for Tucumán for three terms, from 1889 to 1901, and for Buenos Aires for two terms during which he was elected vice-President of the Chamber in 1901 and President of the Chamber in 1908 and 1912. In 1909 he was ap-

pointed Provisional Governor (*Inter-ventor*) of Córdoba.

He has contributed numerous articles to professional journals and is the author of a long list of pamphlets on medical subjects, notable among which are: *El paludismo y la geografía médica en la República Argentina*, 1891, and *Tratado de los zooparásitos del cuerpo humano*, 1897. He is the author also of the great obstetric atlas which bears his name and which has been praised by authorities on both continents.



Mess Gyarr & Faray

LUCAS AYARRAGARAY

Physician; public man.

LUCAS AYARRAGARAY, the son of Lucas Ayarragaray and Eduviges Viera, was born on the eighth of September, 1863, in Paraná, Province of Entre Ríos, where he had his primary instruction and studied in the *Colegio Nacional*, but completed his education at Buenos Aires in the University, which granted him his degree of Doctor in Medicine in the year 1888, when he was only twenty-five years of age. Soon after obtaining his degree he became Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Ayarragaray has led an intense public life: in 1891 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress in representation of his native Province of En-

tre Ríos; the following year he served on the Committee on Lands and Colonies; in 1893, he was appointed by the Executive on a special commission to study the state of the Alvear Colony; named one of the members of the Convention on the Revision of the Constitution and formed part of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on which he served during the years 1895 to 1897; in 1894 he was again elected Deputy to the National Congress. In 1896 he put before Congress a project of law for the construction of a navigable canal between the Rivers de la Plata, Paraná and Uruguay, and in 1897 two more—one for the Revision of the Constitution and the other for a Veterinary section in the Department of Hygiene.

In 1908 he was elected Deputy for Buenos Aires and formed part of the Committee on Public Instruction. Soon after this election he put before Congress a project for the revision of the electoral law, obliging all Argentines and naturalized citizens to vote.

Dr. Ayarragaray is also the author of the following projects of law: in 1908, a bill to grant citizenship to all foreigners who reside in the country over ten years or those who reside five years but are married to Argentine women; in 1910, a bill providing for commercial and technical instruction; in 1911, among others, a bill prohibiting the sale of absinth and taxing spirituous liquors.

In 1912 he was named Minister to Brazil, and in the following year went there as a Special Envoy from his government to convey the thanks of Argentina for Brazilian participation in the celebration of the Centenary.

Besides Dr. Ayarragaray's arduous work as a public man, he has published several books: *El anarquismo argentino y el caudillismo*, 1904, which was translated into Portuguese in 1916; *Estudios históricos y políticos*, 1917; *La constitución étnica argentina y sus problemas*, 1910; *El Socialismo argentino*, 1912; *La Paz permanente*, 1917.

ALFREDO L. PALACIOS

Public man; teacher.

ALFREDO L. PALACIOS was born on the tenth of August, 1879, in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. He entered the Law School and in July, 1900, received his degree of Doctor in Jurisprudence.

His entrance into politics was early and conspicuous, for he was one of the first to proclaim Socialistic principles and the first to be elected to Congress on a Socialistic ticket in any South American republic. Elected in 1904, he was re-elected in 1912, but in 1915, in consequence of differences within the party, he resigned from Congress and founded a new party — the Argentine-Socialist Party — with a program purely



Alfred L. Palaus

nationalistic. He has not been returned to Congress.

During his period of service in Congress Dr. Palacios put forward a great number of laws embodying Socialistic and advanced laborist views of which a part were passed and made law. It is to his efforts very largely that the present laws of Argentina affecting hours of labor and rest, conditions of labor in factories, workmen's accident insurance, inspection of industrial and commercial establishments, freedom from attachment of salaries, inheritance taxes and other similar enactments are due. His activities in these and other matters while he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies are described in a volume entitled *El Diputado Palacios; su separación del Partido Socialista*, Buenos Aires, 1915.

His career as teacher began in 1910 when he was appointed substitute-Professor of Philosophy in the University; in 1915 he was made Professor of Industrial Legislation, and in 1918 was

chosen member of the Council of the Law Faculty.

Dr. Palacios is the author of: *Discursos parlamentarios*, Valencia, 1909; *Por las mujeres y los niños que trabajan*, Valencia, 1912; *Dos años de acción socialista*, Valencia, 1914; *En defensa de los trabajadores*, Valencia, 1915; *La justicia en el ejército*, Buenos Aires, 1918.



-Emilio R. Carr

EMILIO R. CONI

Physician; publicist.

EMILIO R. CONI, the son of Pablo Emilio Coni and Fanny Fonteneau, was born on the fourth of March, 1855, in Corrientes. He had his early schooling in Saint-Malo (France) and in private schools of Buenos Aires, finished the courses for the Bachelor's degree in the *Colegio Nacional*, and entered the Medical School in 1872 where he won his degree of Doctor in 1878.

In 1878, while he was still a student, he had begun his career as a writer by contributing to the *Revista Médica* and in the same year had begun also his professional labors as a member of the medical staff of the army during the Revolution. From that year he has pursued his two-fold career, laboring

with zeal and perseverance both as a writer and as a physician.

As a physician he has occupied himself especially with questions of hygiene and public health, laboring to improve the condition of the wards of the city, such as the deaf-mutes and orphans. He has served on numerous committees dealing with Infant Mortality and Tuberculosis and has been Director of the Public Dispensary and Ambulance service. His manifold activities in this field have made him widely known at home and abroad and resulted in his election to many medical and hygienic associations, in Peru, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States.

Dr. Coni's work as a writer and editor is extensive: he has served as editor or contributor to many scientific journals, he has written more than a hundred and twenty monographs and reports and more than twenty books.

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<p>Among his works probably the most interesting is his autobiography entitled <i>Memorias de un médico higienista</i>, Buenos Aires, 1918, a volume of 694 pages in which is reflected the medical history of Argentina for half a century. Other substantial works are: <i>Código Médico Argentino</i>, 1886; <i>Progrés de l'hygiène dans la République Argentine</i>, 1887; <i>Sanearamiento de la provincia de Mendoza</i>, 1897; <i>La administración sanitaria y asistencia pública de Buenos Aires</i>, 1904; <i>Asistencia y Previsión social</i>, 1918, all published in Buenos Aires.</p>	
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JUAN A. MARTIN

Rear-Admiral.

JUAN A. MARTIN, the son of J. A. Martin and Sofia Duarte, was born on the twenty-sixth of February, 1865, in the town of San Fernando, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional* and the Naval School.

He graduated in 1884 with the rank of Ensign and during a creditable career filled with peaceful duties — for Argentina has seen no war in his period of service — he has risen by successive promotions to the highest rank but one possibly to an Argentine: Ensign in 1884, he became Second Lieutenant in 1888, Lieutenant in 1892, Commander in 1896, Captain in 1903 and Rear Admiral in 1910.



J. A. Martin

He has served on important hydrographic and boundary commissions: he was a member of the Commission on the Boundary with Brazil (1886-1888) in which he explored the Chopin and Iguazú Rivers and navigated all that part of the Paraná, Uruguay and Iguazú rivers that lies within the territory of Argentina; he served on the Commission on the Boundary with Chile and that on the delimitation of Tierra del Fuego in which region he made various explorations and hydrographic studies.

Admiral Martín has held many official posts the duties of which he has fulfilled with credit to the service: from 1897 to 1899 he was sub-Secretary of the Navy; from 1904 to 1906, Secretary; in 1907 he was Technical Delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague; in 1910 he was appointed Director of the Naval School; in 1915 Head of the Naval Commission in the United States; in 1916 Commander of the Squadron of Instruction, and in 1918 Director General of Supplies.

He has held many commands: in 1896 he was Captain of the Cruiser *9 de Julio*; from 1898 to 1900 of the *Buenos Aires*; from 1901 to 1902 of the Frigate *Presidente Sarmiento*; in 1903 of the Ironclad *San Martín*, and served also as Chief of Staff of the Second Division of the fleet in 1897.

He may wear the following decorations: the Legion of Honor of France; the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy; the Medal of the Queen of Holland; the Gold Medal of Merit of Chile.



Emil Frest

EMILIO FRERS

Public man.

EMILIO FRERS, the son of Germán Frers and Rosario Lynch, was born on the ninth of November, 1854, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in her schools and University where he received his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1879.

He did not practise the profession, but turned his attention to the great national industry of agriculture and cattle-breeding in which he displayed a progressive spirit, introducing among other valuable innovations the cultivation of alfalfa which has transformed cattle-raising in Argentina.

During the early period of his career he took an active part in the Revolution of 1880 as also in that of 1890 and

following the later episode, entered upon his work as a public servant which proved fruitful in progress and reform: in 1891 he was vice-President of the Civic Union of San Pedro; in 1893 Director General of Public Lands and Colonies; in the same year President of the Argentine Rural Society; from 1894 to 1898 Minister of Public Works in the Province. Here he was able to put into effect some of his plans for progress: he encouraged the construction of bridges, canals and railways; he established the first practical school of Agriculture; set up the first agronomical stations, the Bacteriological Institute and a Marine laboratory. In 1898 he was appointed to be the first National Minister of Agriculture and in that office made for himself an enviable record: he organized the agricultural statistics, began the systematic and scientific study of the national resources, gave a strong impulse to the railroads in the territories, furthered agricultural education, and showed his sense of

justice by declaring invalid a number of land grants which he considered illegal.

In 1907 he was appointed Head of the National Commission for the Revision of the Tariff and the Customs Regulations; in the same year he was chosen President of the People's Bank; in 1909 he was elected President of the Co-operative Credit Association, and President also of the Argentine Rural Society; in 1910 he became President of the International Exposition of Agriculture at the Centennial; in 1912 he was chosen President of the Argentine Social Museum which took the initiative in inviting ex-President Roosevelt to visit Argentina, and from 1912 to 1916 he served as Deputy in the National Congress.

Dr. Frers has had a creditable share also in the educational progress of his time: in 1897 he was one of the founders of the Law School in the University of La Plata and a member of the Faculty; in 1906 he was elected a member

for life of the Agricultural Faculty of the University of Buenos Aires and a Member of the Council; in 1916 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Economic Sciences.

He has written a great number of articles, pamphlets, reports, addresses and books on the questions which have engaged his interests — cattle-raising, agriculture, colonization, rural administration, agricultural education and the like; a complete edition of his works is in process of publication, three volumes of which have already appeared: *Cuestiones económicas*, Buenos Aires, 1910; and *Cuestiones agrarias* (two vols.), Buenos Aires, 1918.



Vicente C. Gallo

VICENTE C. GALLO

Public man.

VICENTE C. GALLO, the son of Vicente Gallo and Dolores Colombres, was born in 1873 in the colonial city of Tucumán and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Normal School. Later he entered the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1897, presenting for his thesis a paper on *Juicio Político* so noteworthy that he was awarded a gold medal.

He has divided his attention and his great energy between his two chief interests—his profession and his party: as a practicing attorney he holds a creditable place among his fellows and in 1899 was appointed Professor of Administrative Law in the University; as

a practical politician he has won high rank in his party. Always a Radical, as early as 1898 he resigned the position of Secretary to the Governor when it was offered him by Governor Bernardo de Irigoyen rather than serve under a chief who did not hold Radical views. He has been Secretary of the National Committee and President of the Buenos Aires Committee of the Radical Party, and has held high office: in 1912, he was elected Deputy with the largest vote polled; in 1916, he was re-elected and in 1919 was chosen Senator for the Capital with a total of more than 53,000 votes.

EMILIO ALONSO CRIADO

Teacher; writer.

EMILIO ALONSO CRIADO, the son of Matías Alonso Criado and Adolfinia Martínez Nieto, was born on the fifteenth of April, 1883, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional*.

He did not enter the University but turned his attention to teaching. He has taught Literature in several schools and in the President Roque Sáenz Peña Institute. Meantime he has occupied various subordinate government posts, including Inspector in the Post-Office Department, Head of Section in the Immigration Office and Clerk in the Department of Public Works.

He is the author of several books pedagogical and critical: *Lectura Libre*,

an Argentine and South American Anthology, Buenos Aires, 1911; *El Martín Fierro*, a critical study, Buenos Aires, 1914; *Historia de la Literatura Argentina*, 4th edition, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Del Aula*, an introduction to the study of Literature, Buenos Aires, 1919; *Escrito y Hablado*, a collection of articles and lectures, Buenos Aires, 1920.





Luc E. Zuberbühler

LUIS E. ZUBERBÜHLER

Man of affairs; land-owner.

LUIS E. ZUBERBÜHLER, the son of Carlos Zuberbühler and Petrona Machain, was born in Buenos Aires in 1865.

He studied in Buenos Aires and in St. Gallen and Lausanne, in Switzerland, specializing in commerce. In 1882 he entered the firm of Zuberbühler and Company which has been, since 1868, one of the foremost business houses of Argentina and still continues operations as one of the factors in the firm of Villamil, Balbin and Company.

Sr. Zuberbühler has held many important posts in commercial circles: since 1893 he has been an official of the Stock Exchange of Buenos Aires, having been its Treasurer, twice its

vice-President and its President during the years 1903, 1904, 1906 and from 1913 to 1917. Since 1916 he has been President of the Argentine Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Production, an institution which aspires to play the part in Argentina which the Chamber of Commerce plays in the United States and which is expected to be an important factor in the economic life of the country. In September, 1919, this institution organized the first National Economic Conference under the Presidency of Sr. Zuberbühler, and, owing to the important topics there treated and to the interest displayed by those who attended, was highly successful.

He was a member of the First High Commission for Uniform Legislation and of the Pan-American Congress of 1916, having presented a project providing for equitable treatment of commercial travellers, which was approved and has since served as a basis for a project of law. The same year, as

President of the Stock Exchange, he was commissioned to carry out the Arbitration Convention between that institution and the United States Chamber of Commerce. In the Arbitration Committee created in accordance with the agreement, Sr. Zuberbühler was named by the American Chamber of Commerce one of the members of the American Section in Argentina, which membership he still holds.

He has been a Director in many corporations: in 1911 he was Director of the National Bank; Director of the Spanish Bank of the River Plate; in 1915, Municipal Commissioner and member of the Commission of the Colón Theatre and member of the Commission which organized the Expositions of St. Louis in 1913 and San Francisco in 1915; he belongs to the Pan-American High Commission of Uniform Legislation, having been an official delegate for Argentina to the Second Congress of Finance held in January, 1920, in Washington.

At present he holds the following posts: President of the Rural Society of Río Negro and Neuquén; President of the Insurance Company *La Internacional*; vice-President of the Argentine Patriotic League; Director of the Southern Electric Tramway Company and President of the Quebrachales Chaqueños Company, which owns part of the sugar plantation "San Felipe" in the Province of Tucumán.

In addition to his other business and financial interests, Sr. Zuberbühler is a large land-owner, holding extensive estates in various regions of the country.

MANUEL B. DE ANCHORENA

Magistrate; land-owner.

MANUEL B. DE ANCHORENA, the son of Tomás S. de Anchorena and Mercedes Riglos, and grandson of a member of the famous Revolutionary Congress of Tucumán which proclaimed Argentine Independence in 1816, was born in the year 1874 in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated, in the Salvador Jesuits' school and in the University where he read Law and won his degree of Doctor in 1897.

Soon after his graduation he began his relation to the judicature which in one form or another he has maintained throughout his life, being appointed in 1898 Clerk of the Federal Court. Soon afterwards he began his career as a teacher: he served as Professor in the

Colegio Nacional from 1901 to 1903, and in 1908 was made Professor of Law, a post which he still occupies.

In 1907 he was appointed a member of the staff in the Department of Foreign Affairs and in 1913 he was appointed Federal Judge in the Civil Courts of the Capital where he continues until the present.

Dr. Anchorena is a large property owner, proprietor of the *Tres Lomas estancia* in the Province of Buenos Aires and of the *San Manuel* ranch in the Pampa Territory.

He is an occasional contributor to periodicals and reviews, particularly on subjects connected with agriculture.

ROGELIO ARAYA

Lawyer; public man.

ROGELIO ARAYA, the son of Ramón Araya and Elisa de Velasco, was born in the year 1877 in Rosario, but was educated in Buenos Aires at the British Academy, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. There he read Law and obtained his degree as Advocate in 1897 on the presentation of a thesis on the *Reversión de donaciones*.

He began the practice of his profession in Rosario and began, at the same time, his career as a public man. He interested himself in labor organizations and was elected President of the Liberal Workman's Club; he was soon chosen member of the Provincial Legislature and in 1912 was elected Deputy for Santa Fe; in 1916 he began to practise

Law in Buenos Aires and was chosen first vice-President and then President of the National Committee of the Radical Party; in 1918 he was elected Deputy for the Capital. During his term of office he introduced bills for regulating the conditions of labor of children, for obligatory insurance of employées, etc. In 1920, before the end of his term, he resigned from Congress and also from the Presidency of the Radical party, withdrawing to private life.

Dr. Araya is the counsel for various important institutions, including the Home Bank (Banco El Hogar Argentino), and is also an influential landowner, being the proprietor of the well-known ranch *El Gaucho* in Córdoba and other properties in Santa Fe.

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<p>RAÚL A. ORGAZ</p> <p><i>Teacher; lawyer.</i></p> <p>RAÚL A. ORGAZ, the son of E. Orgaz and Mercedes Ahumada, was born on the thirtieth of November, 1888, in Santiago, Capital of the Province of Santiago del Estero, but was educated chiefly in Córdoba where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Law and Social Science in 1913.</p> <p>He entered at once upon his career as a teacher in Córdoba: first as Instructor in Spanish in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, later as teacher of commercial geography in the High School of Commerce and finally in the University where he was substitute-Professor of Sociology in 1917 and in 1918 was formally appointed Professor in that chair.</p> <p>Dr. Orgaz began to write before he</p>	
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began to teach and even while he was a student was contributing occasional articles to the more serious reviews, such as the *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras* and the *Revista de Filosofía* of Buenos Aires and the *Revista de América* and the *Révue Internationale de Sociologie* of Paris. He has written a number of pamphlets and books including: *La clasificación de las doctrinas en sociología*, Córdoba, 1912; *Estudios de sociología*, Córdoba, 1912, and *Echeverría y su doctrina*, 1918.

ROBERTO F. GIUSTI

Author; editor; teacher.

ROBERTO FERNANDO GIUSTI, the son of José Giusti and Servilia Preti, was born in Lucea (Italy) on the tenth of May, 1887, but was brought to Buenos Aires in his childhood and is a citizen of Argentina. He went to school at the *Colegio Nacional* and in 1904 entered the University where he studied Philosophy and Letters.

In the year 1910 he became Professor of Literature in the *Colegio Nacional* where he still teaches. He gave early promise of his literary talents and at the age of twenty, while he was still an undergraduate founded the magazine *Nosotros* which has won a notable place among the periodicals of Argentina and which he continues, jointly with Alfre-

do A. Bianchi, to edit. He was still an undergraduate when he also began to make his mark as a dramatic critic, writing regularly on plays and actors in *El País* from 1908 to 1910.

Like several others of the younger men of letters in the Argentine capital, Dr. Giusti is an ardent Socialist and in the election of 1918 when he was a candidate for the City Council, though he was not elected, polled no fewer than 46,000 votes.

He has won a well-founded reputation as a writer, especially in the field of biography and criticism. He is the author of: *Nuestros poetas jóvenes*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *Crítica y Polémica*, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Parini o De la Gloria*, a translation with Prologue, and Notes, from Giacomo Leopardi, San José de Costa Rica, 1917; *Enrique Federico Amiel en su Diario Intimo*, Buenos Aires, 1919; *Florencio Sánchez: su vida y su obra*, Buenos Aires, 1920.



Charles C. Padden

CLARO CORNELIO DASSEN

Civil engineer.

CLARO CORNELIO DASSEN, the son of Juan Bautista Dassen and María Grandvard, was born on the sixteenth of September, 1873, in Buenos Aires. He was educated in his native city at the *Colegio Nacional*, and the University which conferred upon him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1897 and that of Doctor in Physical Science in 1901.

He began at once both to teach and to practise his profession: in 1898 he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, in 1909, Professor of Geometry, and in 1912 Professor of Exact Science in the University. He turned his attention to the problem of pavement in the City of Buenos Aires and was appointed to a post in the Street

Department where he rose to be Director of Ways and Levels and later was made Inspector General of Streets and Ways in the city. He has been responsible for many reforms in the pavement of Buenos Aires and has had charge of works in the care of the streets which have cost 30,000,000 pesos to carry out.

Dr. Dassen has written innumerable articles and pamphlets on the subject of pavements and its corollaries, from *Factores de destrucción de los pavimentos*, published in 1899, to *Diversas cuestiones relativas a pavimentos*, published in 1910. He is the author of a number of text-books on mathematical subjects and of various works in the field of higher mathematics: *Metafísica de los principios matemáticos fundamentales*, Buenos Aires, 1901; *Étude sur les Quantités mathématiques*, Paris, 1903; *Los axiomas matemáticos*, Buenos Aires, 1905; *La théorie euclidienne des parallèles*, Buenos Aires, 1906.

ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ PAZ

*Teacher; lawyer;
writer.*

ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ PAZ, the son of Pedro Martínez Caballero and Costancia Paz, was born on the nineteenth of November, 1882, in the city of Córdoba. There also he was educated, in the *Collegio Nacional* and the University of Córdoba which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905.

Three years later he was appointed Professor of Sociology and filled this chair until 1918. In that year occurred the revolt of the students in the University. This outbreak, which was attended by violence and the destruction of statues, books and other University property, was followed by extensive changes and reforms. During this

stormy period, Dr. Martínez, who is one of the leaders of the radical elements of Córdoba, was the reform candidate for Rector of the University, but was not elected. He was, however, inade Professor of Comparative Civil Law and is at present vice-Rector and a member of the Upper Council of the University.

His principal works are: *Los elementos de la sociología*, Córdoba, 1911; *Apuntes de sociología*, Córdoba, 1914; *Luis José de Tejada*, Córdoba, 1917; *Carlos Octavio Bunge, filósofo del derecho*, Córdoba, 1919; *Una tesis de filosofía del siglo XVIII*, Córdoba, 1919.

MARIO SÁENZ

Lawyer; teacher; public man.

MARIO SÁENZ, the son of Antonio Sáenz, was born on the fourth of August, 1879, in the town of Pergamino, Province of Buenos Aires, but was educated in the Capital, at the Diez Mori School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1906 on the presentation of a thesis entitled *Propiedad de Ganados*, which was awarded the gold medal.

Immediately on leaving the University he became private Secretary to Dr. Norberto Piñero, then Minister of Finance, and when in the following year Dr. Eleodoro Lobos succeeded to the Ministry, he was promoted to the posi-

tion of sub-Secretary; in 1910, under the Presidency of Roque Sáenz Peña, he served as sub-Secretary of Agriculture, but resigned in 1912 at the same time as his chief, Dr. Lobos; in 1913, President Sáenz Peña appointed him Provisional Governor of Jujuy during a period of confusion in the Province. There he took charge of the government until a new Governor, Senators and Deputies were chosen in a regular election.

Some years earlier than this, in 1910, he had been appointed substitute-Professor of the Philosophy of Law in the Law School and from that time his activities as a teacher broadened extensively: in 1916 he was chosen Professor of Agrarian Law in the Industrial School and Professor of Literature in the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1919 he was appointed titular Professor of the Philosophy of Law and Member of the Council; in 1920 he was elected vice-Dean and for some months fulfilled the duties of Dean.

During most of his career, Dr. Sáenz has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in which he holds high rank and in which he has won brilliant successes, among them being his triumph in the case of the Argentine vessel *Presidente Mitre* which was seized by a British cruiser during the Great War but promptly returned to her owners.

He is the author of many articles and pamphlets and of the following books: *Poesía gauchesca*, 1899; *Moreno y Rivadavia*, 1903; *La ley de esclavaje*, 1909; *Concepto de la Filosofía del Derecho*, 1910; *La misión social de la juventud*, 1917; *Curso de régimen agrario*, 1918; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.

• ALBERTO GERCHUNOFF

Journalist.

ALBERTO GERCHUNOFF, the son of Gregorio Gerchunoff, was born on the first of January, 1883, and was educated chiefly in Buenos Aires.

From his boyhood he had a vocation for journalism and began to contribute to *La Nación*—to whose staff he now belongs—*El Diario* and various magazines including *La Revista del Mundo*, *Atlántida*, *Plus Ultra*, *Nosotros* and the Jewish periodical *Vida Nuestra*.

Before he was twenty he was appointed Editor of the Bulletin of Public Instruction where he continued until 1915, but his prevailing interest has been writing. He is the author of many sketches and short stories and has published *Los gauchos judíos* and *Mientras los hombres morían*.



Alfred Gerchunoff



Delfina M y V de Bastarini

DELFINA MOLINA DE BASTIANINI

Teacher.

DELFINA MOLINA Y VEDIA DE BASTIANINI, the daughter of Octavio J. Molina and Manuela de Vedia, was born on the seventh of March, 1879, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also she was educated, at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted her the degree of Licenciata in Chemistry in 1905.

In 1906 she married René Bastianini and has three children.

In 1907 she was appointed Teacher of Physics and Chemistry in the National Lyceum for Girls and so entered on the profession which she has pursued with credit from that time. In 1909 she became Professor in the Women's School for Teachers and has taught in

various of the schools of this rank in Buenos Aires.

She has been honored by election as delegate to the Chemical Congress of 1918, as member of the Commission of the National Teachers Associations, and by many invitations to lecture before literary, social and educational associations. She has thus become known as a lecturer and has delivered addresses on literary, social, religious and other topics before many audiences.

Sra. Molina de Bastianini has also written much, contributing both verse and prose to the daily press and the magazines. Articles and poems from her pen have appeared in *La Nación*, *Renacimiento*, *Nosotros*, *El Monitor* and other well-known publications and two of her poems are included in the *Antología de poetas argentinos*, edited by Ernesto Mario Barreda.

JUAN ANGEL MARTÍNEZ

Lawyer; writer.

JUAN ANGEL MARTÍNEZ, the son of Fructuoso Martínez and Rosalía de la Vega, was born on the second of August, 1854, in the town of Victoria, Province of Entre Ríos.

He had his early education in the schools of Concepción del Uruguay, there won the Bachelor's degree and some years later, after an interruption caused by the disorders in the nature of civil war which broke out in his native province in 1873, he resumed his studies at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1885.

In 1887 he obtained an appointment as Magistrate in the Criminal Courts of La Plata, but his stronger interest lay

in teaching, and in 1897 he was appointed Professor of General Philosophy in the University of La Plata and in 1898 Professor of Civics.

His political activities were desultory; he served for a time in the Provincial Legislature, in 1902 he was elected Deputy in the National Congress and in 1906 he was appointed Counsel to the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires. But all his life he has been interested in journalism and literature, maintaining for twenty-two years a trenchant criticism of the government and its policies, in the press of the province.

JULIO A. COSTA

Public man.

JULIO A. COSTA was born in 1854, in Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, but went to Buenos Aires for his education and studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1890 he was elected Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires. He assumed this post during a very critical period in the history of his country and resigned in 1893, soon after the outbreak of the Revolution of that year which was headed by Señor Hipólito Yrigoyen, now President of the Republic.

In 1914 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress and served on the Committee on Public Instruction.

The same year he presented before Congress a bill to authorize the Executive to sell the Dreadnoughts *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* and the State Railroads, and to effect a foreign loan of one hundred million pesos gold, the proceeds of which should be invested in purchasing land for agricultural purposes. Owing to the almost immediate outbreak of the Great War this bill was dropped. In 1916 he served on the Committee on Agriculture.

In 1918, he was re-elected Deputy, and formed part of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He is at present serving on the Committee of Agricultural Legislation.

Dr. Costa is a strong and convincing orator, unequalled among his colleagues. He has not written much, but his book *El Presidente*, published in 1913, treating the problems of the day, met with great success. In 1918, he published three volumes of his Speeches.



Carlos A. Becú

CARLOS A. BECÚ

Public man.

CARLOS A. BECÚ, the son of Carlos Teodoro Becú and Sara García Lagos, was born in 1880 in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University and obtained his degree of Advocate in 1901.

By heredity and disposition he was drawn to political life and began very early to take part in public affairs: in 1901 when he had just left the University and was barely twenty-one he was appointed an *attaché* to the Argentina-Chile Boundary Commission; somewhat later he was Secretary of the delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro; in 1908 he served as

Secretary to the Delegation at the Second Hague Peace Conference.

He was a conspicuous member of the Radical Party and, on the election of President Yrigoyen in 1916 was a natural choice for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He did not retain the position long, however, for in the stormy debates provoked by the War he presented his resignation which was accepted in May, 1917. In the following year he was candidate for Deputy and was elected by the largest vote recorded up to that time—74,200. Within the Chamber he served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs and completed his term with credit.

Dr. Becú is the author of the following works: *Denuncia de Tratados*, 1913; *Prolegómenos sobre el derecho de gentes*, 1913; *La Neutralidad*, 1908; *El A. B. C. y su concepto jurídico y político*, 1915; *La elección presidencial*, 1916.



J. H. Lueders

HONORIO PUEYRREDÓN

*Minister of Foreign
Affairs.*

HONORIO PUEYRREDÓN, the son of Adolfo Pueyrredón and Idalina C. de Fontours, great-nephew of that Juan Martín Pueyrredón who was the Head of the Nation in the period before the Republic was formed (1819), was born on the ninth of July, 1872, in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated by private teachers and at the University which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1896.

Soon after receiving his degree he was appointed Professor in the Law School and was thereafter elected to the University Council.

By inheritance and aptitude he had a vocation for public affairs which led

him at an early age into politics. In 1890, while he was still an undergraduate, he was an earnest partisan of the Civic Union and when this organization split up he joined the Radical wing and was an adherent of Hipólito Yrigoyen in the revolutionary campaign of 1893. Following this episode Dr. Pueyrredón took no active part in political affairs for some years, devoting himself rather to his studies and to his extensive landed estates. In 1910 when the new Civic Union was formed, it made him its candidate on several occasions for Deputy, but he was not elected. When the Civic Union resolved to abstain from participation in elections, he joined the Radical Party which in 1916 elected its candidate Hipólito Yrigoyen President. Thereupon Dr. Pueyrredón was appointed Minister of Agriculture and soon afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Becú, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this most difficult of tasks was also entrusted to him. Thus during a period of unexampled difficulty, full of

delicate problems, such as the threatened conflict with Germany, attended by the episodes of the sinking of Argentine ships, the Luxburg affair and others hardly less disturbing, he had in his charge not only the heavy responsibilities of Foreign Affairs, but also the exacting duties of the Agricultural Department, both of which he sustained until 1919, when a re-organization of the Cabinet enabled the President to relieve him of the post of Minister of Agriculture and to devote his undivided attention to the tasks of the Foreign Office.

Dr. Pueyrredón has been honored by his government by missions abroad on two occasions: in 1911 he was Argentine Delegate to the Conference on Maritime Law in Venice and in 1917 he was sent to Chile to represent his country at the Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Maipú.

He has published a volume of his lectures on Civil Procedure.

ADOLFO MUJICA

Lawyer; teacher.

ADOLFO MUJICA was born on the eleventh of June, 1867, in Guaaleguaychú, Province of Entre Ríos, and had his first schooling there, but at an early age went on to Buenos Aires, where he attended the *Colegio Nacional*, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the University. For two years he studied Medicine and in 1888 secured the degree of Pharmacist which enabled him to get his living while he pursued his course in the Law School. In 1894, after long delay, he won his degree of Doctor of Laws.

His strong predilection for public life and political activities led him to join the Civic Union in 1889 and to share in the struggles of the Revolution



Arvid Kuznetsov

of 1890. When the Union broke up, he founded a University Club which in the course of time became the nucleus of the Radical Party of to-day. As soon as this took form as an actual party, he was chosen Secretary of the Central Committee and in 1892 was made Editor of *El Argentino*, the official organ of the Radical movement.

In the Revolution of 1893 he played a brilliant part: although the forces of which he was in command were very few, he seized the city of San Nicolás de los Arroyos, put the authorities in prison, organized the militia and sent forward to the general head-quarters of the Revolution nearly two thousand men, all of which heroic exertions were rendered futile by the suppression of the movement.

In 1894 he entered the office of his political associate, Leandro N. Alem, to practise law and almost immediately received political preferment: in 1894 he was elected Alderman for Monserrat; in 1898, chosen member of the

Convention for the Revision of the Constitution and Senator in the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires; in 1902 he won election as National Deputy and distinguished himself in the Chamber for his vigorous opposition to the government's agreement with Chile on the boundary question; in 1906 he was again elected Deputy and re-elected in 1910; in 1912 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. Mujica has served also as a teacher: in 1895 he was appointed to give the course on Medical Botany in the University of Buenos Aires; in 1898 he was appointed Professor of the Philosophy of Law in the Provincial University of La Plata; when the chair of Medical Botany in the University was transformed into that of Pharmaceutical Botany he was made titular Professor and continues to occupy the post.

DOMINGO E. SALABERRY

Business man; Minister of Finance.

DOMINGO E. SALABERRY, the son of Juan B. Salaberry, a Basque who emigrated to Argentina in 1848, was born on the fourteenth of August, 1879, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the San José School and the University where he obtained the degree of Advocate in 1890.

Dr. Salaberry began to practise his profession, giving his attention especially to mercantile law, but on the death of his father, who had built up a prosperous commission business in which he had accumulated a considerable fortune, he abandoned the law to take charge of the business, now known as *Salaberry, Bercetche y Compañía*,

which prospered exceedingly under his direction and became one of the leading firms of its kind in Argentina. It disposes of an ample capital and deals in grain, cattle, sheep and wool on a great scale.

While occupying himself in law and business, Dr. Salaberry has also been actively interested in politics: from his youth he has been a member of the Radical Party which has found in him a generous supporter. When its candidate Hipólito Yrigoyen was elected in 1916, he made persistent efforts to persuade the merchant to take a seat in the Cabinet and in time succeeded. Salaberry set aside his business interests and became Minister of Finance where he has continued until now, discharging the onerous duties of his office with general approval. The financial position of the country, disturbed by the Great War, has been improved and his projects, especially that for an Income Tax, though not yet law, have met with much commendation.

MARIO BRAVO

Public man; writer.

MARIO BRAVO was born in 1882 in the ancient city of Tucumán and began his education there, but went to Buenos Aires to study law in the University which granted him the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1905, when he presented his thesis entitled *Legislación Obrera*.

While he was still an undergraduate he joined the Socialist Party within which he has won a place as a leader, meantime practising law, writing poetry, serving on the staff of socialist newspapers and holding public office. In 1908 he was chosen Secretary of his party and retained this office with unimportant interruptions until 1919; he

was candidate for various offices, including that of Deputy for Tucumán; in the special elections of 1913 he was elected to complete an unexpired term, in 1914 he was re-elected and in 1918 returned again to Congress.

In the Chamber he has been a fertile legislator, a vigorous debater and has served as Second vice-President of the body: among the measures which he has introduced are a bill governing municipal elections which is now law, a bill to regulate divorce, a bill to regulate naturalization and a bill to regulate labor in the sugar industry.

Dr. Bravo has been devoted to literature all his life: when he was a youth he wrote poetry and has not ceased to cultivate the muse: in 1908 he published *Cantos del Sendero*; in 1913, *Poemas del Campo y de la Montaña*; in 1915, *Canciones y Poemas*; besides these offerings to literature he has written political studies: *Movimiento Socialista y Obrero*, 1910, and *La ciudad libre*, 1917.

CARLOS M. NOEL

Diplomat; man of affairs.

CARLOS M. NOEL, the son of Benito Noel and María Yribas, was born on the thirtieth of October, 1886, in the city of Buenos Aires. There, in the *Collegio Nacional* he began his education which he continued in Europe, at the *École des Hautes Études Sociales* and the University of Paris where obtained the degree of Doctor in Letters in 1911.

While he was abroad he took a lively interest in sports and in literature, but on his return to Argentina plunged at once into politics and affairs. He became one of the Directors of the Municipal Bank of Buenos Aires, and the Director of the Municipal Retirement Fund. His political interests bringing

him into contact with labor problems, he entered the employers' associations and became President of the Industrial Union and Director of the Association of Labor, two of the more important organizations representing the masters; he became also Director of the Argentine Patriotic League. He thus came into close association with the group including Señores Marcelo de Alvear, Tomás Le Bretón, Vicente Gallo and others who surrounded President Yrigoyen and shared in the counsels of the party. In 1919 he was appointed Minister to Chile.

Dr. Noel is an occasional contributor to periodicals and magazines and is the author of books in Spanish and in French, among which are: *La bourgeoisie Française*, 1919; *Les idées sociales dans le Théâtre de A. Dumas, fils*, 1912; *Quelques auteurs*; *Le développement économique de la République Argentine*.

FERNANDO ÁLVAREZ

Physician; journalist.

FERNANDO ÁLVAREZ, the son of Desiderio Álvarez and Dorina Escalada, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1868, in Gualeguaychú, Province of Entre Ríos. There he began his education, but in 1880 he went to Buenos Aires, studied in the *Colegio Nacional* where he obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1882 and entered the University which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889.

Dr. Álvarez began at once to practise his profession, in which he has won a creditable place. His competency was recognized by the authorities who appointed him Surgeon in the Navy, Secretary in the National Department of Hygiene, Inspector-General of Hygiene

and Physician in Charge of the Prevention of Small-pox, a post which he still occupies.

In 1910 he was sent as Argentine Delegate to the Fifth International Sanitary Conference held in Santiago, Chile.

He has taken an active part and increasing interest in periodical literature which led to his becoming proprietor and manager of the well-known illustrated magazine *Caras y Caretas* which he has directed since 1912.

Dr. Álvarez has contributed occasional articles both to *Caras y Caretas* and to medical journals and is the author of *Defensa contra el cólera, la peste bubónica y el paludismo en la República Argentina*, 1910, and *La campaña antivariólica en la República Argentina*, 1917.

MARIO A. RIVAROLA

Lawyer; teacher.

MARIO A. RIVAROLA, the son of Rodolfo Rivarola and María Teresa Baudon, was born on the twenty-eighth of March, 1883, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he grew up, was educated and has spent his life. He went to school in the *Colegio Nacional*, studied law in the University and in 1904 was granted the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws.

He has made a creditable record in the ranks of the profession, in the academic world and also as a writer. The year after his graduation he was appointed assistant-Secretary of the University and the next year was made Secretary to the Federal Commissioner in Mendoza; meantime he had begun to

teach and in 1912 was selected as Professor of Corporation Law in the Law School.

He had given promise of capacity as a writer while he was still an undergraduate; his thesis on *Los derechos de autor ante el derecho internacional privado*, published in 1904, was a worthy production and has been followed by other works of merit, including: *Apuntes de legislación rural*, 1913; *El orden jurídico en las relaciones internacionales*, 1915; *Legislación industrial argentina*, 1916; *Tierra del Estado*, 1917; *Sociedades anónimas*, 2 vols., 1918; *Limitación del dominio de las sociedades anónimas sobre la propiedad inmobiliaria*, 1918; all published in Buenos Aires.



Stabney

DOMINGO CABRED

Physician; alienist.

DOMINGO CABRED was born in the town of Paso de los Libres, Province of Corrientes, in 1859. After the completion of his secondary education, he entered the Medical School of the University of Buenos Aires and graduated in 1881, presenting as his thesis *Contribución al estudio de la locura refleja*.

Six years later he returned to the University as substitute-Professor of Mental Diseases, a position which he obtained by competition. In 1888 he was commissioned by the Argentine Government to study European insane and deaf and dumb asylums. While abroad he was appointed Argentine representative to the International Congress of Mental Medicine which met in Paris in

1889 where he was received among the honored guests and presented a report on the classification of mental diseases. Upon his return he was appointed Professor of Mental Medicine in the University of Buenos Aires and the following year 1893, given the chair of Mental Pathology. Becoming deeply interested in the "open door" system of treating the mentally infirm, he returned to Europe in 1896 at his own expense in order to make an extensive study of this subject. He represented the Argentine Republic at the National Congress of Criminal Anthropology held in Geneva in that year and there presented a project to place the delinquent insane in general asylums instead of in prisons. This plan was unanimously approved by the congress and had its echo in Argentina, for soon after through his influence, a special department of this kind was opened in the Mercedes Hospital.

The name of Dr. Cabred has long been associated with Argentine institu-

tions for the insane. For three years he was practicing intern in the Women's Insane Asylum and for two years medical intern in the Mercedes Hospital. He was Assistant Director of that Institution for five years and for the last eighteen years has been its Director. Through his influence the Municipality of Buenos Aires laid the foundation of a laboratory of Psychiatric Chemistry and during its construction, when funds were limited, he made liberal donations to further the work. In 1904 he was one of the founders of the Mental Clinic. In addition to this he founded and inaugurated asylums in the towns of Torres (Luján), Oliva (Córdoba), La Rioja, and Posadas. Dr. Cabred was also the founder of the Sociedad de Psiquiatría, Neurología y Medicina legal.

His writings are confined to professional topics. The results of his investigations abroad are to be found in his numerous reports on the organization of asylums in Italy, France, Germany,

England and Scotland; he has also published reports on the medical congresses which he has attended and is the author of the following books: *Efecto terapéutico de la estricnina en el alcoholismo*; *La edad en la parálisis general*, and *Estudio sobre la enseñanza de la psiquiatría en Alemania*.

FRANCISCO J. OLIVER

Lawyer; public man.

FRANCISCO J. OLIVER was born in 1864, in Buenos Aires, and there studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887, and in which, two years later, he was Professor of Political Economy.

In 1892 he practised law in the city of Mercedes where he founded the *Banco Popular* and the rifle club. In 1894, while President of the Provincial Court of Estimates and Accounts he presented a report on the sale of the State Railway which was so complete that it serves until to-day as a book of reference.

He was elected Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of

Buenos Aires in 1904 and served on the Committee on Legislation. During the first year of his term he presented several projects of law: a bill for the reform of the University of Buenos Aires; another for the revision of the Civil Code and a third on the concessions to private railway companies. He also filled the following posts: President of the Committee on Agriculture; member of the Committee to study corporations and trusts, and in 1906, member, and later Secretary, of the Committee on Public Instruction.

In 1908 he left Congress, but was re-elected in 1912, where he served until 1916.

Since leaving Congress he has been Professor in the Law School and has practised law in Buenos Aires.

Besides his work as a teacher and a public man, Dr. Oliver has written the following books: *Los cheques*, 1887; *La enseñanza superior en Alemania* (two editions); *Cuestiones financieras*, 1917; all published in Buenos Aires.



Labra

ELEODORO LOBOS

Public man; lawyer.

ELEODORO LOBOS, the son of Pedro A. Lobos, was born in 1862 in the city of San Luis, the capital of the Province of San Luis, but when he was very young was taken by his parents to Buenos Aires where he was educated.

On receiving his degree of Doctor in Laws from the University of Buenos Aires, he returned to his native province to accept a post as teacher of History in the national school. In a very short time he gave this up on being appointed District Attorney, only to resign this office also in turn to take up a position on the editorial staff of *La Prensa*. There he rose to be editor-in-chief and continued in charge of this great news-

paper until 1896 when he was elected Deputy.

In public life he played a vigorous part: in 1906 President Figueroa Alcorta made him Minister of Finance, a post which he accepted as a duty and retained for a year; in 1910 President Roque Sáenz Peña appointed him Minister of Agriculture — a post of exceptional difficulty at that time, the duties of which he fulfilled with energy and courage. A celebrated episode of his administration was the investigation of the titles to government lands which had been cornered by speculators. His action in this situation was sustained before Congress and led to a stronger policy on the part of the Government.

In 1911 he retired from the Cabinet to resume his professional and academic tasks: the Government appointed him Chief Counsel to the National Bank; in 1896 he had taught Mining, Rural and Penal Legislation in the Law School; he now resumed his teaching and in 1914 was made Professor of Agrarian

Law, a chair which he occupied until 1920. He was also elected a member of the Academy of the University and in 1918 was elected Dean of the School of Commercial and Economic Sciences, a post which he continues to hold.

ANTONIO F. CAFFERATA

Teacher; magistrate.

ANTONIO F. CAFFERATA, the son of Juan M. Cafferata, one time Governor of the Province of Santa Fe, and Adela Garzón Maceda, was born on the twenty-eighth of October, 1875, in the city of Córdoba where he went to school in the Academy of the Immaculate Conception. Later he entered the University of Buenos Aires, read Law and obtained the degree of Doctor in 1898. In the following year he gained the title and diploma of Teacher of History and Geography and became Professor in the High School of Commerce of Rosario, a post which he has retained ever since.

In 1896, after eighteen years in the practise of the Law, he was appointed Civil Judge of the Lower Courts and



Antonio Hernandez

later was made a member of the Appellate Court where he still continues.

Dr. Cafferata has been honored by election to the Archaeological Society of Bordeaux (France) in recognition of his interest as a student of numismatics and a collector of antiquities; he was a member of the Latin American Scientific Congress of Buenos Aires in 1910; he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Córdoba in 1912; he is now President of the Teachers' Association of Rosario, and a member of the American Academy of History of Buenos Aires.

He is an occasional contributor to the press and the reviews.

LUIS AGOTE

Physician; public man.

LUIS AGOTE, the son of Dr. Pedro Agote who was Minister of Finance and author of well-known works in this field, and of Quinteria García, was born on the twenty-second of September, 1869, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he began and finished his education, in private schools, in the *Colegio Nacional* and in the University. In 1886 he entered the Medical School and in 1892 received his degree of Doctor on presenting a thesis entitled *Las hepatitis supuradas*.

Dr. Agote entered at once on a professional career which has been full of achievement and honors. In 1893 he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Hygiene; in 1894 he was ap-



Wm. Lloyd Garrison

pointed Physician of the San Roque Hospital, a post which he held until 1900; in 1895 he was made Head of the Martín García Lazareto; in 1905 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University. Meantime he has served as Physician of the Rawson Hospital (1899), consulting Physician in the Public Dispensary for Children (1898), Professor of Natural Sciences in the *Colegio Nacional* (1906).

Side by side with these arduous professional duties he has carried heavy political responsibilities. In 1894 he was elected to the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires and in 1910 elected Deputy in the National Congress to which he was re-elected in 1914.

He has been honored by election to various learned and scientific societies and has served as a member of important Commissions and Congresses, including the Commission to revise the *Codex Medicamentorum* and the American International Congress of Medicine and Hygiene, 1910.

The works of Dr. Agote in the field of Medicine and Surgery form a long and creditable list in which occur *La salud de mi hijo*, Buenos Aires, 1911, a work of a popular nature; *Defensas naturales de los cardíacos*, Buenos Aires, 1905; *Peste bubonique dans la République Argentine* (in collaboration with Dr. Arturo Medina), Buenos Aires, 1905; *La úlcera gástrica y duodenal*, Buenos Aires, 1916. In addition to his professional studies he has written an historical work entitled *Nerón, los suyos y su época*, Buenos Aires, 1912.



E. Latzina

EDUARDO LATZINA

Civil engineer; educator.

EDUARDO LATZINA, the son of Francisco Latzina, was born on the sixth of January, 1875, in Córdoba, but was educated in Buenos Aires, where he obtained the degree of Civil Engineer in the University in 1899.

In the same year he was appointed Engineer on the works in the Naval Base at Bahía Blanca; in 1910, substitute Professor of Exact Sciences in the University; in 1904, vice-Principal and Teacher in the National Industrial School; in 1905, Professor of Machinery in the University; in 1910, Director General of Industrial Schools while retaining his other positions of University Professor and Principal of

the Buenos Aires school; in 1916 he was appointed Technical Advisor *ad honorem* to the Department of Education, in which position he directed the construction of practise shops for students of various schools.

Sr. Latzina has been recognized and honored as one of the leaders in his field: he has been sent as delegate to international congresses and in 1911 was commissioned by the government to make a visit to Europe to study the technical and industrial schools abroad. The result of this journey was the organization of the first laboratories of machinery and of electrochemistry in the country. He also greatly amplified and improved the shops and museums of the various technical schools.

He has received Gold Medals for his achievements from the Engineering Faculty of the University and from the Expositions of Roubaix, Turin and Panama.

He has written much, principally in the form of reports and articles in

technical journals; among his more important works are: *Memoria sobre la enseñanza industrial en los principales países europeos*, 1912; *La regulación de los motores térmicos*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Turbinas de vapor*, Buenos Aires, 1918.

JUAN BALESTRA

Public man; scientist.

JUAN BALESTRA, the son of Santiago Balestra and Petronila Echeverría, was born in 1861, in the town of Goya, Province of Corrientes, but was educated in Buenos Aires at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1884.

He entered almost at once upon an active career: in the same year he became Professor of International Law in the Military Academy; in 1887 he was appointed Minister of Government of the Province of Corrientes; in 1888 he was elected Deputy in the National Chamber and there introduced a noteworthy measure providing for civil marriage and excluding the ecclesiastical author-

ities from any intervention in suits involving separation, divorce or the annulment of marriage—a bill which was passed with but slight amendments and has been generally approved; in 1891 he was appointed Minister of Justice, Religion and Education; from 1893 to 1896 he was Governor of the Missions Territory and during his term of service founded the first Public Library in the Territory; he also drew the project of law under which the territory was divided into fourteen departments and definite places were assigned for residence of the authorities; in 1898 he was again elected Deputy and re-elected in 1902 and 1906. During this long period of legislative service he was a member of the important Committees on Religion and Education, Legislation and Justice and Estimate through which he exerted no small influence on the course of legislation.

At the close of his term in 1910 he withdrew from public life to devote himself to his private and professional

interests, among which is an enthusiasm for bird and bee culture. He is the editor of the Official Magazine of Breeders of Birds, Bees and Rabbits, and President of the Breeders' Society. He has given scientific study to the subject and on his model farm at Mármol has succeeded in acclimating several species which are not found in this zone.



J. A. González Lavión

JUAN A. GONZÁLEZ CALDERÓN

Lawyer; teacher.

JUAN A. GONZÁLEZ CALDERÓN, the son of Juan González Calderón and Leopoldina Lazcano, was born on the twenty-third of August, 1883, in the town of Gualeguay, Entre Ríos Province, but was educated in Buenos Aires in the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the University, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1910.

In the same year he received his diploma as Professor of Secondary Education in the National Institute and taught thereafter in the *Colegio Nacional*, where he was appointed Instructor in Civil Government for 1912 and 1914. From this post he rose to be substitute-Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Buenos Aires

and Professor of Provincial Law in the University of La Plata. He is also a member of the Academic Council of La Plata.

Dr. González Calderón is an occasional contributor to the daily press and to the reviews; he is the author also of the following works: *El Poder Legislativo, en la Nación y en las Provincias*, Buenos Aires, 1909, awarded a gold medal by the Faculty of Laws; *La función judicial en la Constitución Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1911; *Introducción al Derecho Público Provincial*, Buenos Aires, 1913; *Derecho Constitucional Argentino*, 3 vols., Buenos Aires, 1916, 1918.

FÉLIX GARZÓN MACEDA

Physician; teacher.

FÉLIX GARZÓN MACEDA, the son of Ceferino Garzón and Dolores Maceda, was born on the tenth of April, 1868, in the city of Córdoba, and was educated there in the Academy of the Immaculate Conception and the University, which conferred upon him the degrees of Doctor of Medicine in 1890, Oculist in 1891, and in 1909, Professor of Secondary Education.

He has held many academic posts: in 1891 he was appointed Secretary of the Medical School; in 1892 he was appointed Professor of Natural History; in 1895 Professor of Zoology in the Medical School; in 1911 Professor of Natural History in the Normal School

and in 1918, Editor of the University Magazine.

Dr. Garzón Maceda has filled a creditable role also in the political life of his province: from 1902 to 1906 he served in the legislature; in 1906 he was elected Senator; from 1908 to 1911 he served as Minister of Government, and from 1912 to 1915 was vice-Governor of the Province. While he was in the legislature he put forward the law now in force regulating dwellings for workmen and is now chairman of the commission to administer the law.

He is the founder of the Association for the Blind which has already established an elementary school.

He has written the following books: *Zoología Médica*, Córdoba, 1901; *Elementos de Zoo-farmacía*, Córdoba, 1915; *Historia de la Medicina en Córdoba*, 3 vols. published, others in preparation, 1916.



Speicher, Hermann

JOSÉ LUIS MURATURE

Journalist; public man.

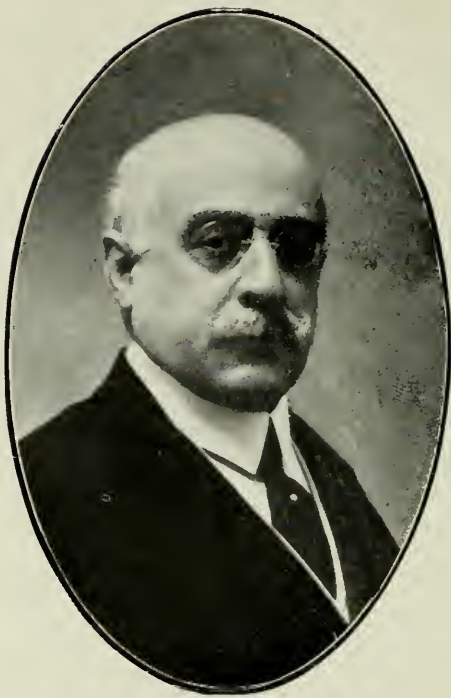
JOSÉ LUIS MURATURE, the son of José P. Murature and Dolores Legarrete, was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1876, in Buenos Aires, and educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

He won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1898 and has since occupied himself not only in his profession but also in the related activities of journalist, teacher and public official.

He has been a member of the staff of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, one of the best known newspapers of South America, of which he is at present Managing Editor; he has taught in the Military School where he held the professorship from 1905 to 1914, and in public

affairs rose to be Minister of Foreign Relations, a post which he occupied in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Dr. Murature is a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Spain and holds the decorations of St. Gregory the Great and Isabel the Catholic.



L. del Barco

GERÓNIMO DEL BARCO

Physician; public man.

GERÓNIMO DEL BARCO, the son of Gerónimo L. del Barco and Enriqueta de Zavalía, was born in Córdoba on the twenty-seventh of July, 1863. He received his secondary education in the *Colegio Nacional* of Córdoba and his professional training in the University of Buenos Aires, graduating from the latter with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1887.

After receiving his title he began his medical practice and soon became active in improving health conditions in Argentina. He was one of the leading figures in the campaign carried out in the provinces of Tucumán and Santiago del Estero against the cholera epidemic in 1887. In September, 1890, he was appointed Professor of Pediatrics in the

University of Córdoba, the following year City Physician, and in 1893, Member of the Council of Hygiene. He has also been Director of the Children's Hospital in Córdoba and Secretary of the National Committee on Regional Asylums and Hospitals.

In addition to his public service as physician Dr. del Barco has taken a prominent part in political life. He was elected Senator to the Provincial Legislature for the Department of Sobremonte in 1898; Mayor of Córdoba in 1900; Deputy to the National Congress in 1902, and re-elected in 1906. The following year he held the post of vice-Governor of Córdoba, was elected Deputy to the National Congress in 1908, and re-elected in 1912, and again in 1916. In 1919 he was returned to his former post of vice-Governor of Córdoba and holds this office at the present time.

Dr. del Barco is a member of the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires and the Social Club of Córdoba.



Henriqua Pina

ENRIQUE PEÑA

Banker; historian.

ENRIQUE PEÑA, the son of José María Peña and Cristina Castro, was born on the twenty-fourth of October, 1849, in Buenos Aires.

He was a school-boy when the railway era of Argentina began; whereupon he learned surveying and devoted himself to the Western Railway, then starting. At a later date he interested himself in the first shipyard for building iron steamships. Success in these ventures brought him into such relations with banks that he was elected Manager of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires, President of the Municipal Loan Bank and Member of the National Credit Committee.

Meantime, from an early date he had

become an earnest student of the monetary and general history of Argentina, to which in the course of time he gradually transferred an increasing part of his attention, withdrawing from business concerns to devote himself to writing those books which have made his name familiar to historical students.

His attainments in this department of letters have been recognized on both continents and he has been honored by election as President of the American History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, Member of the Academy of Letters of Seville, and Honorary Member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Buenos Aires.

Sr. Peña is the author of: *Acuñaación de moneda provincial en Mcndosa*, La Plata, 1892; *Primera Casa de Moneda en Buenos Aires*, La Plata, 1894; *Monedas y Medallas Paraguayas*, Asunción, 1900; *La relación de Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca*; *El escudo de armas*

de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, 1910; *Documentos y planos relativos al período edilicio colonial de la ciudad de Buenos Aires*, 5 vols., Buenos Aires, 1910; *Don Jacinto de Laviz*, Madrid, 1911; *San Francisco de Céspedes*, Buenos Aires, 1916.

EZEQUIEL RAMOS MEXÍA

Public official.

EZEQUIEL RAMOS MEXÍA, the son of Ezequiel Ramos Mexía and Carmen Lavalle, was born on the fifteenth of December, 1853, in Buenos Aires where he went to school and entered the University to read Law, but gave it up at the end of four years, without getting his degree.

He threw himself energetically into the political struggles of his time, being a partisan of Pellegrini; in 1881 he was elected to the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires; from 1886 to 1890 he played an important part in the contests of the period as one of the editors of the combative journal *Sud América*, and in 1890 was made Head

of the National Loan Bank. As such he was Chairman of the Committee on Drainage of the Province of Buenos Aires and contributed to one of the most salutary of improvements; in 1901 he was Member of the House of Deputies and was appointed Minister of Agriculture but resigned office for lack of adequate support of his policies. It was then that he brought forward the program which has since largely become law, including Sanitary Police, control of river and marine fisheries, control of railroads, development of the borax deposits, and importation of seeds and plants; in 1906 he again served as Minister of Agriculture and in 1910 he was Minister of Public Works.

He has been all his life a lover of the land and deeply interested in breeds of cattle which led him to study drainage and to direct the operations for constructing over 700 miles of drainage canal.

In 1904 he was made an Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural So-

ciety of England, the only South-American who had that distinction.

Sr. Ramos Mexía has written a number of informing reports, including *Estudios sobre los desagües del Sud en la provincia de Buenos Aires*, 1897; *Veinte meses de administración*, 1907, and *Organización bancaria y soluciones financieras*, 1917.

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

Magistrate.

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO, the son of Ramón Castillo and María Barrionuevo, was born in the city of Catamarca in 1871. He gained his early education in the national schools of his native city, but as a youth went to Buenos Aires to study Law.

There he obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1894 and, having in the previous year received his initiation in the Courts as a member of the clerical staff, he was now made Clerk of Court. In 1895 he resigned this post to accept the post of Criminal Judge in the Province of Buenos Aires; in 1905 he was appointed Commercial Judge in the Buenos Aires Court; in 1910 he was appointed Justice of the Criminal Court

and in 1913 Presiding Judge in the Appellate Court; later, at his own request, and in consideration of the great interest he felt in commercial law, he was transferred to the post of vice-President of the Commercial Court of which he was made Presiding Judge in 1915.

During more than ten years he has taught in the Law School of the University of La Plata where he holds the Chair of Professor of Commercial Law and is also a member of the Council.

Dr. Castillo is an occasional contributor to legal journals and is the author of *Proyecto de ley de Quiebras*, Buenos Aires, 1917, and *Procedimiento preventivo de la Quiebra*, Buenos Aires, 1910.



A. Belokhorenov

NICOLÁS BESIO MORENO

Civil Engineer.

NICOLÁS BESIO MORENO, the son of Baltasar Besio and Clara Moreno, was born in Buenos Aires on the sixth of October, 1879. He studied in the *Colegio Nacional* from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1895. He then entered the University of Buenos Aires and graduated in 1902 with the title of Civil Engineer.

From 1905 to 1909 he was First Engineer in the Engineering Department of the Province of Buenos Aires. In 1911 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of La Plata, a position which he still holds, and in 1918 was elected vice-President of the University.

Señor Besio was a delegate for La Plata University to the Scientific Congress held in Chile in 1908 and was General Secretary of the American Scientific Congress held in Buenos Aires the year of the Centenary (1910). During the years 1911-1912 he was Director of *La Ingeniería*. He was elected President of the Argentine Society of Civil Engineers in 1913; President of the Argentine Scientific Society in 1915; President of the Argentine Association of Electrical Engineers during 1917 and 1918, and President of the Federation of Cultural Associations 1919-1920. He is a member of the Italian Seismological Society and the Astronomical Society of Spain.

Among his numerous publications are: *La Pampasia argentina*, 1909; *Historia de la navegación aérea*, 1913; *El sistema filosófico de Agustín Álvarez*, 1914, and *Sinópsis histórica de la Facultad de Ciencias de Buenos Aires y de la enseñanza de las matemáticas y la física en la Argentina*, 1915.

ENRIQUE DEL VALLE
IBERLUCEA*Senator; teacher.*

ENRIQUE DEL VALLE IBERLUCEA was born in Spain in 1878, but when he was four years old his parents emigrated to Buenos Aires where he has spent much of his life. He went to school for a time in Santa Fé, but studied Law in the University of the Capital and gained his degree of Doctor there in 1902.

In the same year he joined the Socialist Party to which he brought the gifts of oratory and political acumen. His talents won early recognition and after holding various minor posts he was nominated as Senator for the Capital and elected by a total vote of more than 40,000. During his term of office he has served on important committees

and espoused popular causes such as Woman's Suffrage, Constitutional Reform and the abolition of alcohol.

Dr. del Valle Iberlucea is well-known as a writer: he served on the staffs of *La Prensa*, *Revista Socialista Internacional*, and the official organ of the Socialist Party, *La Vanguardia*, of which on various occasions he has served as editor-in-chief; in addition to a long list of articles, he is author of the following works: *La evolución de la propiedad*, 1904; *El Gobierno Comunal*, 1909; *La Iglesia y el Municipio*, 1909; *La lucha de clases*, 1911; *Socialismo e industrialismo en la Argentina*, 1912; *El divorcio y la emancipación civil de la mujer*, 1919, all published in Buenos Aires.



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ANGEL M. CENTENO

Physician.

ANGEL MAURICIO CENTENO, the son of Sixto Centeno and Micaela Lozano, was born in 1863 in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the British School and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886.

In the same year he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* where he taught until 1891; meantime, in 1889, he had been made substitute-Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Mædica which he continued to teach as free courses in 1891 and 1892; in 1892 he was appointed to the Chair of Physics which he resigned because he did not find the subject congenial. In 1899 and 1900 he offered courses in Clinical Pe-

diatrics and in 1906 he was appointed to the Professorship in this subject which he taught until 1918.

During this period he had also been making his way as a practising physician: he became Assistant in the medical and pediatric clinics of the Argentine Medical Club in 1883; in 1886 he served as Physician during the Cholera epidemic of that year; from 1887 to 1909 he was Visiting Physician of the Home for Waifs; he has served also as Physician to the clinical Hospital and Chief Physician of the Home for Waifs.

Dr. Centeno has been honored in his profession by election as President of the Argentine Medical Society (1903), and President of the Section of Pediatrics in the Medical and Hygienic Congress (1910).

He has written many articles and monographs and has written, in collaboration, *Farmacopœa Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1898.





Jorge Bermúdez

JORGE BERMÚDEZ

Painter.

JORGE BERMÚDEZ, the son of Aurelio Bermúdez y Escalante and María Cofet, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1883, in Buenos Aires and gained his general education there in the schools of the city.

He showed early promise as an artist and won the fellowship offered by the Department of Education permitting him to continue his studies abroad. There he painted in the studios of French and Spanish artists, coming especially under the influence of the great Spanish painter Ignacio Zuloaga whom he regards as his master.

He exhibited canvases in the *Salon* of French Artists in Paris in 1910, 1911 and 1912 and after his return to Argentina made a distinguished success in

the National Salon of Buenos Aires, where he won the First Prize, as well as in the exhibitions of Córdoba and Rosario. In 1915 he was awarded the Gold Medal at the San Francisco Exposition and his works are now to be found in the Municipality of Buenos Aires, in the Department of Education, in the National Museum of Fine Arts, in the Museum of Córdoba and in that of Rosario.

Bermúdez is also a teacher, giving courses in painting in the Academy of Fine Arts, and is a member of the National Fine Arts Commission.

In 1919 he held an exhibition of his work in which the characteristics of his style were fully disclosed: he has sought to put on his canvas types and scenes genuinely Argentine, especially those of the Indian period, yet with due regard to the canons of a sound art.

His principal works are: *El poncho rojo*, 1913; *Retrato*, 1916; *Retrato*, 1919; all of which are in the National Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

MARTÍNEZ

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BENJAMÍN D. MARTÍNEZ

Physician; writer.

BENJAMÍN DEMETRIO MARTÍNEZ, the son of Juan B. Martínez and Justa Pastora Denis, was born in the city of Cruzú-Cuatiá, Province of Corrientes, on the sixteenth of November, 1864. He studied in the *Colégio Nacional* of Concepción del Uruguay (Province of Entre Ríos) and completed his education in the University of Buenos Aires, where he obtained his Doctor's degree in May, 1888, with honors. The same year he married Elvira Rosende, and has at present eight children. Of his six sons, one is a physician, while one of his two daughters is a writer.

While he was a student he served as Interne in the Spanish, the Rawson and the Clinical Hospitals, and when he ob-

AND MONOGRAPHS

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tained his degree he was named, after competitive contest, Staff Physician in the Hospital, and soon afterwards, Navy Surgeon, Physician of the Children's Hospital, Army Surgeon and Professor of Military Hygiene. He has been official delegate to the Medical Congresses held at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile, where he has presented papers which have been highly successful. In his capacity of member of the School Medical Board he has given special attention to school hygiene.

He has written extensively, among his principal works being the following: *Apuntes de clínica terapéutica*; *Lecciones de higiene militar*; *El pañal*; *El niño débil*. Some of his newspaper and magazine writings have been collected in his *Tiempos perdidos* (2 volumes); he has also published three volumes of verse over the *nom de plume* of "Severo Manso."





J. P. Rooda.

JOSÉ T. BORDA

Physician; teacher.

JOSÉ T. BORDA, the son of Miguel G. Borda and Donata Fernández, was born on the twenty-eighth of January, 1869, in the town of Goya, Province of Corrientes, but was educated in Buenos Aires where he studied in the University and obtained his degree of Doctor in 1897.

Before he had received his degree he had been made Interne in the Mercedes Hospital (1895), and Interne in the Hospital of Infectious Diseases (1896). In 1897 he was appointed Physician to the Mercedes Hospital and to the National Hospital for the Insane, where in 1899 he was made Head of the Psychiatric Clinic. Meantime he has also taught his specialty in the Me-

dical School: he was appointed substitute-Professor of Psychiatry in 1902 and Professor Extraordinary in 1912.

Dr. Borda has written much, chiefly in form of pamphlets or contributions to medical journals upon topics in psychiatry. Among his more important works are: *El pronóstico de las enfermedades mentales* (Thesis), 1897; *Patología de la parálisis general*; *La parálisis general progresiva*, a statistical study of cases in Argentina, 1914.

ENRIQUE RUÍZ GUIÑAZÚ

*Lawyer; magistrate;
writer.*

ENRIQUE RUÍZ GUIÑAZÚ was born in the city of Buenos Aires on the fourteenth of October, 1882. His parents were Luis María Ruíz de Grijalba, a subject of Spain who had the right to wear the Order of Isabel the Catholic, and Dolores Guiñazú, a native of Argentina. He was educated in the La Salle College and the University of Buenos Aires where he studied Law and gained his degree of Doctor in 1905.

Beginning at once the practise of his profession he commenced also to teach and to write. In 1907 he published a brief historical study, the precursor of other works in its field, *El General Indalecio Chenaut*; in the following year he was

appointed Secretary of Finance and Political Economy in the Law School. In the same year he was given the post of Director General of the Civil Register which he held until 1914. He was then appointed to the Chair of Social Economy in the University which he still occupies.

In 1918 he was chosen as Associate member of the Supreme Court for the term of one year and during the same period was an associate of the Federal Court.

Dr. Ruíz Guiñazú has been honored by election to various scientific societies and has served on the Council of the Law Faculty.

He has contributed to the press and to the reviews, chiefly upon legal or historical subjects, and has served on the staff of the *Revista del Banco Hipotecario Nacional* and the *Revista de Economía Argentina*. Among his published works the most important are: *La Magistratura Indiana*, Buenos Aires, 1916, which was awarded a prize

by the Government; *Quiebras — Concordato Preventivo*, Madrid, 1914, which was similarly honored by the Faculty of Law; *Las fuerzas perdidas en la economía nacional*, Buenos Aires, 1917.

BERNABÉ PIEDRABUENA

-Bishop of Catamarca.

BERNABÉ PIEDRABUENA, the son of Bernabé Piedrabuena and Mercedes Mariño, was born on the tenth of November, 1863, in Tucumán and was educated in the Seminary of Salta which he entered at the age of eleven.

In 1886 he was ordained as Priest and thereafter was appointed Professor in the Seminary where he received advancement to Dean, vice-Rector and finally Rector of the Seminary.

In 1907 he was elevated to the rank of Bishop and served in the Diocese of Tucumán as Secretary and Vicar until 1910 when he was elected Bishop of Catamarca where he continues to officiate.

PEDRO OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA

Lawyer; public man.

PEDRO OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA, the son of Pedro Pablo Olaechea and Carmen Alcorta, was born in the ancient town of Santiago del Estero on the twenty-second of September, 1853. After a brief period of schooling in his native town, he was sent while still quite young to Buenos Aires where he studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and in 1873 entered the University. There he read Law and in 1877 won the degrees both of Advocate and Doctor of Laws.

He had already begun to teach in the Commercial Institute, but on receiving his degrees in law he resigned his post as teacher and returned to his native province of Santiago del Estero. There in the same year, 1877, he was elected

Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and in the following year he was not only chosen President of the Chamber but also made Presiding Judge of the Provincial Court. Soon afterwards he received the appointment of Minister of Government in the Province and retained this office until 1880 when he was appointed Federal Judge. He remained in Santiago until 1886, continuing to serve as Judge and also fulfilling the duties of Member of the Provincial Board of Education and Professor of Law, Political Economy and Philosophy in the Provincial University.

After his return to Buenos Aires he continued to pursue his varied interests, teaching in the *Colegio Nacional*, serving on the Board of Health and also as one of the Directors of the National Loan Bank. In 1908 he was elected Deputy for the Province of Santiago del Estero and in 1910 resigned to accept election as Senator. In that office he was honored by membership on im-

portant committees, by successive elections as Vice-President and in 1916 by election as President of the Chamber.

During the heated session of 1917 when the European War was under discussion, he supported the proposal of breaking relations with Germany. On the nineteenth of September, 1917, he made a memorable speech urging this step, basing his argument on the notorious cipher despatches of Count von Luxburg which had just been discovered and made public.

During 1918 and 1919 Dr. Olaechea y Alcorta was President of the Bar Association of Buenos Aires and is still a member of its Board of Directors.

VÍCTOR MERCANTE

Teacher; scientist.

VÍCTOR MERCANTE, the son of Antonio Mercante and Filomena Lacubardi, was born in the town of Merlo, Province of Buenos Aires, on the twenty-first of February, 1870. He was educated in San Juan where he attended the Teachers' Normal School and the School of Mining and Engineering. There in 1889 he obtained the title of Teacher and in 1920 the University of La Plata conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of the Science of Education.

He began to teach in 1890 and advanced step by step, serving as Director of the Normal School of Mercedes, Inspector of Secondary Schools, Mem-



Gueneau



ber of the General Council of Education of the Province of San Juan, Head of the Pedagogical Department in the University of La Plata and Dean of its Faculty of the Science of Education.

Throughout his career as a teacher, Dr. Mercante has maintained a single point of view and method of instruction, resting all on the proposition that new knowledge must be based on earlier knowledge and made integral with it.

He is a member of many scientific and learned societies and has taken part in various scientific and pedagogical congresses.

He has written much, not only within the field of pedagogy, but also in that of literature. His first book was *Los muscos escolares*, Buenos Aires, 1893, and was followed by *Psicología de la aptitud matemática del niño*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *La Verbocromía*, Madrid, 1910; *Metodología especial de la enseñanza primaria*, Buenos Aires, 1911, 1912; *La crisis de la pubertad y sus consecuencias pedagógicas*, Buenos Ai-

res, 1918; *Frenos*, a drama, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Cómo se aprende a leer*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *El oro antártico*, a novel, Buenos Aires, 1919.

MARIANO RAFAEL CASTEX

Physician.

MARIANO RAFAEL CASTEX was born in Buenos Aires on the tenth of April, 1886, the son of Mariano J. Castex and Susana Torres. After finishing his secondary education he entered the Medical School of the University of Buenos Aires and graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On the completion of his course he devoted himself to his profession and for a time was Professor of Natural Sciences in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires (1907-1915). He was later appointed Head Physician of the Medical Clinics (1913-1920), of the Alvear (1907-1915), and the Durand Hospitals (1913-1920). He has been a member of the Board of Hygiene in the National

Department of Hygiene and since 1918 has held the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Castex has published numerous works of a scientific nature, among them *Los aminoácidos y la patología clínica*, 1912; *Digitaloterapia*, 1913; *Hemiplegias sensitivas*, 1916, and *Sífilis hereditaria tardía*, 1920.



José María Rosa

JOSÉ MARÍA ROSA

Financier; lawyer.

JOSÉ MARÍA ROSA was born in the town of San Fernando, Province of Buenos Aires, in the year 1846 and was educated in the Capital, where he obtained his degree of Advocate in the University in 1869.

In the same year he accompanied General Paunero as Secretary of Legation to Rio de Janeiro and in 1870 was promoted to the position of *chargé d'affaires*; in 1871, he returned to Buenos Aires and was soon afterwards appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court; in 1873, he was made Judge in the Civil Court and from 1874 to 1880 served as Judge of the Lower Courts.

In 1881 he resigned from the Bench to devote himself to his private practice

and to the Chairs of Roman and Civil Law in the University which he has occupied during much of the subsequent period.

In course of time his financial skill and judgment led to his being chosen Manager of the National Bank and in 1898 he was appointed Minister of Finance; it was a stormy period of national finance and Dr. Rosa's management of the Treasury during this critical time has been highly praised; in 1907, he was made President of the *Caja de Conversión*—an office which corresponds to that of Controller of the Currency; in 1910, he was again called upon to serve as Minister of Finance and held this office until 1912 when he resumed the practice of the law.

In 1909 he published *Reforma monetaria en la República Argentina*.



Arthur Capdevila

ARTURO CAPDEVILA

Poet; magistrate.

ARTURO CAPDEVILA, the son of Lucio Capdevila and Rosa Igarzábal, was born on the fourteenth of March, 1889, in the city of Córdoba. There also he was educated, in the Normal School, in the *Colegio Nacional*, and in the University which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1913.

His temperament inclined him rather to the Bench than to the Bar and he obtained appointment as Judge in the Court of Petty Offences. Sometime later he was made Professor of Philosophy and Social Sciences in the Law School and continues to occupy that chair.

From his youth he gave marked evidence of literary talent; while he

was still an undergraduate he wrote verses which were much applauded and before leaving the University published two volumes — *Jardines Solos* in 1911, and *Melpóneme*, in 1913. Since entering upon his professional career he has continued to write both verse and prose with much acceptance, contributing frequently to magazines and publishing the following books: *Dharma*, or the Influence of the Orient on the Roman Law, 1914; *El poema de Nenúfar*, verses, 1915; *La Sulamita*, a drama, 1916; *La dulce Patria*, essays, 1917; *El libro de la Noche*, verses, 1917; *El amor de Schahrazade*, a drama, 1919; *El cantar de los cantares*, an interpretation of the Song of Salomon, 1919. All of these were published in Buenos Aires and three of them, *El poema de Nenúfar*, *Melpóneme* and *La Sulamita*, have been translated into Italian by Folco Testena.



Edmund L. Bidan

EDUARDO L. BIDAU

Lawyer; teacher.

EDUARDO L. BIDAU, the son of Eduardo Bidau and M. Callet, was born on the twenty-fifth of August, 1860, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. There he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1885, presenting on that occasion a thesis which was highly praised on *Hipoteca Naval*.

He entered upon the practise of his profession and also upon the career of teacher which he has pursued with much success, first in the *Colegio Nacional* and later in the University. In 1888, in recognition of the talent displayed in his work of that year entitled *Privilegios diplomáticos*, he was appointed substitute-Professor of Interna-

tional Law. Soon afterwards he was appointed titular Professor and occupied the chair until 1918. In 1910 and again in 1913 the Faculty elected him Dean for periods of three years each and he has served also at various times as Vice-Rector of the University. At an earlier time he was assistant-Secretary and then wrote, in collaboration with Dr. Norberto Piñero, a History of the University.

His published works are: *Delitos de imprenta*, Buenos Aires, 1885; *Privilegios diplomáticos*, Buenos Aires, 1888.

EDUARDO T. MULHALL

Journalist.

EDUARDO T. MULHALL, the son of Edward T. Mulhall and Eloisa Eborall, was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1867, in Buenos Aires, but went to school in England and France where he spent much of his boyhood.

In 1887 he returned to Argentina to enter the office of *The Standard*, a well-known daily paper of Buenos Aires founded by his father in 1860 and published in English, and on his father's death, in 1895, took charge of the paper.

In 1900 he founded *La Argentina*, a newspaper published three times a week, which was later made a daily paper and has been successful.

In addition to his interests and activities as a journalist, Sr. Mulhall is

an enthusiastic yachtsman: he has made many cruises in his boat "El Varuna" which for some time held the record in Argentine waters.

EMILIO CIVIT

Public man.

EMILIO CIVIT was born in the city of Mendoza in the year 1858, but was educated chiefly in Buenos Aires where he went to school in the *Colegio Nacional*, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the Law School of the University.

There he obtained his degree as Advocate, was appointed Clerk of the National Treasury and rose to be Under-Secretary in the Treasury Department; in 1879 he was Secretary on the staff of the Federal Governor *pro tem* of Corrientes; from 1882 to 1886 he served in the National Congress as Deputy for Mendoza and at the close of his term paid a visit to Europe to study cattle-breeding; in 1891 he was elected

Senator for Mendoza to fill an unexpired term and four years later was Provincial Minister of the Treasury in his province; in 1898 he was elected Governor and made in this office an excellent record. To his administration Mendoza owes the West Park, pavements, electric lighting, tramways and other improvements.

In 1901 President Roca appointed Dr. Civit Minister of Public Works and he signalized his term of office by important river and harbor improvements, especially in the neighborhood of Buenos Aires.

BELISARIO ROLDÁN

Lawyer; poet.

BELISARIO ROLDÁN, the son of Don Belisario Roldán and Doña Jacinta Kiernan, was born in Buenos Aires on the sixteenth of September, 1873. He completed his preparatory studies in the *Colegio Nacional*, and in 1889 entered the School of Law and Social Sciences of the University, where he obtained, in 1895, his degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws.

In 1902 he was elected Deputy for Buenos Aires. He is Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires; has been Minister under the Federal Provisional Government for the Province of Tucumán (1905); he was a Special Envoy to France, representing the Army and Navy on the occasion of the

inauguration of the statue to San Martín, in Boulogne-sur-Mer. Dr. Roldán is Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, possessor of the Order of Alfonso XII, and Honorary Member of the Writers and Artists Association of Madrid.

Dr. Belisario Roldán is a poet as well as an orator. His speeches are greatly appreciated for the beauty of his style. He has written much, both in newspapers and magazines, as well as in more permanent form, and has won a place as a theatrical author, nineteen of his dramas having been staged with great success. Of these, only one need be mentioned, his dramatic poem *El rosol de las ruinas*. He has published *La senda encantada* (poems), 1912; *Cuentos de amargura* (prose), 1919; *Letanías de la tarde* (poems), 1919; *Bajo la toca de lino* (poems), 1920.



Monseñor Luis Duprat

LUIS DUPRAT

*Vicar of the Arch-
diocese of Buenos Aires.*

LUIS DUPRAT was born on the twentieth of February, 1861, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Seminary, which he entered at the age of twelve.

From this date his life has been passed in the surroundings and occupations of the Church: in 1888, he took the vows of the Priesthood and in the following year, the curacy of the Church of San Telmo being vacant, he became a candidate for the post and was chosen. He assumed this charge in 1890 and retained it for six and a half years during which the church grew in numbers and in prestige; in 1896 Archbishop Castellanos appointed him Canon

of the Cathedral and later in the same year made him Secretary of the Archdiocese; finally, in 1899, he was designated as Vicar *Capitular* and has continued to hold that important position ever since.

Dr. Duprat is recognized as one of the ablest pulpit orators of the church in Argentina and a genuine pastor of his people.

In addition to his ecclesiastical duties he has served as editor of religious papers to which he has also contributed freely for many years: the first Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Monseñor Aneiros, appointed him editor of *La Voz de la Iglesia* which he managed for some time; later he was joint-editor with Rev. Celestino Pera of the magazine *Artes y Letras* for which he wrote articles of much merit on *La música sagrada*; *La oratoria sagrada*; *El teatro*; *Los pascos*, etc. Still later he was one of the editors of *La Unión*. He has published no books.

SANTIAGO G. O'FARRELL

Man of affairs.

SANTIAGO G. O'FARRELL, the son of Miguel O'Farrell and María Seery, was born on the twelfth of March, 1861, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the *Colegio del Salvador* and the University which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1884.

In 1896 he was elected Deputy in Congress for the Province of Buenos Aires, re-elected in 1902 and again in 1906. He has occupied himself chiefly, however, with business matters and has risen to a prominent position among men of affairs: he is Chairman of the Local Board of Directors of the Buenos Aires-Pacific Railway; vice-President of *La Previsora* Insurance Company and vice-President of the *Banco del Hogar Argentino*.

EDUARDO PRAYONES

Teacher; lawyer.

EDUARDO PRAYONES, the son of Pedro F. Prayones and Ceferina Molina, was born on the fifth of March, 1880, in Buenos Aires and educated at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

He was granted the degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1902 and entered upon the honorable labor of his profession. He began also to teach and in 1910 was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University where he was chosen a member of the Council in 1918. He has served also as Secretary of the Athenaeum of Buenos Aires.

His published works are limited to two volumes on legal subjects: *Derecho de familia*, Buenos Aires, 1914; and *Derecho de sucesión*, Buenos Aires, 1915.

ARTURO GOYENECHE

• *Public man; land-owner.*

ARTURO GOYENECHE, the scion of an Uruguayan family, was born in 1877 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law but took no degree, quitting his studies before finishing the course to devote himself to his ranching and farming interests in the Province of Buenos Aires.

He gave his youthful and enthusiastic adherence to the Radical Party, of which so many of the leaders were like himself land-owners and cattlemen, and has never left its ranks. In the armed Revolution of 1893 he acted directly under the orders of the leader of the movement, Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen, under

whose leadership he took part also in the Revolution of 1905. He accepted the policy of the party—of abstention from all participation in elections—until the demands of the party for revision of the electoral law had been met, but meantime continued active in maintaining in full vigor the party organization. In 1902 he was Chairman of the Buenos Aires Committee and continued in similar posts until 1912 when, the electoral law having been revised, the party resumed its full activities and elected a great number of its leaders to Congress.

Sr. Goyeneche was one of the most active campaigners of his party and four years later, in the "land-slide" of 1916, was elected by a vote of 54,985. He had a prominent part in Congress, serving on the Committee on Estimates and also as Second vice-President. In the extra sessions of 1918-19 he was Acting President and his rulings were invariably sustained by his colleagues.

Among the bills which he introduced was one giving amnesty to those who

had broken the law of military service and another abolishing the right to a "change of venue" without a statement of the reasons.

On the expiration of his term in 1920 he was re-elected by a vote of 70,000, and again chosen President of the Chamber.

DOMINGO SELVA

Civil Engineer; teacher.

DOMINGO SELVA is a native of the Province of Tucumán and went to school there in the capital where he won his Bachelor's degree in 1887.

For his later studies he went to Buenos Aires, entered the University where he received the degree of Civil Engineer and almost immediately began the prodigious activity which he has exhibited both as engineer and as teacher: in 1894 he began to teach Mathematics in the *Colegio Nacional* and continued in the post for twenty years; from 1896 to 1900 he also taught the subject of Railways; from 1904 to the present he has been Professor in the University, teaching first Mathematics, later Topography and now Rural Construction; since 1901



Louisingo Selva



he has also held the post of Professor of Architectural Construction in the Department of Exact Science and from 1900 to 1914 he was Professor of the Strength of Materials in the University of La Plata. Finally he is a member of the University Council of the Agricultural School.

These academic labors have gone on side by side with many professional and administrative duties, for he has held many official posts: he has been Draughtsman in the National Railway offices; Assistant in the Engineering Department; Technical Inspector; Chief Engineer in the Technical and Commercial Departments; assistant-Chief of Public Works of Buenos Aires, and Engineer of the Fifth Division of the Military Cabinet in the War Department.

Sr. Selva's attainments have been recognized by various honorific appointments: he was a member of the Jury of the Second Latin-American Congress; vice-President of the Argentine Scien-

tific Society, and Inspector General of the Argentine Red Cross in 1898. He has been the recipient also of awards and distinctions: in 1898 he was awarded a gold medal at the National Exposition; in 1906, a gold medal at the Milan Exposition; in 1908, a medal at the Rural Exposition; in 1908, a gold medal by the Argentine Scientific Society for his work on *La construcción antisísmica*, and a Diploma of Honor presented by the University.

He has given many lectures and written many pamphlets on subjects connected with his profession of which the best known is the work referred to above *La construcción antisísmica*, Buenos Aires, 1908, which was inspired by the effects of the earthquake in Valparaíso in 1906.



Charles M. Mowley

CARLOS MARÍA MORALES

• *Engineer; teacher.*

CARLOS MARÍA MORALES was born on the eleventh of March, 1860, in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and was educated there.

As soon as he obtained his degree as Civil Engineer he removed to Buenos Aires where he entered the University, won the degree of Doctor of Mathematical Physics in 1896 and entered almost at once upon the public service in the Department of Public Works of the Capital. In a short time his exceptional abilities won him promotion to the post of Director General of the department where he remained fifteen years and accomplished much for the improvement and embellishment of the city; nearly all the public works done between 1903

and 1907 were executed under his direction.

Meantime he had been teaching in the *Colégio Nacional* and the University where he served as Professor of Mechanics, completed his full term of service and retired on his pension in 1915, but retained his membership in the Upper Council of the University.

His works, which are numerous, are for the most part in the form of pamphlets and reports upon technical and professional subjects; he has also published a Treatise on the *Teoría de las determinantes*, written in collaboration with Sr. Félix Amoretti.





Carlota Garza de la Torre

CARLOTA GARRIDO DE LA PEÑA

Authoress; teacher.

CARLOTA GARRIDO DE LA PEÑA, the daughter of Mauricio Garrido and Rosa Esquivel, was born on the second of August, 1870, in the city of Mendoza where she was educated by private teachers and passed the examinations for the title of Teacher before the General Board of Education in 1900.

She had already begun, in 1896, to teach in the common and normal schools of the Province of Santa Fe where she continued and is now Secretary of the Normal School of Coronda.

During this period she was also cultivating the art of authorship, writing constantly in the magazines and publishing books which merited the attention of serious critics and were praised

by the Spanish writer La Condesa de Pardo Bazán as the work of one of the most brilliant pens of America.

The principal works of Señora Garrido de la Peña are *Corazón argentino*, a school book, Valencia (Spain), 1913; *Cómo vence el amor*; *Sin esperanza*; *Dulce recuerdo*; *La doctora*; *Patria y amor*, and *Como en la vida - Mar sin riberas*, two short novels, Valencia, 1917.

JUAN AGUSTÍN GARCÍA

Lawyer; author; teacher.

JUAN AGUSTÍN GARCÍA, the son of Juan Agustín García and Jovita Cortina, was born on the twelfth of April, 1862, in Buenos Aires. There he went to school in the *Colegio Nacional* and entered the University, where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882, before he was yet twenty.

He began to practise his profession in which he made so enviable a reputation as counsel that in 1894 he was appointed Magistrate and eight years later he was raised to the dignity of Justice of the Federal Appellate Court, a post which he occupied until 1916 when he completed the twenty years of service which entitled him to retire.

During much of this time Dr. García

was also doing valuable service as a member of the University Faculty where he taught Sociology and was a member of the Academic Council. After the foundation of the University of La Plata (1906) he taught also in its Faculty as Professor of American History and is at present a member of its Academic Council.

He is the President of the Academy of the Faculty of Letters and a member of the History and Numismatics Club.

He has written much, especially in periodicals to which he has been an active contributor throughout his career. From 1902 until 1918 he edited the *Annals* of the Law School which during this period numbered among its contributors such men as Drago, Grous-sac, Quesada, Ayarragaray and Bunge. He holds a foremost place among the students and writers of Argentine history which he has treated in the modern spirit with due regard to social and economic forces.

He is the author of books which have brought him well-deserved fame at home and abroad. His principal works are: *La asociación de ideas; Introducción al estudio de las Ciencias Sociales*, 1899, 1907; *La ciudad indiana*, a historical study of Buenos Aires in the Colonial Epoch, 1903; *La Chepa Leona*, a novel, 1910; *En los jardines del convento*, a collection of articles, 1916; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.

CARLOS CORREA LUNA

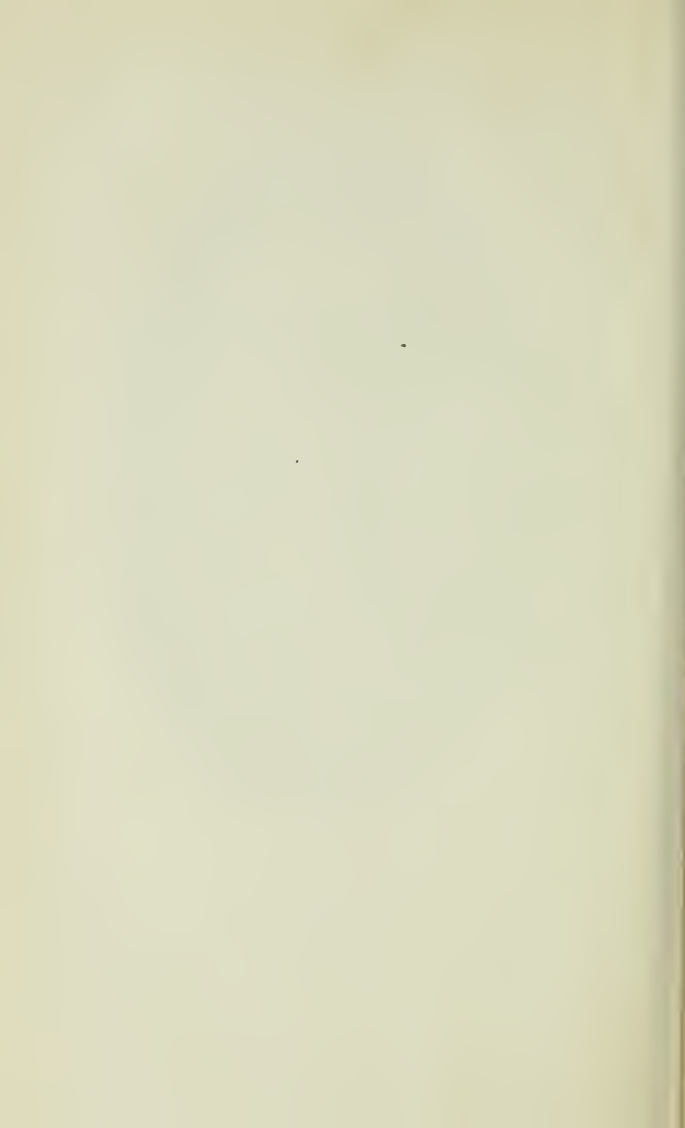
. *Historian; journalist.*

CARLOS CORREA LUNA, the son of Lt.-Col. Lisímaco Correa Luna and Mercedes Rezával, was born on the seventh of January, 1874, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law but took no degree.

His strong inclination toward historical and related studies led him instead to accept the post of Secretary of the Argentine Geographic Institute which he retained until 1899. His avocation for journalism disclosed itself also at an early age: in 1900 he became a member of the staff of the illustrated magazine *Caras y Caretas* of which he rose to be Editor in 1904, and retired in



Frederic



1912 to join a group of his friends in founding the weekly publication *Fray Mocho*.

Since 1915 he has been in charge of the publication office of the Agricultural Department from which many of the government publications are issued, and in 1920 he added to these duties and interests by becoming a member of the editorial staff of the daily paper *La Razón*.

His long and active work as a journalist has not diminished his interest in historical studies nor dulled the edge of his literary style: on the contrary he has maintained his zealous study and produced works which place him in the front rank of historical writers of his time in Argentina. He has united sound historical method with adequate research and accuracy in detail with a rapid narrative style and such a power of visualizing scenes remote in time and space as clothes his characters with living interest.

His attainments in historical studies

have led to his election in 1915 as a member of the History and Numismatics Club, of the History Department in the University, and of the Seminary of Economics.

In 1920 he was designated by the University as a member of the Jury to award the prize provided by the Federal law which was passed in 1914, and which took effect in 1917, for the best work of Argentine literature published each year.

Sr. Correa Luna has written innumerable articles for the press and for magazines in addition to his historical works: *Don Baltasar de Arandia*, Buenos Aires, 1914, which received the National Prize of 10,000 pesos as the best work of the year, and was also awarded a medal at the San Francisco Exposition of 1915; *Antecedentes porteños del Congreso de Tucumán*, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Un casamiento en 1805*, a fragment of historical reconstruction, Buenos Aires, 1920.

TORELLO

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PABLO TORELLO

Public man; land-owner.

PABLO TORELLO was born in 1865 in the town of Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires and had his early education in his native place, but went to the University of Buenos Aires to study Law.

While he was a student he occupied the position of amanuensis in the Department of Public Works, of which many years later he was to be the head, and rose to be Clerk. He was in the path of further promotion when he received his degree of Advocate in 1894 and forthwith left the public employment to devote himself to the practice of the law and the care of his business interests which included extensive cattle ranges and a newspaper, *La Justicia*, which for a time he edited.

AND MONOGRAPHS

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He joined the Radical Party in its earliest stages while he was still a youth and took part in the three revolutions—that of 1890, that of 1893 which was directed by Hipólito Yrigoyen, whom he accompanied in his campaign through the Province of Buenos Aires, and that of 1904 of which Sr. Yrigoyen was the sole leader. He then drew apart from politics and was quite outside the circle of public affairs when in 1916 the newly elected President, his former chief, Hipólito Yrigoyen, invited him to take the place of Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet.

In this important post he has dealt with questions of great difficulty in the administration of the railways, in which he has tried to introduce new doctrines and a new point of view, as well as in various strikes which have occurred. Meantime he has also on several occasions acted as Minister *pro tempore* of Finance and Agriculture.

PABLO RICCHERI

. Soldier.

PABLO RICCHERI was born of humble parentage in the year 1855 in Santa Fé, the capital of the Province, founded by the valiant Captain Don Juan de Garay in 1573.

Riccheri had his early education in the church school in San Lorenzo, the birth-place of the Liberation movement which San Martín carried to success. The scene and the tradition left a deep impression on the school-boy, coloring his imagination and affecting his ambitions. At an early age he entered the Military School where he won distinction in his studies and particularly in the subject of his choice—Artillery.

His course in the Military School finished, he journeyed to Europe and en-

tered the War College of Brussels where he applied himself especially to the problems of fortification of towns and cities. His special training in this field led the Government in 1890 to appoint him Head of the Technical Commission, with the rank of Colonel, for the purchase of armament in Germany, a duty which he fulfilled with such efficiency as to win high praise from the head of the Krupp works.

Soon afterwards he was made Chief of the General Staff of the army where he improved the organization and morale of the forces and while retaining this rank he was again commissioned to purchase armament abroad. He was still in Europe occupied with this duty when he was appointed Minister of War, a post in which he put forward the present law of conscription which has done much to place the country in a good state of preparation for the national defence.

CARLOS MANUEL COLL

Lawyer.

CARLOS MANUEL COLL, the son of Edward M. Coll and Rosa Spalding, was born on the twelfth of September, 1875, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the Institute of Secondary Education and the University where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws with honors in 1898.

He began to practise law in Buenos Aires where he has won a distinguished place in the profession and is to-day counsel for the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company, the *Primitiva* Gas and Light Company, the Tramways of La Plata and the publishing house of Haynes Limited.

His character and attainments have been recognized also in public affairs:

in 1908 he was chosen a member of the City Council of Buenos Aires and in 1910 and 1911 served as President of the body; in 1914 he was one of the founders and member of the Board of Directors of the Bar Association; in 1916 he served as President of the Presidential Electors in La Plata, and in 1919 and 1920 he was chosen President of the National Commission to provide Cheap Houses for Workmen.

In 1908 he founded the magazine *El Municipio* which he edited until 1919.

RICARDO J. DAVEL

Public man.

RICARDO J. DAVEL was born on the nineteenth of September, 1876, in Buenos Aires, where he grew up, was educated and spent his life. He went to school in the *Colegio Nacional* and entered the University where he obtained his diploma in Chemistry in 1905.

Earlier than this, he had allied himself with the Radical Party and become actively engaged in politics. He was deep in the Revolution of 1893, and as President of the University Students' Committee gave unstinted support to the programme of Alem and Yrigoyen. In 1899 he was elected Deputy, but resigned in accordance with the party programme of that time to abstain from legislative activity. After a consider-

able period of inaction he was again elected Deputy in 1918 by a great majority—receiving 115,000 votes.

In the year 1914, when the School of Economic Sciences was founded in the University, Sr. Davel became Professor of National Resources, and continues to teach this subject.

Sr. Davel has written many articles on technological subjects and is the author of the following books: *Las plantas industriales argentinas*; *Los forrajes naturales de la provincia de Buenos Aires*; *Las tierras del Oeste*; *Los petróleos argentinos y su legislación*.



+ Juan Sepomuceno
Obispo de La Plata

JUAN NEPOMUCENO TERRERO

Bishop of La Plata.

JUAN NEPOMUCENO TERRERO Y ESCALADA, the descendant of two of the most distinguished families of Argentina, was born on the thirteenth of August, 1850, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Church School of San José and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1875.

A brilliant career in his profession was open before him, but notwithstanding the alluring prospects and the appeals of family and friends, he fixed his eyes upon the Church and set out for Rome to fit himself for the vows. There he studied in the Ecclesiastical College, gained his degree of Doctor of Canon Law and was ordained in 1881.

On his return to Buenos Aires he fulfilled the duties assigned to him and held in succession the posts of Ecclesiastical Judge of Marriages and Prosecutor before the Curia; from 1889 to 1894 he was Canon of the Cathedral; in 1895 he was appointed Secretary to Archbishop Uladislao Castellanos; he served as Vicar-General; in 1898 he was made Bishop Auxiliary to the Archbishop, and in 1900 designated Bishop of La Plata, which post he still retains.

FÉLIX BENAVIDEZ

Soldier.

FÉLIX BENAVIDEZ was born on the twentieth of November, 1842, in the city of Buenos Aires.

At the age of nineteen he joined the army, at a time when an Argentine recruit could count confidently upon Indian fighting and when full-fledged war was within the possibilities. Within a year he saw service on the Western frontier and was promoted to be Ensign. In the three years that followed he took part in the "Expedition to the Desert" and won two more steps of promotion, to Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant.

These experiences proved valuable preparation for the War with Paraguay (1865-1870), which broke out soon

afterwards and in which he served with distinction. He was then Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Infantry which belonged to the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Wenceslao Paunero, and which bore a creditable part in the early actions of the war. During the first year Benavídez took part with his regiment in a number of battles and skirmishes and won no fewer than three decorations for distinguished service: the Argentine Congress medal to commemorate the battle of Corrientes and the capture of the city; the Uruguayan medal for the victory of *Yatay*, and the Brazilian medal for the capture of *Uruguayana*. The second year of the war was hardly less arduous: he fought in the battles of *Paso de la Patria*, *Ytapirú*, *Tuyutí* and *Yataiti-Corá*, in which he was wounded, and was awarded the Silver Cords for the battle of *Tuyutí*. In 1866 he was promoted to be Adjutant, in 1867, Captain, and in 1868, Major, with which rank he fought in the battle of *Lomas Valentinas* on the twenty-

seventh of December, 1868. This was the last battle of the war in which he took part, but he participated in many skirmishes and minor actions and in 1870 was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.

After the close of the War, Benavidez, as an officer of the regular army, resumed the duties of guarding the frontier and maintaining order: in 1871 and 1872 he shared in quelling the Revolution of López Jordán in the Province of Entre Ríos and was present at the fighting at *Don Cristóbal* and *San Carlos*; during the second campaign against López Jordán he was present at the occupation of the city of Paraná and at the capture of La Paz; in 1876 he saw service against the Indians on the Southern frontier, and in 1880 in the revolutionary movement of Corrientes he maintained order in Entre Ríos.

In the succeeding years he saw but little active service, the most important episode being the Revolution of 1890 in Buenos Aires in which he had a prominent part, was commended for sol-

dierly conduct and promoted on the field of action (July 27, 1890) to the rank of Brigadier General.

In 1891 he was appointed, with the approval of Congress, Governor of the Territory of Río Negro.

Finally, in 1905, after thirty-four years of active service, he was retired in accordance with the law and lives in Buenos Aires.

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ ETCHART

*Lawyer; magistrate;
writer.*

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ ETCHART was born in June, 1866, in the city of Buenos Aires and there was educated at the National School and the University where he studied Law and won his degree of Doctor in 1888 on presenting a thesis on *Expropiación por causa de utilidad pública*.

He had hardly left the University before he entered upon public service: first as Clerk of Court, later as Justice of the Peace (1889), and later in the same year as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. In 1890 he was made Director General of the Civil Register of Buenos Aires where he brought about useful reforms and soon afterwards

was made member and secretary of the Congressional Committee to investigate the Liquor Licence law with regard to its bearing on taxation, on industry and on the public health. Thereupon, in collaboration with Senator Maciá and Sr. Moreira, he drew up an exhaustive report in two extensive volumes which won favorable comment from Congress, from experts and from the press. Sometime later, in 1907, he served as Judge in the department of Internal Revenue.

Dr. Etchart taught for a time in the National Schools, in 1908 he was appointed Professor in the University of La Plata and in 1912 was made Professor of Psychology in the University of Buenos Aires where in 1915 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Economics. He took part in the International Scientific Congress of 1910 as the representative of the Ministry of Public Instruction, of the University of La Plata and of the Psychological Society.

He has written much, both in the daily press and in reviews, contributing

freely upon legal and educational topics; for the period of three years he was editor of the *Revista Jurídica* and was both editor and owner of *El Foro Argentino* until it ceased publication in 1902. Although the greater part of his work is to be found only in pamphlets and reviews where he has dealt with many legal questions, he is also the joint author with his brother Martín, of *La educación comercial*, Buenos Aires, 1913, and the sole author of *La Ilusión*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *Psychologie énergétique*, Paris, 1914; *Apuntes de psicología*, Buenos Aires, 1920.

DAVID PEÑA

Author; lawyer.

DAVID PEÑA, the son of Colonel David Peña and Manuela Luján, was born in 1865 in the city of Rosario and began his education there, but while he was still very young went to Buenos Aires to study Law.

He broke off his academic tasks to plunge into the great Presidential struggle of 1885-6 in which he was an earnest partisan of Bernardo de Irigoyen and accompanied his chief in his electoral tour of the country. As an incident of the campaign he founded in Santa Fe the newspaper *Nueva Época* which survived the issues that called it into being and is to-day the oldest daily paper of the city. Under the impulse of the contest he ran as candidate for the



David Luca

Provincial Legislature, was elected and served for a term of two years (1886-1888).

The episode over, he returned to the University, resumed his studies and won his degree as Advocate in 1894. From that date he has lived in the Capital, practising his profession, teaching, and writing both for the press and the readers of books. He has taught as Professor of Argentine History in the University and has labored faithfully as an editor: in 1903 he founded the *Diario Nuevo*, a newspaper which had a great name in its day, and in 1907 he established the literary magazine *Atlántida* which he maintained for four years and which in its thirteen volumes contains a valuable body of literary and historical material.

The reputation he had won as author and editor led to his appointment as General Secretary to the Centenary Committee of 1910 of which he was the inspiring spirit, and to his selection by President Figueroa Alcorta in 1911 as

his Secretary when he went as Envoy Extraordinary to Spain.

He is a member of the History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Peña has attained a high place among the writers of Argentina alike in the field of the drama as well as in those of history and general literature: in the first he has written the plays entitled *Próspera*; *Inútil*; *¿Qué dirá la sociedad?*; *La lucha por la vida*; *Dorrego*, and *Facundo*; in the field of history he has published *Juan Facundo Quiroga*, Buenos Aires, 1905, a work of historical controversy, and *La defensa de Alberdi*, Buenos Aires, 1908, a study in national biography which he proposes to supplement by a full and detailed biography in three volumes.

In these and other of his writings he has revealed his power to reconstruct the scenes and characters of other days and has striven to rehabilitate the heroes of the Revolution, such as Dorrego, Facundo Quiroga and Alberdi.





Mariano Demaría (hijo)

MARIANO DEMARÍA (h.)

Public man.

MARIANO DEMARÍA (h.), the son of Don Mariano Demaría, the descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the province, was born on the twenty-sixth of August, 1872, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the schools and the University of the Capital and won his title of Advocate while he was still very young.

He was a youth also when he began his public career as an officer in the Provincial Police from which he was advanced to be District Attorney for the province. In 1900 he made his mark in politics by winning his election as Deputy in the National Congress; in 1904 he was re-elected and after an

interval of six years was again elected in 1914 as also in 1918 and 1920.

His record in Congress has been creditable: he was chosen President of the Chamber in 1917 and 1918 and has served on important committees, including that of War and the Navy.



Alexandro Curbi

ALEJANDRO CARBÓ

Teacher; public man.

ALEJANDRO CARBÓ, the son of Mateo J. Carbó and Juana Ortiz and brother of Enrique Carbó who was Governor of Entre Ríos, Senator and Minister of Finance, was born in 1862 in the city of Paraná, the capital of Entre Ríos. There also he was educated and disclosed such unusual capacity that at the age of seventeen he was already Professor in the Normal School of which he became successively Secretary, vice-Director and Director.

Somewhat later he was appointed Chairman of the State Board of Education.

In 1892 his political career began with his election as Senator in the Provincial Legislature and in 1898 he was

chosen National Deputy. His constituents re-elected him in 1902 and 1906 and after an interval of two years, again in 1912. He made a distinguished record in Congress where he was counted among the most brilliant orators and where he served for a year as President of the Chamber. In 1916 he was the candidate of his party for Governor of Entre Ríos and in the same year was candidate for vice-President, but was defeated in both elections.

He is Professor of the Science of Education in the University of La Plata where for two periods he has been vice-President and where in 1916 the Honorary degree of Doctor of Education was granted him.

SALVADOR DEBENEDETTI

Archaeologist; teacher.

SALVADOR DEBENEDETTI, the son of Bernardo Debenedetti and Lucía Amoretti, was born in the town of Avellaneda, Province of Buenos Aires, on the second of March, 1884. He went to school in the San José Academy and, on gaining his Bachelor's degree, entered the University where he pursued his special interests in anthropology and archaeology.

He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters in 1909 and two years later began his career as teacher on his appointment as Professor in the University of La Plata. In 1912 he became a member of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1917 was made Director of the Ethnographical Museum.

Early in his career Dr. Debenedetti fell under the spell of archaeological investigation and began exploring among the ruins in Northern Argentina. He has since traversed the Northwestern portion of the Republic along the Bolivian frontier, investigating the numerous and varied remains of pre-historic human life and collecting data for a more scientific and authoritative treatment of these relics.

He has made no fewer than twenty-two expeditions to different parts of the country, of which eighteen were to the Northwest. In that region he has explored seventy localities in which there are remains of fifty ancient towns or villages, representing four distinct peoples or tribes more or less closely related either to the Quichua or the Aymara civilization. Several of his expeditions have been made to the valleys of Jocabil and Calchaquí in the Province of Jujuy which appears to have been a centre of the prehistoric communities. Here in the ravine of Humahuaca there are

ruins of thirty or more villages and in the so-called "Island of Tilcara" are found ruins which, for their abundant remains and burial places rich in objects of metal and pottery, are comparable to the islands of Lake Titicaca or the ruins of Tiahuanacu.

Dr. Debenedetti is a member of learned and scientific societies and has been honored on several occasions by election to office; in 1909 he was chosen President of the Federation of University Students of Buenos Aires; in 1910 he was made Secretary of the XVII International Congress of Americanists; in the same year he served as Delegate of the Faculty of Philosophy to Peru and Bolivia, and in 1913 was sent as Delegate to the Volkerkunde Museum in Berlin.

His work as a writer has been confined to the field of Argentine archaeology and ethnology in which he has published many monographs and the following works: *Exploración arqueológica en los cementerios prehistóricos de*

la Isla de Tilcara (Jujuy), Buenos Aires, 1910; *Investigaciones arqueológicas en los valles preandinos de la provincia de San Juan*, Buenos Aires, 1917.

MIGUEL M. LAURENCENA

Public man.

MIGUEL M. LAURENCENA, the son of Martín G. Laurencena and Margarita Eyaragaray, citizens of Gualeguay, Province of Entre Ríos, was born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1851, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the *Colegio del Caballito* and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1878.

In the same year he began his long career as public official—which has continued with scarcely an interruption until to-day—with his election as Mayor of Gualeguay; in 1882 he was Provincial Deputy for Gualeguay; in 1883 Minister in the Provincial government; in 1886 he was sent to London as Commissioner to make a loan consolidating

the floating debt of the Province—a task which he fulfilled successfully; in the same year he was elected Deputy in the National Congress where he served on the Committee of Public Works and introduced important legislation.

In 1891 a new political party called the Radical Civic Union came into being under the leadership of Leandro N. Alem which he joined and of which he has been a member ever since, lending his support to its program, including the demand for a Universal, Secret and Obligatory Suffrage and in the meantime abstaining from political activity. When the Electoral Law of 1911 which embodied the demands of his party was passed and the Radicals re-entered the arena, they won a general victory in which Dr. Laurencena was elected Deputy. In 1914 he was re-elected, but resigned to accept the office of Governor of the Province of Entre Ríos, and after the expiration of his term was again elected Deputy to serve until 1922.

Dr. Laurencena's term as Governor was noteworthy for the able and courageous manner in which he met the financial difficulties brought about by the European War. On taking office he was faced with a disquieting situation: although the annual budget of the province rose only to eight million pesos, there was a floating debt of five millions and the salaries of the government employees were three months in arrears. He called the legislature in extraordinary session and presented a budget with expenditures reduced by a million pesos. Even this did not suffice to solve the difficulty, for the income, which had fallen by a million and a half in 1914, shrunk another million in 1915. By enforcing severe economy and reducing expenses wherever possible, he was able to make head against the storm and fortunately the increased tax imposed on the cattle-breeding industry produced large results, so that by the middle of 1917 the situation improved. He had succeeded in reducing the float-

ing debt by a million and a half and had restored the credit of the Province. Meantime the Legislature had authorized an issue of bonds for 4,000,000 pesos to take up the floating debt and another of 1,000,000 pesos for the Department of Education, both of which issues were sold at a price above 90 and some at par, leaving a balance in the hands of the new administration in 1918.

Notwithstanding the straits to which his administration was put to enforce economy, Dr. Laurencena did not reduce the number of the schools or the salaries of the teachers, but on the contrary increased both; on the other hand the salaries of the Governor, of his Ministers and the higher officials were all reduced.

The probity, sagacity and public spirit of his administration were recognized and highly praised not only within the province, but throughout the country and when he retired he was the recipient of many marks of admiration and

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<p>regard. A group of business men in the city of Paraná opened a subscription, limiting the sum which a single person might give to a hundred pesos, to buy Dr. Laurencena a house. Thousands joined in the subscription which exceeded the sum required and the ex-Governor lives to-day in the house where he expects to end his days.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

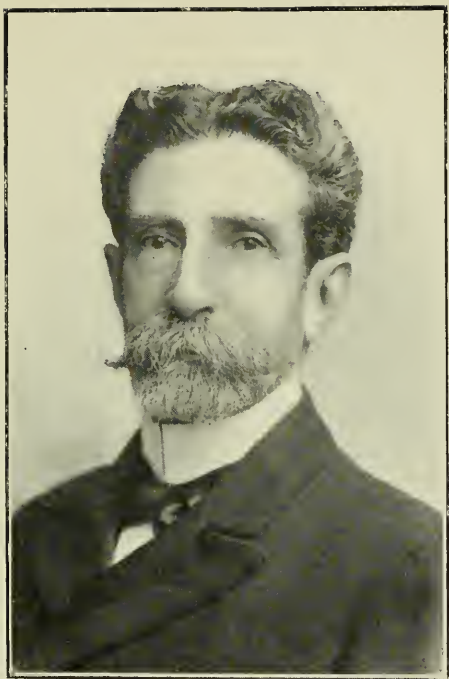
NICANOR GONZÁLEZ DEL SOLAR

Justice of the Supreme Court.

NICANOR GONZÁLEZ DEL SOLAR, the son of Nicanor González del Solar and Dolores Torrent, was born in the city of Corrientes in 1847.

He gained his education partly in Buenos Aires at the *Colegio Nacional*, partly in Concepción del Uruguay, and partly in Córdoba where he attended the *Colegio Nacional* and the University of San Carlos which granted him the degrees of Licenciante and Doctor of Laws in 1869.

He had already begun to practise his profession and had made a very promising *debut* in the courts of Córdoba, but his course was interrupted by the War with Paraguay (1865-1870). Intending



Nicholas F. de la Cruz



to accompany his brother who was going to the front as Army Surgeon, he paid a visit to Buenos Aires and while there was appointed Magistrate in the Lower Courts. From this post he rose by successive steps to the position of Judge of the Superior Court.

When the Revolution against Governor López Jordán occurred in 1874, Dr. González strongly opposed the new government which he attacked in the public press. This action drew down upon him the enmity of the authorities and obliged him to leave his native province and move to Rosario in the Province of Santa Fe. There he was appointed Judge of the Lower Courts but after two years resigned to take up the private practice of the law in which he won conspicuous success in cases of public importance such as the defence of General López Jordán.

During the decade that followed he was pressed with many invitations to accept public office, as Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Administra-

tion and other posts in the Provincial Government, but he steadfastly refused, devoting himself to his professional career.

In 1887 he was appointed Judge of the Commercial Court in Buenos Aires; in 1890 he was promoted to the Appellate Civil Court and in 1901 was elevated to the honorable post of Justice of the Supreme Court which he still occupies.

NICOLÁS REPETTO

Public man; physician.

NICOLÁS REPETTO, the son of Andrés Repetto and Juana Delfino, was born in the year 1871 at Buenos Aires and there was educated in the schools of the city and her University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898.

Meantime he had begun his professional career in 1898, as Surgeon of the Children's Ward of the San Roque Hospital; from 1899 to 1904 he was Professor of Operative Medicine in the Medical School and in 1901 he was elected President of the Medical Club.

His interest in political affairs steadily increased; he became a prominent member of the Socialist Party, and in 1913 was elected to fill an unexpired term as National Deputy; in 1914 he

was re-elected and again in 1918 by a great majority.

In Congress Dr. Repetto has been a vigorous and productive legislator. Many of the projects of law of the Socialist Party came from his hand, such as the bill for the free importation of sugar; the bill to make personal property immune from levy; the bill for fixing the price of wheat and flour; bills for fixing wages and hours of labor of government employees. Recently he presented as his own projects a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale or use of lead paints, a law regulating child labor in the public highways and in business houses, and a bill regulating the exploration and development of the petroleum deposits of Comodoro Rivadavia.

He has been active in the various activities of the Socialist Party; he has been Head of the Workman's Home, Editor of the Socialist daily paper *La Vanguardia* and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the party.

ANTONIO DE TOMASO

Public man.

ANTONIO DE TOMASO, the son of Italian parents settled in Argentina, was born on the twenty-sixth of June, 1889, in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the public schools and the University which granted him the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1914.

From his boyhood he was an impassioned partisan of the Socialist cause and while he was still a student won a prominent place in the ranks of the party in which he fulfilled important duties, as a member of the staff of *La Vanguardia*—the official organ of the party—later as its editor, and also as General Secretary of the Party.

In 1914 he was elected Deputy in Congress and in 1918 re-elected.

He has labored earnestly to disseminate the doctrines of Socialism, writing continually, not only in *La Vanguardia* but also in pamphlets, of which he has produced a great many and among them two which have aroused much discussion: *El monopolio del azúcar*, Buenos Aires, 1915, and *La revolución rusa y la verdad del maximalismo*, Buenos Aires, 1919.

JUAN G. BELTRÁN

Lawyer.

JUAN GREGORIO BELTRÁN, the son of Ramón Beltrán and Pabla Acuña, was born in 1871 in the town of Bella Vista, Province of Corrientes. He began his education in his native town, but soon went to Buenos Aires to study in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, where he received his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895.

He entered forthwith on a life of prodigious activity as a teacher, lawyer, public official and author: in the same year he was appointed Instructor in the *Colegio Nacional* and for twenty-five years has been teacher or official in the schools or colleges of Argentina, rising in 1919 to be Rector of the National School of Commerce; as a lawyer he

has won a creditable place in his profession, including among his clients such important firms as the Lloyd Brazilian Steamship Company; as a public official the list of posts he has occupied is a long one: from his first post of Clerk of Court in 1895 to Member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution in 1914; in the field of authorship he has written innumerable articles and pamphlets on a great variety of topics.

He has been honored by election to learned and scientific societies at home and abroad and has been the recipient of prizes and decorations: he is an Officer of Instruction of France; he was awarded three medals—of bronze, silver and gold—at the Exposition of Ghent in 1913; a gold medal was given him at the Exposition of San Francisco in 1915, and at the Exposition of Buenos Aires in 1916 he also received a gold medal for his works on education and his collections of documents, etc.

ALFREDO VITÓN

Physician; teacher.

ALFREDO VITÓN, the son of José Vitón and Edelmira Perdriel, was born on the eleventh of May, 1866, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the British School and the University, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine *magna cum laude* in 1920.

While he was a student he underwent the usual training in hospital, serving as Laboratory Assistant and Interne, and, on receiving his degree, went abroad to continue his studies in the hospitals of Paris and in London, where he was a pupil of Professor Thomas Lewis, the famous specialist on the Heart.

On his return to Argentina in 1913 he was appointed to various posts in

the Clinical and Alvear Hospitals and invited to lecture in the Medical School on the *Aparato circulatorio* and the *Semiología del sistema nervioso*; in 1915 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Semeiology.

Dr. Vitón has written much, both on medical and general topics: as a student he was a member of the staff of *La Argentina* and a frequent contributor to *La Nación* where a series of his articles on travel in the South of the Republic was so well received that it was republished in book form with an introduction by Dr. Mitre. Within the field of his profession he has written *Semiología del miocardio*, Buenos Aires, 1913, and *Semiología cardio-aórtica*, Buenos Aires, 1914.



Eugène Berduc

ENRIQUE BERDUC

Public man.

ENRIQUE BERDUC was born in 1856 in the city of Paraná, Province of Entre Ríos, had his early education in his native place and later attended the University of Buenos Aires where he read Law and made a special study of financial affairs.

Political life and public office attracted him and at an early age he began his career as civil servant: in 1879 he obtained the appointment as Clerk of Public Headquarters of Paraná; in 1881 he was elected Provincial Deputy; in 1889 he was elected Mayor of Paraná; in 1892 chosen National Deputy and re-elected in 1896; in 1901 he reached the highest point of his career when he was appointed Minister of Fin-

ance. In 1907 he was designated, together with Agustín Rosa and Angel Estrada, to form the Board of Directors of the National Bank—a nomination which received the approval of the Senate.

During some years Sr. Berduc interested himself in journalism; for a time he edited *El Demócrata* of which he was the proprietor and from 1883 until 1889 served as Paraná correspondent of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires.

CARLOS CARLÉS

Lawyer; public official.

CARLOS CARLÉS was born in the year 1866 at Rosario de Santa Fe, and began his education in the schools of his native town, but for his Law course went on to the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886.

Meantime he had begun his long career in the public service. In 1891 he was appointed Postmaster General, an office which he retained until 1898 and administered with such signal success that on his retirement the press, the public and the post-office staff united in a general tribute of praise. Among the improvements which he put into effect were the courier mail and mes-

senger service as far as Tupiza on the North and Chos-Malal on the South, and a greater rapidity in the distribution of the mail in all parts of the country.

In 1906 he was elected Deputy and re-elected in 1910, rendering in this office also services of high value to the public. His career as legislator was marked by industry and a sense of responsibility to the country. He introduced a number of measures of public importance among which were: a bill to establish schools for backward children; a bill to return to Paraguay the battle-flags captured during the war of 1865-1870; a bill to establish a unitary monetary system; a bill prohibiting trusts in certain articles of commerce and providing for a general inspection of trusts; a bill to establish a fund for Military Pensions and Retiring Allowances; a bill for the revision of the Civil Code; a bill for creating a Re-discount Bank and one for the revision of the monetary law.

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<p>His unusual knowledge and interest in financial matters led to his election to the Special Commission for the study of financial projects of law.</p> <p>He is the author of: <i>Códigos Postal y Telegráfico; Jurisprudencia postal y telegráfica; Mapa de las redes telefónicas y postales de la Nación.</i></p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

ALFREDO DEMARCHI

*Public man; Minister
of Agriculture.*

ALFREDO DEMARCHI, the son of Antonio Demarchi and Mercedes Quiroga, was born in 1857 in the city of Buenos Aires, and there received his primary instruction in the *Colégio Nacional*, completing his education in Zurich, Switzerland, and in travels throughout Europe.

On his return to Buenos Aires in the year 1893 he was chosen a member of the Municipal Council. In the following year he was elected Deputy and served as a member of the Committee on Public Works; he was chosen by Congress to serve on the Interparliamentary Commission of Accounts,



· Alfredo Demarehi



which post he retained until the expiration of his term.

He was re-elected Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires in 1914 and again formed part of the Committee on Public Works. During this term of office he presented to Congress the following projects of law: in 1914, a bill for the protection of the national industry of cotton goods; a bill to authorize the Executive to contract with private companies for the exploitation of the oil fields in Comodoro Rivadavia, and a bill providing that only native timber be used in public works.

He has formed part of the following bodies: the Committee on Public Works, the Special Commission for the study of the oil industry, and the Committee on the hygiene of factories, of which he was Chairman. He continued on these committees during the following year and presented important reports on oil and its exploitation.

In 1918 he was named Minister of Agriculture, which post he still occupies.

Soon after this appointment he delivered a speech in Congress proposing that the Executive issue a credit to the Allies for the purchase of foodstuffs in the country.

Besides his labors as a public man, Sr. Demarchi is an official in the following corporations: President of the Argentine Industrial Union; President of the Argentine Alcohol Light Company; President of the Safe Deposit Company; vice-President of the Italian and River Plate Bank; vice-President of the National Bank, and a member of the local Council of the Southern Dock Company. He has been honored by election to the Argentine Scientific Society.

ERNESTO J. WEIGEL MUÑOZ

*Teacher; writer; of-
ficial.*

ERNESTO J. WEIGEL MUÑOZ, the son of Leandro Weigel Muñoz and Rosaura García, was born on the first of July, 1859, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in her schools and University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1883.

The career of Dr. Weigel Muñoz is typical of his country and his time for the number and variety of his occupations: he has played an important part in public life, filling posts both elective and appointive, legislative and administrative; he has been no less conspicuous and versatile in the academic world, where he is a member of the three faculties of Arts, Law and Eco-

nomics, and finally, in the field of journalism and authorship, his work is abundant in divers forms and on many subjects.

The first important public office that he held was that of Director General of Agriculture for the Province of Buenos Aires in 1889; later he was appointed Secretary of Police Headquarters in Buenos Aires in 1893; Commissioner of National Territories in 1894; Member of the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution in 1898; Provincial Deputy for Buenos Aires from 1896 to 1900; Provincial Senator from 1902 to 1906.

In 1907 he was called to the Treasury Department to take charge of the Customs Houses and the general inspection of the government receipts. There he remained until 1916 and had part in such important matters as the regulation of international railway commerce in 1909, the revision of *ad valorem* customs duties, in 1910-1912, and the organization of the Customs Police. On leaving

this post he was appointed Minister of Finance for the Province of Buenos Aires where he remained until the middle of 1917.

His academic labors began in 1891, when he obtained the appointment as substitute-Professor of Roman Law, and have continued uninterrupted until the present time: in 1894 he was made substitute-Professor of the Philosophy of Law, becoming soon afterwards titular Professor of both chairs; in 1912 he was appointed with the Rector of the University, Dr. Uballes, and Dr. David Tezanos Pinto, to organize the Faculty of Economics in which he became Professor of Finance; he has been elected a life-Member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, of the Faculty of Law as well as the Faculty of Economics and is a member of the University Council.

Dr. Weigel Muñoz is a veteran journalist and author: he was a contributor to *La Tribuna* in 1879, and a member of the staff of the long-defunct *Nacional*

from 1884 until 1890; from 1901 to 1907 he was one of the editors of *La Nación* and has continued to contribute to the press. Meantime he has produced works of greater permanence: *Memoria de Agricultura*, 1889; *Estudios sociales*, 1900; *Notas históricas del curso de Derecho Romano*; *La propiedad romana*, 1919; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.

INDALECIO GÓMEZ

Public man; diplomat.

INDALECIO GÓMEZ was born in 1851, in the Colonial city of Salta, the capital of the Province of that name, but was educated in Buenos Aires, where he obtained his degree of Advocate at the University in 1875.

Returning then to Salta, he found immediate opportunity for the exercise of his talents: he was appointed Teacher of History and Civil Government in the high school and soon afterwards elected Mayor of the city and Deputy in the Provincial Legislature. In 1879 the Government, taking advantage of his frequent visits to Peru and his familiarity with the country, appointed him Consul at Iquique and he held this post during the War of the Pacific (1879-

1883). In 1890, after his return to his own country, President Pellegrini appointed him one of the Directors of the newly founded National Bank and he thus shared in forming the policy of the bank.

His political career began in 1892 when he was elected National Deputy for his province and re-elected in 1896. In Congress he made so good a record for courage and capacity that President Luis Sáenz Peña offered him the post of Minister of Justice and Education. Though he did not accept the position, Dr. Gómez gave valiant support to the President and when, in consequence of the attacks of his opponents, Sáenz Peña was driven to resign and the Congress was practically unanimous in accepting it, Gómez cast the one vote given in support of the President.

At the end of his term as Deputy in 1900 he turned aside from politics to devote himself to academic interests: he was elected member of the Academy of Philosophy and Letters and member

of the University Council. But in 1902 he was drawn into political controversy with Carlos Pellegrini over the agreement with Chile known as the *Pactos de Mayo* which he profoundly disapproved. In 1904, when President Quintana came into power, he appointed Dr. Gómez Minister to Germany, a post which he retained five years, declining the offers of President Figueroa Alcorta to make him Minister of Justice in 1908 and Minister to Brazil in 1909.

In 1910 he was again drawn into active politics on the election of Roque Sáenz Peña, transferring to the son the loyalty that he had entertained for his father. To the President he became an intimate and trusted counselor and aided in developing the policy of the administration. It was he who wrote the original text of the new Electoral Law which produced so great a transformation in the political complexion of Argentina, and he who defended the measure in Congress against the attacks of its opponents until it became law.

On the death of Sáenz Peña in 1914, Dr. Gómez aided in founding the Progressive-Democratic Party, but has taken no part in its direction and has withdrawn to retirement in Salta.



Grayson

JOAQUÍN DE VEDIA

Journalist.

JOAQUÍN DE VEDIA, the son of Julio de Vedia and Emma Siri, was born on the twenty-fourth of September, 1877, in Buenos Aires, but at the age of eight was taken to Montevideo and went to school there for four years.

From his boyhood he was strongly attracted to journalism and as early as was practicable began to write for the press. In 1894 he became a member of the staff of the *Tribuna* where he continued until 1906; in 1900 he began also to contribute to *El País*, and in 1906 he saw his early ambition fulfilled when he obtained a place on the staff of *La Nación*, where he has made a reputation as one of the most brilliant journalists of South America.

During much of this period he has also held positions in the public service: from 1900 to 1907 he was Postal Inspector; in 1911 he was appointed assistant-Librarian of Congress and later was advanced to the office of Chief Clerk of the Senate, a post which he retains until the present.

When the War broke out in 1914, de Vedia declared himself a partisan of France and an irreconcilable enemy of German Imperialism. Together with a distinguished group of writers, including Señores Leopoldo Lugones, Ricardo Rojas, Antonio F. Piñero, Norberto Piñero and others, he made a vigorous and sustained attack in articles, speeches and pamphlets upon the enemies of France and when the Republic of Uruguay joined the forces of the Allies, de Vedia paid a visit to Montevideo to make an address of felicitation which was widely praised.

He has taken a great interest in the development of a national drama: he has translated several plays, including

Adiós juventud from the Italian and *El ciudadano Perrin* from the French, and is at present Manager of the Roberto Casaux theatrical company.

He is the author of the *Historia de la República Argentina*, which forms volume XXIV of the History of the Modern World published by *La Nación* in 1914.

JOSÉ AMÉRICO ORZALI

Bishop of Cuyo.

JOSÉ AMÉRICO ORZALI, the son of Tobías Orzali and Teresa Nicoletti, was born on the thirtieth of March, 1863, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Seminary.

Before he was ordained he served as Secretary to the Papal Nuncio Monsignor Mattera and when the representative of the Holy See was expelled from the country, Sr. Orzali accompanied him to Rome, where he took the ordination vows in 1885 and performed his first mass in the Chapel of the Latin American Sacred College.

On his return to Buenos Aires he was appointed *locum tenens* in La Piedad Church; in 1889, after a period of candidacy he won the appointment of

Parish Priest of Santa Lucía where he retained his post for seventeen years until 1906; from 1906 to 1911 he fulfilled the duties of Priest of the San Miguel church in Buenos Aires and in the latter year was designated Bishop of Cuyo—a vast diocese which includes the Provinces of San Juan, San Luis and Mendoza, and the Territory of Neuquen. Before taking charge of the diocese he travelled over its enormous extent, holding services in all the churches and chapels.

Bishop Orzali had travelled much in other parts of the world: he made seven voyages to Europe, visiting the principal countries there; as Chaplain of the School-Ship Sarmiento in 1902 he had visited the ports of South America, the United States and Canada; he organized and conducted the first Argentine pilgrimage to Rome on the occasion of the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII in 1892 and in 1908 conducted the first Argentine pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

He has devoted himself zealously to

organizing workmen's clubs and societies within the church; he founded among others the Labor Club of Santa Lucía which was highly successful and enrolled a total of 3000 members. He was also the founder of the Sisters of Our Lady of Rosario which has gradually spread over several provinces.

Bishop Orzali has established and edited magazines for the clergy—*El Monitor del Clero* and *La Revista Eclesiástica*—and in addition to his numerous contributions to these and other periodicals has written *El matrimonio en la República Argentina*, *Juicio crítico sobre el cuarto viaje de la Sarmiento*, and *Sínodo de las provincias de Cuyo*.

CAMILA QUIROGA

Actress.

CAMILA QUIROGA, whose father was César Pássera, an Italian, and whose mother, Constanza Saltery, was an Uruguayan, was born on the nineteenth of March, 1893, in the town of Chajarí, Province of Entre Ríos.

From her infancy the stage drew her with an irresistible attraction; when she was fifteen she made her *debut* and was recognized as a promising recruit to the Argentine theatre; soon afterwards, at the age of sixteen, she married Héctor C. Quiroga, well known as an actor and manager, who has won success with cinematograph plays as well as in the regular drama.

The same may be said of Camila Quiroga; her career has been unusual

for the triumphs she has won in both fields: she has played a great number of parts in a long list of theatres and is a popular figure in every city of Argentina as well as in some of the capitals of neighboring republics; she has the unparalleled "record" of having played the part of the heroine in *Con las alas rotas*, by Emilio Berisso, three hundred and fifty times consecutively in 1918.

Beginning in 1913 she has acted also in "moving picture" parts and has won a number of successes in Argentine plays such as *La Revolución de Mayo*, *Resaca*, *El triunfo de las almas*, and *Íviana*.

The success she has won in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay has inspired Camila Quiroga to make a tour in Europe on which she is about to embark and which she will be the first Argentine actress to essay.



F. Vernon Page

F. NELSON PAGE

Naval officer.

FRANKLIN NELSON PAGE, the son of Captain Juan Page and Julia Lowry, was born on the first of August, 1872, in the city of Concordia, Province of Entre Ríos. There he began his education, but for his later studies his parents sent him to England.

He returned to Argentina resolved to follow his father's career as a naval officer and entered the Naval School where he graduated in 1889 with the rank of Ensign. From this date he has led an active life, always seeking posts demanding the utmost effort and promising the greatest possibility of adventure. He was a member of the expedition to the Pilcomayo River; attached to the Commission to determine the Boundary with Chile; Chief and the actual or-

ganizer of the Radiotelegraphic Service in the Navy; Chief of the School of Artillery; Chief of the Arsenal of Artillery.

In addition to these duties he has held commands in the Argentine Navy, including the transports, *1.º de Mayo*, *Santa Cruz*, *Guardia Nacional*, *Pampa* and *Chaco*, and the ironclads *Independencia*, *Almirante Brown* and *San Martín*.

Captain Page has a thorough knowledge, gained at first hand by explorations and voyages some of which were attended with danger, of the canals, harbors and anchorages of the coast of Southern Argentina. He made a close study of the Tierra del Fuego and the windings of the canals when he was attached to the International Boundary Commission and, in command of the Steamship *Bolivia*, made careful studies of the rivers of the Chaco.

He is the author of *El artillero de mar* which is used as the official textbook in the Navy.

EMILIO GIMÉNEZ ZAPIOLA

Magistrate; teacher.

EMILIO GIMÉNEZ ZAPIOLA, the son of Emilio Giménez, lawyer and magistrate, and María Zapiola, was born on the fourteenth of February, 1877, in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Advocate *magna cum laude* in 1897.

He began his career as civil servant very early: when he was boy of sixteen and still a student he became amanuensis in the Appellate Court where he rose by gradual steps; in 1894 he was Clerk of the Federal Court; in 1899 Clerk of the Appellate Court; in 1907, Judge of the Lower Courts; in 1910, Justice of the Second Civil Court and its vice-President; in 1914, Justice of the

Appellate Court. Throughout nearly the whole of this period he had been serving also as a teacher: in 1895, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed Professor of History in the *Colegio Nacional*; from 1901 to 1907 he taught Universal History in the University; from 1901 to 1905 he taught General History in the Law School, and from 1905 to 1915 was substitute-Professor of Political and Civil Law.

In 1918 President Irigoyen appointed him Provisional Governor of the Province of Salta, charged with the difficult duties of rehabilitating the regular machinery of law and order. This post he retained for four months but then resigned, finding it impossible to reconcile his duties with the instructions of the Minister of the Interior; and thus involving himself in a memorable controversy with the President.

After this episode he resumed his duties as magistrate, in 1920 completed the prescribed term of service and retired with a pension.

PEDRO O. LURO

Financier; public man.

PEDRO O. LURO was born on the sixth of March, 1862, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the University where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, with honors, in 1884. After a brief experience he abandoned medicine in order to devote himself to other pursuits. He made an extended visit to Europe and in the year 1887, while in France, wrote *La Vie à Bon Marché*, to advocate the introduction of Argentine meat into the French market and succeeded in having the prohibitive duty on the importation of Argentine meat abolished.

His financial abilities were promptly appreciated: on his return to Buenos Aires in 1889, he was appointed di-

rector of the Provincial Bank; during the provisional government of Dr. Lucio Vicente López in the Province of Buenos Aires he became Provisional Deputy, and in 1898 was elected Deputy for the Federal Capital where for ten years he served as Chairman of the Finance Committee, earning a high reputation for financial acumen, so that in 1899 he was appointed by the Finance Committee to act as its spokesman upon the Law of Conversion. On this occasion he made a speech that is considered a model in the history of the Argentine Parliament and that has been freely quoted and praised by the great economist Lorini.

Dr. Luro helped to revise the charters of the Municipal Loan Bank, the National Mortgage Bank and the National Bank, to settle the debt of the Province of Buenos Aires, to cancel certain guarantees and grants to railway companies, and to revise the laws relating to the sale of alcohol.

In addition, he has organized several

sound and well known business corporations and serves on their boards of directors.

During his last year in Parliament, when he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, he introduced a bill (May 26, 1911), for a loan of 70,000,000 *pesos* gold, which passed the Chamber of Deputies and became law, the proceeds to be invested in public works, such as Customs Warehouses, the Law Courts, certain railway developments, and the new diagonal avenues in the centre of the metropolis.

ALBERTO DE BARY

Man of affairs.

ALBERTO DE BARY, the son of Teodoro de Bary and Fidela Isabel Mackinlay, was born on the tenth of March, 1875, in Buenos Aires. There he began his education and obtained his Bachelor's degree at the *Colegio Nacional* in 1893.

To complete his education he went to Europe and entered the Polytechnic School of Strangard, but returned to Argentina in 1895 before obtaining his degree, attended the Engineering School of the University and was appointed Instructor in Plane Geometry in the *Colegio Nacional*.

He soon gave up both study and teaching to devote himself to business: in 1898 he founded the business now known as Eugenio C. Noé y Cía.; in



Alberto de Bary



1901 he established the San Martín factory which he managed for some years and in 1909 went to Europe to rest and observe the business methods in use abroad.

On his return he gave increased attention to his country property and especially to his *estancia* "Espartillar" where he has large herds of cattle and sheep.

Sr. de Bary has played a conspicuous part in politics: in 1904 he was appointed a member of the Finance Committee of the Autonomist Party; in 1906 he was made a member of the Executive Committee of the party, and in 1910 became Treasurer and Chairman of the party of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini; in 1914 he was appointed one of the Directors of the National Conversion Fund and proposed, several days before the European War broke out, that the conversion operations be suspended; he also proposed the nationalization of the debt. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Provisional Government

of the Province of Buenos Aires, and in 1920 was elected Deputy in the National Congress.

He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, has won no fewer than forty first prizes and is vice-Commodore of the Argentine Yachting Club.



Jose Fioravanti

JOSÉ FIORAVANTI

Sculptor.

JOSÉ FIORAVANTI, the son of Nazareno Fioravanti and Cesina Biondini, was born on the fourth of August, 1896, in Buenos Aires. There he was educated and there, without help from foreign travel or study abroad, he has developed his artistic talent, which marked him out even as a boy.

He had scarcely completed his sixteenth year when, in 1912, he presented in the National *Salón* his piece entitled *Meditación* which won golden opinions and opened before him the path to success. Fortunately he had the temperament to which his first triumph served as an inspiration to greater efforts—a sincere devotion to the ideal beauty which he strives to realize in the forms of his craft.

In 1913 he exhibited in the *Salón* three pieces, *Anestesia*, *Observando*, and *Alba*; in 1914 the figure *Alma de mi hermano* and the group *Consecuencias de los vicios*; in 1915 he exhibited three busts, *Yo*, *Ingenua* and *Púber* which commanded attention by their simplicity and restraint; in 1916 he presented two pieces, *Armandito* and *Ella*, a reclining figure of a woman; in 1917 he exhibited *Alba serena* and *Ocaso*; in 1918 *En la brecha*, *Mi madre*, an exquisite portrait bust, and *El rubio*; in 1919 *Anna*, *Carmina* and *Mi hermana María*, a sitting figure, often spoken of as his masterpiece.

Sr. Fioravanti has received many prizes and distinctions: two of his works, *Mi hermana María* and *Mi madre* are in the National Museum in Buenos Aires, and *Alba* is in the provincial Museum of Córdoba.

He was granted the degree of Professor of Drawing in 1917 and teaches the subject in the *Colegio Enrique de Vedia*.

TOMÁS JOFRÉ

Public man.

TOMÁS JOFRÉ was born in 1879 in the city of San Luis where he began his education, but for his later studies went to Buenos Aires, graduated from the *Colegio Nacional* in 1898 and read Law in the University where he obtained his degree as Advocate in 1902.

As soon as he was admitted to the bar he began to practise in the town of Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, where he soon won a commanding position in the profession and was elected to the offices of Mayor and President of the Town Council. In 1904 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature where, 'by successive re-elections,' he continued to serve until 1917 when the local Congress was dissolved by the

intervention of the National government. During this period as legislator he introduced several important laws providing for the revision of Codes and Procedure and served as vice-President of the Chamber and Chairman of the Committee on Estimate.

In 1908 he began his career as teacher and from that date has occupied the Chair of Professor of Procedure in the Law School where he is also a member of the Faculty Council.

Dr. Jofré has written much on legal subjects and is the author of the following works: *Investigación parlamentaria*, 1908; *Causas instruídas en Buenos Aires durante los siglos XVII y XVIII*, 1913; *La justicia provincial*, 1916; *Derecho Federal*, 1916.



Laurentino Olascoaga

LAURENTINO OLASCOAGA

Diplomat; lawyer.

LAURENTINO OLASCOAGA, the son of Col. Manuel José Olascoaga and Delina Urtubey, was born in 1874 in the city of Mendoza and began his education there. Thence he went to the Military School, but felt no vocation for a soldier's career and returned to academic studies in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1904.

Much earlier than this he had joined the Radical Party at its origin in Mendoza in 1891 and as a student in Buenos Aires had taken part in the Revolution of 1893 directed by Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen, as also in the later uprising of 1905 under the same leadership. He

served likewise in the party organization as Secretary of the Committee of Pilar in 1896, as Delegate for Mendoza to the National Committee in 1906 and in 1908 as Delegate and Secretary to the Buenos Aires Committee.

His political activities being limited by the policy of abstention adopted by the party, he gave his talents to teaching: in 1910 he obtained the title of Professor of Secondary Education and was appointed to the chair of Argentine and American History in the *Colegio Nacional*, was made Instructor in Commercial Law and Civil Government in the High School of Commerce and until 1918 also taught the General and Economic Geography of Argentina in the same school.

In 1918 he was appointed Minister to Bolivia and in 1920 was made Minister to Paraguay.

Dr. Olascoaga has attended and taken part in all the international and American Congresses of social science which have met in Argentina and has written

much on topics related to law and social science: he has published a textbook on *Instrucción cívica*, a work in two volumes on *Derecho político argentino*; he has issued *El ideal argentino* and also an extensive commentary on the *Instituciones políticas de Mendoza*.

CARLOS MARÍA URIEN

Author; lawyer.

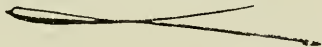
CARLOS MARÍA URIEN, the son of Col. Carlos Urien and Carmen Leanes, was born in 1855 in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated and has spent his life.

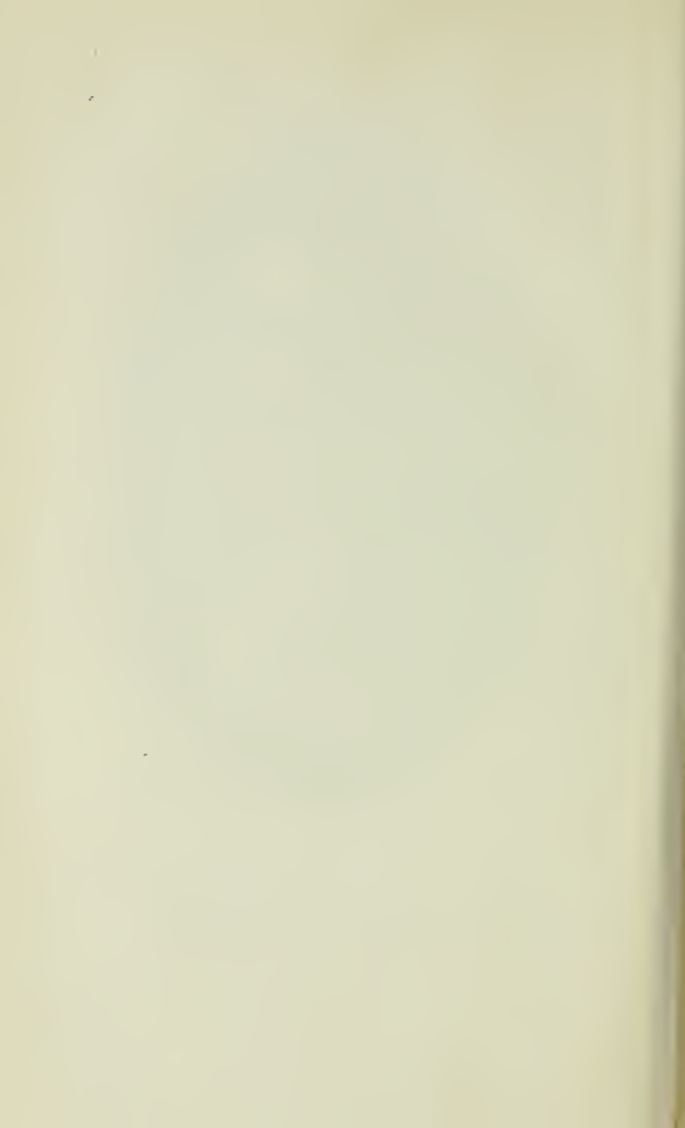
On receiving his degree as Advocate in 1880 he entered at once on the practice of his profession in which he has won a creditable place and continued in his post of teacher of History, Political Economy and Civil Government in the Normal School to which he had been appointed two years earlier, passing to the *Colegio Nacional* where he taught the same subjects.

It is, however, as an author that Dr. Urien is best known, for he has been a productive writer of history,



Charles Miller





biography and criticism. His first work *La Debacle*, a criticism of Zola's book, was published in Buenos Aires in 1892, and has been followed by an unbroken succession until the year 1919 when his noteworthy biography *Mitre*, in two volumes, came from the press. In the intervening years his books appeared as follows: *La guardia nacional argentina*, 1895; *El doctor Leandro N. Alem*, 1896; *La revolución cubana*, 1896; *El derecho internacional y la doctrina Monroc*, 1898; *Esteban Echeverría*, 1905; *Geografía Argentina*, in collaboration with E. Colombo, 2 vols., 1905; *Juan Facundo Quiroga*, 1907; *La carga de Junín*, 1909; *La República Argentina en 1910*, in collaboration with E. Colombo; *Apuntes sobre la vida y obras del doctor Juan María Gutiérrez*, 1909; *La victoria de Maipú*, 1911; *La soberana Asamblea general Constituyente de 1813*, 1913; *Independencia de Méjico*, 1913; *Impresiones y recuerdos: el general Lucio V. Mansilla*, 1914; *De Buenos Aires a Chile*, 1915; *Revelacio-*

nes de un manuscrito, 1916; *La efemérides del 24 de Mayo*, 1916; *Temas viejos y temas nuevos*, 1918; *Mitre*, 2 vols., 1919; all published in Buenos Aires.

ÁLVARO MELIÁN LAFINUR

Journalist.

ÁLVARO MELIÁN LAFINUR, the son of Guillermo Melián Lafinur, an Uruguayan, and María R. Bedoya, an Argentine, was born on the sixteenth of May, 1891, in the city of Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, but took no degree.

When he was twenty years old he obtained the appointment of Librarian of the City Library and retained the post for five years. Later he was appointed Instructor in the *Colegio Nacional* where he still teaches.

Meantime he had begun to make his mark as a journalist and a critic: in 1913 he became literary critic of *Nosotros*; he has been contributor to nearly

all the journals of Buenos Aires and is a member of the staff of *La Nación*. His work as a journalist led him to take an active interest in the World War in which he espoused the cause of the Allies, supported it in speeches and articles for the press and headed the organization known as the *Comité Nacional de la Juventud*, which demanded that Argentina break off relations with Germany.

In addition to his constant production as a working journalist, Sr. Melián Lafinur is the author of two books: *Literatura contemporánea*, 1 vol., 300 pages, criticism, 1918, and *Sonetos*, verses, 1919, which were published in Buenos Aires.

CARLOS HEUSER

Physician.

CARLOS HEUSER, the son of Carlos Heuser, an engineer, was born on the eighth of February, 1878, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the British School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1902. His thesis for the Doctorate, which was awarded the gold medal, was on *Radiología*, which has continued to be his specialty.

As a student in the Medical School he filled the usual posts in the hospitals and on receiving his degree went abroad to observe general and hospital practise in England, France, Holland and Germany, everywhere giving special attention to the subject of Radiology.

Dr. Heuser has written for the medical press various articles, related as a rule to Radiology; he has published *Tratado de Radiología*, Buenos Aires, 1920, and has introduced improvements in the apparatus, particularly a protective mask for use during X Ray experiments.



E Dickson

ENRIQUE DICKMANN

Public man; author.

ENRIQUE DICKMANN, the son of Moisés Dickmann and Josefa Zalkind, was born on the twentieth of December, 1874, in what was then part of the Russian Empire, but which now belongs to Finland.

In 1891, when he was eighteen years old, he arrived in Argentina, a penniless immigrant and found work as a farm laborer, heavy and ill-paid toil, at which he continued for two years until he had saved enough money to rent a tiny farm for himself. At this he worked for four years and was then able to move to the city and pursue his early ambition for education and public office.

In 1901 he made his appearance in politics as a member of the Executive

Committee of the Socialist Party—a post which he held for fourteen years, until his election as National Deputy for the Capital in 1914. He was re-elected in 1916 and 1920.

During the interval he has studied in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904 when he was thirty years old. Two years later he was made Head of the Clinic of the San Roque Hospital and has continued to practice the profession, but his chief interest has been in public life and in authorship. He has written much in the press, in periodicals, in pamphlets and in books: during three periods, in 1906, 1910, and 1918 he acted as Editor of the Socialist newspaper *La Vanguardia* and is the author of the following works: *Ideas e ideales; Inmigración y latifundio; Democracia y socialismo.*

MANUEL V. FIGUERERO

Teacher; author.

MANUEL V. FIGUERERO was born on the fifth of December, 1865, in the town of Santa Lucía, Province of Corrientes and was educated in the Corrientes Normal School which granted him the degree of Normal Teacher in 1883. In 1904 he obtained the degree of Agri-mensor.

He began to teach at once with the appointment of Head of the *Colegio Normal* and very soon, in recognition of his ability and zeal for education he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Normal School for Women and in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes where he taught for twenty years. In 1906 he was appointed Rector of the *Colegio Nacional* of Mendoza and

was called from this post to a similar charge in Mercedes, in the Province of Buenos Aires, where he completed the thirty years of service required for his retirement with a pension.

Sr. Figuerero has played a part also in politics and administrative office: in 1889 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature on the Autonomist ticket; for four years he was President of the Corrientes Library; he served as Member of the Board of Education, as Delegate to the Teachers' Convention in Buenos Aires in 1898, and as Chairman of the Committee to erect a monument to the Corrientes heroes in the struggle against Rosas.

He has written a number of treatises and studies of a historical nature, including *Corrientes y el libertador de la tiranía*; *Los mensajes y proclamas del gobernador Pujol*, and *Bibliografía de la imprenta del Estado en Corrientes*.

TORRES	465
<p>LUIS MARÍA TORRES</p> <p><i>Archaeologist; historian.</i></p> <p> LUIS MARÍA TORRES was born on the seventh of June, 1878, in Buenos Aires, of Spanish-Argentine family, and was educated in the Capital at the British Academy and the University where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Science in 1908. </p> <p> His thesis for the Doctorate, on Totemism, gives the key to his predominant interest which has always lain in Archaeology. To this he has devoted his utmost efforts: it has supplied the theme for most of his books and the subject which he has taught. </p> <p> Dr. Torres has made many and laborious explorations in Argentina and Uruguay: his first field was the delta of the Paraná which he investigated </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

thoroughly in a series of visits between 1898 and 1906; he next explored the neighborhood of Montevideo, Uruguay; from 1909 to 1912 he devoted himself to the bed of the River Salado; from 1912 to 1915 he gave to the sea coast of Southern Argentina; in 1916 he studied the lower course of the Río Colorado in the Río Negro Territory, and in 1919 he made explorations in the Department of San Carlos in the Province of Mendoza.

These journeys and explorations have supplied the basis for much of Dr. Torres' class work as well as his books: he has taught both in the University of La Plata, where he is Professor of Ethnology, and in the University of Buenos Aires, where he is substitute-Professor of Archaeology and gives also the course on Introduction to the Study of History. He is moreover a member of the Archaeological Section of the National Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires; has been Chief of the Section of Archaeology

and Ethnology in La Plata since 1914; he has been Editor of the Publications of the Mitre Museum and Chief of the Section of History in the Faculty of Arts of the University; in August, 1920, he was appointed Director of the Museum of La Plata.

His books are of two categories — archaeological and historical — and include: *Los primitivos habitantes del Delta del Paraná*, Buenos Aires, 1913, which has been highly praised by the critics of both continents; *La geografía física y esférica del Paraguay y Misiones guaraníes, de Don Félix de Azara (Exámen crítico de su edición)*; *Manual de historia de la civilización argentina* (in collaboration), 1917; *Informe sobre las investigaciones geológicas y antropológicas en el litoral marítimo de la provincia de Buenos Aires* and *Cuestiones de administración edilicia en la ciudad de Buenos Aires (1778-1806)*.

LUIS VILLAR SÁENZ PEÑA

Magistrate.

LUIS VILLAR SÁENZ PEÑA, the son of Carlos L. Villar and Celina Sáenz Peña, the daughter of Luis Sáenz Peña and sister of Roque Sáenz Peña, both of whom were Presidents of the Republic, was born in 1883 in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the Jesuits' School of the Saviour, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1906 when he presented a thesis on *Juicio crítico sobre Juan Bautista Alberdi*.

In 1912 he was appointed District Attorney in the Criminal and Commercial Courts of La Plata and in 1914 was advanced to the post of Judge of the Criminal Courts of the Province of Buenos Aires, sitting at Mercedes.



Pedro Palina

PEDRO L. BALIÑA

Physician.

PEDRO L. BALIÑA, the son of Manuel Baliña and Ana Puchen, was born on the twenty-third of August, 1880, in the town of Lomas de Zamora, Province of Buenos Aires, but was educated in the Capital at the Jesuits' School of San José and the University; while he was a student at San José he also taught from 1892 until 1898 when he received his Bachelor's degree, and he won a diploma *cum laude* as Doctor of Medicine in the University in 1905.

As soon as he had obtained his degree he went abroad to make a more minute study of dermatology and syphiligraphy in which he proposed to specialize. Then he spent some months in the St. Louis Hospital and returned to

Buenos Aires only to find unsatisfactory the results of his study and to return in 1912 for a further study in French and German hospitals.

His special equipment and aptitude in this subject was recognized by the authorities; in 1910 he was appointed Head of the Section of Ailments of the Skin in the Spanish Hospital, a post which he retains until the present time, and in 1912 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Dermatology and Syphiligraphy in the Medical School.

He has received other signs of professional recognition; he has been Secretary of several Scientific Congresses; he is a member of the *Société Française de dermatologie* and of the *Sociedad Dermatológica Brasileña*, and in 1920 he was elected vice-President of the *Sociedad Dermatológica Argentina*.

Though he has published no book, he is the author of articles and pamphlets on his specialty which are much valued in the profession.

TOMÁS R. CULLEN

Public man; educator.

TOMÁS R. CULLEN was born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1863, in the city of Santa Fe and went to school there in the Jesuits' Academy from which he entered the University of Buenos Aires and took his degree as Doctor of Laws in 1885 when he presented a thesis on *Arbitraje internacional*.

On leaving the University and before beginning to practice law he made a tour of Europe and the United States, which gave him a wide outlook on men and affairs. When he returned he was appointed Justice of the Peace in Buenos Aires and soon afterwards Judge in the Criminal and Correctional Courts; he occupied also the posts of District

Attorney and Prosecutor before the Supreme Court in Santa Fe.

In 1893 he was appointed Secretary of the Commission on Revision of the Electoral Law; in 1898 he was elected Deputy for the Province of Santa Fé in the National Congress and served there on the Committee on Codes; in 1914, after a period of abstention from public life, he accepted the post of Minister of Justice and Education in the Administration of President Sáenz Peña and continued under his successor, President de la Plaza, during the earlier part of the European War, showing himself competent in administration and sagacious in counsel.

Dr. Cullen has played a creditable part in the field of education: in 1892 he began to teach Civics in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, where after a quarter of a century of service he was chosen Rector, and in 1910 he was appointed Professor of Constitutional Law in the University, a post which he still retains.



Ernesto Bosch

ERNESTO BOSCH

Diplomat; man of affairs.

ERNESTO BOSCH, a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Argentina, was born in the month of January, 1863, in Buenos Aires, where he was educated in the schools of the city and the University which granted him the degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws on the presentation of his thesis on *Seguros sobre la vida* in 1889.

His social and administrative talents were recognized by his government which gave him early preferment in the diplomatic service; soon after leaving the University he was sent as Secretary of Legation to Paris; he served also in the same capacity in Berlin and was

promoted to the post of *Chargé d'affaires* at Washington where he furthered the good understanding between the two republics.

In 1894 he was appointed Secretary to President Sáenz Peña and retained in this post by President Uriburu; some time later he was appointed Provisional Governor (*Interventor*) in the Province of San Luis where he fulfilled with discretion the difficult duties of restoring the customary forms of government; in 1904 he was appointed by President Quintana Chief of the Post-Office and Telegraph service and there introduced serviceable reforms; in 1905 he was appointed Minister to France and retained this distinguished post until 1910, resigning to accept the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs which he fulfilled until the resignation of President Roque Sáenz Peña in March, 1914, since which date he has occupied himself with his personal affairs which include extensive landed properties.

JOSÉ MANUEL EIZAGUIRRE

Journalist; author.

JOSÉ MANUEL EIZAGUIRRE, the son of Juan José Eizaguirre and Bernarda Sosa, was born on the seventh of September, 1862, in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated in the Anglo-Argentine Seminary and the University.

His vocation for journalism was irresistible: he began in his boyhood to write for the newspapers of Buenos Aires and has spent his life in the profession, never holding or seeking public office nor busying himself with politics even to the extent of joining a political party.

After some experience he began to write for *La Prensa* of whose staff he has been a member for twenty-two years and has served in many capacities until

he has become Managing Editor. In the long interval he made his mark as a correspondent in a series of visits to every part of the country, sending his paper descriptive, critical and informative articles, many of which were afterwards published in book form.

In addition to the innumerable articles he has produced as a journalist, he is the author of a number of pamphlets and of the following books: *El Senado de 1890*, a series of sketches and parliamentary caricatures published over the pseudonym "Escalpelo"; *Tierra del Fuego*, an account of his journey as correspondent, Buenos Aires, 1892; *La bandera argentina*, a history of the origin and consecration of the national flag, Buenos Aires; *Páginas argentinas*, fourteen chapters of Argentine history and a section upon the customs of the country, Barcelona; *Independencia*, a study of the Congress of Tucumán in 1816, Buenos Aires, 1906.



María Arguibel de Zeballos

MARÍA ARGUIBEL DE ZEBALLOS

MARÍA JOSEFA COSTA DE ARGUIBEL, the daughter of Andrés Costa de Arguibel and Victorina Correa, was born in Buenos Aires on the twenty-second of March, 1854, the descendant of distinguished ancestors: her father was of the family of Don Felipe de Arguibel, among whose members have been included Presidents, Governors and Ministers, not only in Argentina but also in Uruguay and Chile; her mother belonged to the family founded by General Domingo de Correa, Field Marshal, upon whom at the end of the eighteenth century the King of Spain bestowed the grant of land which included the site of the city of Rosario.

She was educated in Buenos Aires at the Academy of the Irish Sisters of

Mercy and in 1875 married Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos whose constant companion and colaborer she has been in his various activities as man of letters, diplomat, journalist and teacher, giving proof of her intellectual interest by forming and maintaining by constant, daily attention a collection of newspaper clippings on scientific, biographical and political topics which has now reached the proportions of a library of 200 volumes and is consulted not only by Argentines but by students and scholars from abroad.

Señora de Zeballos accompanied her husband to the United States when he was Minister to Washington from 1893 to 1895 and made her home the scene of notable entertainments including the reception to Cardinal Gibbons which was long remembered.

Notwithstanding her many occupations she dedicates some portion of each day to works of charity, especially to preparing clothing for the poor.

ALBERTO PALCOS

Socialist; student.

ALBERTO PALCOS, the son of D. J. Palcos and Clara Sulques, was born on the twenty-second of May, 1894, in the town of San Carlos Sur, Province of Santa Fe, where he began his education, but for his later studies went to Buenos Aires and attended the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

There he has continued his studies in Psychology and related fields. Meantime he has occupied himself with politics: he joined the Socialist Party and saw his first important political struggle in 1917 over the Resolution introduced into Congress to break off relations with Germany. On this issue the Socialist Party split and Sr. Palcos chose the International group with which he has

co-operated since that time. He has been a candidate for several offices, but has not been elected.

He has contributed from time to time to various periodicals and is the author of *El genio*, a study of the origin of genius, the biological, psychological and social elements which enter into it, and its functions in society, Buenos Aires, 1920.





Wm. M. Audiot

MARCIAL R. CANDIOTI

Public official; teacher.

MARCIAL R. CANDIOTI, the son of Manuel Candiotti and Gerarda López, was born on the twenty-fourth of October, 1865, in the city of Santa Fe and went to school there in the Academy of the Immaculate Conception. His later studies he took in the University of Buenos Aires which conferred upon him the degrees of Civil Engineer in 1888 and Doctor in Physical Sciences in 1891.

Like most Argentines who attain distinction, Dr. Candiotti has been called upon to fulfill duties in various fields of activity; he has been a teacher—Professor of Mathematics in the *Colegio Nacional* from 1888 to 1904, and in the University from 1892 to 1904; he has held appointive positions of importance

—Chief of the Postal and Telegraph Service from 1890 to 1893, Minister of Finance and Public Works for Santa Fe Province from 1906 to 1908, and President of the Board of Sanitary Works from 1914 to the present; he has also held elective posts—Deputy in the National Congress from 1908 to 1912.

He has been honored by election to the Presidency of the Argentine Scientific Society in 1898 and to that of the General Council of Education of Santa Fe in 1904; to Corresponding Membership in the Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro in 1889, and to membership in the Academy of the Faculty of Engineering of the University in 1915.

He has written scientific works in the field of mathematics and in that of public health: *El teorema de Sturm y sus aplicaciones*, awarded the prize of a plaque of gold, Buenos Aires, 1885; *Lecciones de álgebra en la Universidad de Buenos Aires*, 1898; *Saneamiento general de pueblos y ciudades de la República*, Buenos Aires, 1919.

JUAN B. TERÁN

Jurisconsult; educator.

JUAN B. TERÁN was born of Argentine parentage in the year 1880 at the Colonial city of Tucumán and there went to school, but for his university course journeyed to Buenos Aires, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1902.

On returning to his native place, where he has passed his life, Dr. Terán entered on the practice of the law and has won a distinguished place among the jurisconsults of South America, as is shown by his election as an Honorary Member of the Universities of Lima, Santiago de Chile and Sucre, Bolivia.

In 1914 he was elected Rector of the University of Tucumán and continues to occupy that post.

He has written works in the field of history which are highly valued by students: *Tucumán y el Norte argentino*; *Orígenes medioevales*; *Descubrimiento de América*; he has published also *Estudios*, *Notas*, and *Una nueva Universidad*.

JUAN MAMERTO GARRO

Public man; teacher.

JUAN MAMERTO GARRO, the son of Francisco Garro and Isidora Ortiz, was born on the eleventh of May, 1847, in the town of Renca, Province of San Luis. He obtained his primary instruction in the schools of his native Province, but in 1861 went to Córdoba and there entered the *Colegio Monserrat* and the University which conferred on him, in 1872, the degree of Doctor of Laws and two years later that of Advocate.

While he was yet an undergraduate he wrote for the press alongside his distinguished schoolmates Adolfo E. Dávila and Arturo L. Dávalos, with whom he supported the candidacy of Avellaneda for the presidency of the Republic.

Soon after leaving the University, in

1874, he was elected to represent his native province in Congress where he presented a bill providing for the adoption of the metric system and took an active part in the debate regarding the law for free education.

After finishing his term of office he took to the pen and published in 1882, *Bosquejo histórico de la Universidad de Córdoba* and in 1886 founded the daily newspaper *El Porvenir*, which he directed until 1891. During his directorship it became the leading newspaper of the interior and was noted for its systematic opposition to the government. In the Revolution of 1890 the paper was the mouthpiece of the movement in Córdoba and Garro became President of the Radical Civic Union Committee of Córdoba that helped Bernardo de Irigoyen on his presidential ticket, which was overthrown in 1892. He then resigned the Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Córdoba which he had held since 1891, and went to La Plata.

The Law School of the University of Buenos Aires elected him a member of the Council and in 1906 he became vice-Dean of the Faculty. When the Law Academy was founded, he was one of its members.

Dr. Garro was one of the active leaders of the National Union in the Presidential campaign which elected Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña, who at once appointed him Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and in 1917 made him Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) in the Province of Tucumán.

Besides the work already named, Dr. Garro has written *Páginas dispersas*, 1916, and has directed the publication of the complete works of José Manuel Estrada and Nicolás Avellaneda.

RÓMULO D. CARBIA

Historian; teacher.

RÓMULO D. CARBIA, the son of J. R. Carbia and Ana Mullan, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1885, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools and colleges of the city. His early training was aimed at preparing him for the Church, but at the doors of the Seminary he drew back and turned to the profession of teaching and to the study of history.

Meantime he yielded for a time to the attractions of journalism; in 1905 he made an extended journey to the principal countries of South America and contributed a series of articles to *La Prensa* of which from 1906 to 1911 he was a member of the staff; in 1912 and 1919 he made other journeys in

South America and in 1911 he visited Europe to study sources of American History and also continued his correspondence in *La Prensa*.

In 1915 he became Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, in the same year was appointed Librarian of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and in 1919 was appointed substitute-Professor in the University of La Plata.

His attainments in history have been recognized and honored by election as Honorary Member of the Section of History in the University, as Corresponding Member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, and as Member of the *Société des Américanistes* of Paris.

He is a prolific writer: he has produced thirty-two monographs on American History and Ecclesiastical Law, and is the author of the following works: *Así fué Tántalo*, short stories, Buenos Aires, 1910; *La leyenda del Sol*, a semi-historical, mythological fantasy, Barcelona, 1912; *Historia eclesiástica*

del Río de la Plata, 2 vols., Buenos Aires, 1914; *La Revolución de Mayo y la Iglesia*, included in vol. V of the Annals of the Faculty of Law, Buenos Aires, 1915; *Lecciones de historia argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Manual de historia de la civilización argentina* (in collaboration with Luis María Torres, Diego Molinari and Emilio Ravignani), Buenos Aires, 1917.

VICENTE ESTANISLAO MONTES

Rear-Admiral.

VICENTE ESTANISLAO MONTES, the son of Manuel Montes y Marull and Amalia Caparrós, was born on the seventh of May, 1861, in the village of Salta, Province of Buenos Aires, but was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional* and the Naval School which granted him the rank of Ensign in 1884.

Six years earlier, before he was eighteen years old he had been a teacher in the public schools; in 1880 he had taken part, with the rank of First Lieutenant in the Fourth Batallion of Dragoons, in the Revolution of that year and after he had been in active service for six years he participated in the Revolution of 1890 in which he held the responsible

post of Chief of the General Staff in the Revolutionary Fleet.

These ventures into the field of revolutionary politics did not prejudice his prospects in the Navy, but he continued to advance step by step, rising through all ranks and duties of the service to the distinguished post of Rear-Admiral which he attained in 1915.

During his long experience in the Navy he fulfilled many honorable duties: in 1886 he was appointed a member of the Joint Commission on the Boundary with Chile; in 1900 he was sent as a Delegate to the Congresses on Chronometry and Navigation at Paris; he has also served as Professor of Astronomy and Navigation in the Naval School, Commander of the Fleet, Commandant of the Arsenal, and Head of the School for Officers.

Admiral Montes has found time in his crowded career to write only reports and technical articles and has not put his name to a book.

JULIO F. ESCOBAR

Dramatist.

JULIO FILIBERTO ESCOBAR, the son of Filiberto Escobar and Lucía Diamante, was born on the eighth of May, 1892, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the *Colegio Nacional*.

When he was sixteen he left his books for journalism, joined the staff of the *Ultima Hora* and very soon became its dramatic critic. He began also to write plays and, together with a group of younger writers inspired like himself with the idea of a national drama which was then in every mouth, he contributed to lift it from the level of slang and formless episode to that of good phrasing and orderly plot.

Sr. Escobar's production has been

enormous: he has translated from French and other sources more than fifty plays and has written a number of original pieces of which the more successful are: *La cabra tira al monte*; *El hombre que sonr e*; *La fea de la casa*, and *La v bora de la cruz*.

JULIO MORENO

*Minister of War;
cattleman.*

JULIO MORENO was born on the fourteenth of November, 1866, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891.

While he was still an undergraduate he had identified himself with the *Unión Cívica*, founded in 1890, and after the Revolution of that year, when the party split, he joined the Radical wing, but for some years took no active part in politics, devoting himself rather to his extensive farming and ranching properties.

During several years previous to the Revolution of 1905, he had, however,

been serving in various minor judicial posts. These he resigned before the revolt of that year in which, under the leadership of Hipólito Yrigoyen, he played an important but ill-starred role: he himself fell into the hands of the government forces who put him in jail, and his brother Alejandro met his death in what is known as "the tragedy of Pirovano" where he was attacked and stabbed to death in his own house.

After these painful events, he proposed to abstain from all further political activity, but when Sr. Yrigoyen was elected President in 1916 he was so urgent and insistent that Sr. Moreno was fain to yield and accepted the post of Chief of Police which he held during a period rendered difficult by many strikes and other disorders. In 1918 he was appointed Minister of War and is still in office.

JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ CASTILLO

Dramatist.

JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ CASTILLO was born on the twenty-fifth of January, 1885, in Buenos Aires, but was left an orphan at the age of ten and perforce educated himself and brought himself up as best he could. He had, therefore, a somewhat irregular education, but was able to win his degree as Bachelor which he did in 1904 on taking, at one time, all the examinations for five years.

The circumstances of his life obliged him to turn his hand to many things and in his time he has tried many trades and done almost every sort of labor from that of saddler's apprentice to master printer. From his youth, however, he has been strongly drawn to journalism and play-writing: in 1905,

when he was twenty, he founded and edited *La Ilustración Argentina*; in 1910, *El Centenario Argentino*, an illustrated album; in 1913 he was in Chile and there founded *Bric a Brac* and other magazines which were, however, short-lived.

As a journalist he has been a contributor to all and editor of some of the newspapers of Buenos Aires as well as several of Valparaíso, Chile. His work as a dramatist began in 1908 with a one-act comedy entitled *Del fango* which was presented by the Company of José Podestá in the Apolo Theatre. Since then he has written thirty pieces, many of which have been successfully presented, including *Luigi*, *La telaraña*, *Los invertidos*, *El hijo de Agar*, *Los dientes del perro*, *La mujer de Ulises*, *El mayor perjuicio*, *El grillete*, *La santa madre* and *El pobre hombre*; most of which have been published in Buenos Aires.

ARTURO B. CARRANZA

Teacher; official.

ARTURO B. CARRANZA, the son of Adolfo P. Carranza, the well-known historian who was formerly Director of the National Historical Museum, and María Eugenia del Mármol, was born in 1873 in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the schools of the city and the University where he read Law.

Journalism exercised a strong fascination over him and he turned from the law to write for *La Nación* and other newspapers to which he contributed freely on topics of travel, customs and the like. In 1899 he was appointed Instructor in the *Colegio Nacional* where he teaches two subjects; in 1901 he was sent as Delegate to the Second American Scientific Congress;

in 1908 he was appointed Private Secretary to Dr. Victorino de la Plaza and retained this post while his chief occupied the successive positions of Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice-President and, for the space of two years, acting President of the Republic.

Sr. Carranza has continued to write, producing not only articles and pamphlets, but also works issued in more permanent form: *Anuario financiero-administrativo* which he published for a period of four years; *Digesto constitucional argentino* and *Digesto constitucional americano*.

DIÓGENES DECOUD

Physician; writer.

DIÓGENES DECOUD was born in Paraguay in 1863 but was educated in Buenos Aires where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University in 1891.

On receiving his degree he was appointed Army Surgeon; soon afterwards he was appointed Professor of Surgery in War; in 1895, he offered a special course in Surgery which was largely attended, and was later appointed to the Chair of Clinical Surgery which he still occupies. Since 1909 he has been a member of the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Decoud has won a creditable place also among the writers of his time: as early as 1889 he produced an historical essay entitled *Atlántida* which

was awarded the first prize in the Floral Contest of that year; in 1893 he entered the competition offered by the World's Fair in Chicago with an essay entitled *Les sciences médicales dans la République Argentine* with which he won the first prize; he has since written innumerable articles in the press and in periodicals; he has produced more than a hundred monographs and has published *La cirugía y medicina operatorias* which has been praised by competent critics.



Leo Bell

LEOPOLDO MELO

Lawyer; public man.

LEOPOLDO MELO, the son of Nereo Melo and Rosa Fernández, was born in Diamante, Province of Entre Rios, on the fifteenth of November, 1869. He began his studies in the city of Rosario where he received the Bachelor's degree *cum laude* and then went to Buenos Aires, entered the University and won the two-fold degree of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1891, winning also the gold medal for the thesis which he then presented on *Derecho Comercial*.

In 1889, while he was still an undergraduate, he had been among the first to join the Civic Union out of which sprang the present Radical Party. To this party he has remained a tenacious adherent, supporting its policies not

only in its propaganda and its political struggles but also in its revolutionary action, and has been its candidate for the offices of City Councillor, Governor of Entre Ríos, Deputy and Senator, to the last two of which he was elected. As Deputy he identified himself particularly with problems of finance and public economy; as Senator he has served on the Committee on Constitutional Questions and on that of Public Works of which he is Chairman.

In 1905 he was appointed Professor of Commercial Law in the University; in 1910 he was chosen Member of the Council and in 1920 he was unanimously elected Dean of the Law Faculty.

Dr. Melo holds a high place among his fellow lawyers: he is Consulting Attorney for important banks and corporations and member of the Board of Directors of the Argentine Steel and Iron Company.

He was designated to represent his government in the Conference on Maritime Law held in Venice in 1907 and

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<p>again in the High International Commission on Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires in 1916.</p> <p>He is an occasional contributor to the professional reviews on topics connected with Commercial Law.</p>	
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CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA

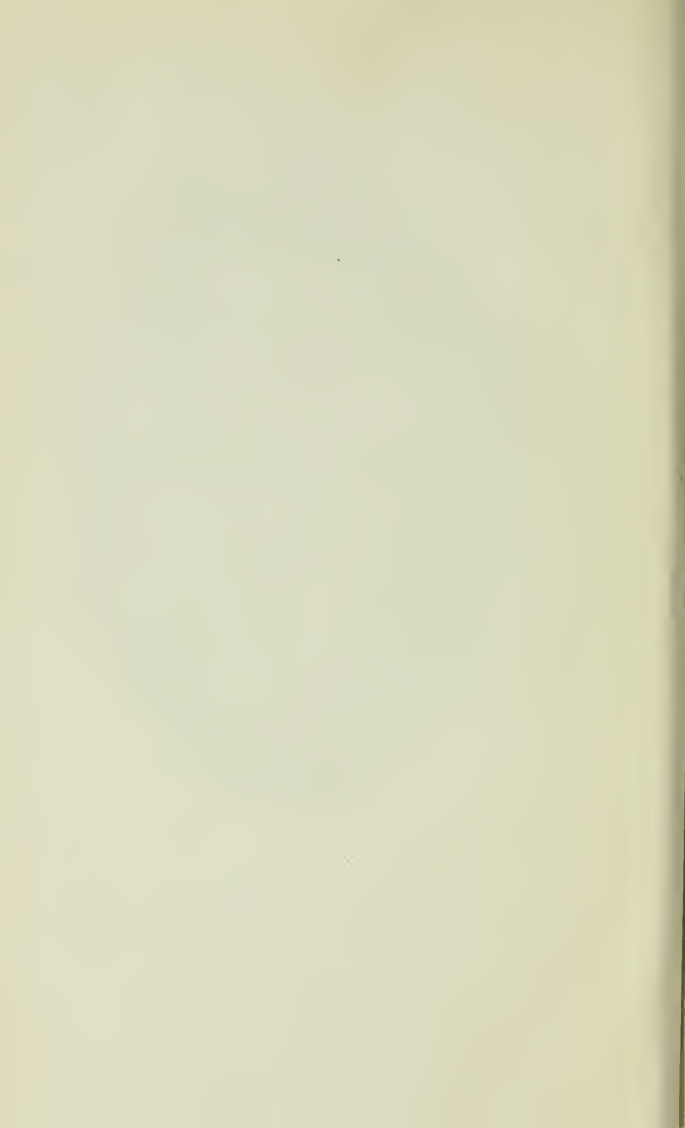
Public man; lawyer.

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA was born on the twenty-second of March, 1868, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University. Both in school and University he left a brilliant record as a student and when he took his degree as Advocate in 1892 he carried off the highest honors, including the gold medal for scholarship as well as the medal bestowed for the best thesis of the year.

Soon after receiving his degree he was appointed Instructor in the *Colegio Nacional* where he taught Civil Government and within a short time was selected to act as substitute-Professor of Constitutional Law in the University—a chair which he occupied for five years



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and showed himself not unworthy to sit in the seat once filled by such famous men as Estrada, Lucio López and del Valle.

In 1903 he established the newspaper *La Opinión* to support the candidacy of Doctor Quintana for the Presidency and on the success of the campaign was named Minister of Foreign Affairs. When the Second Peace Conference was held at The Hague Dr. Larreta was appointed, together with Dr. Drago and Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña, Plenipotentiary to represent Argentina and was honored by election to the Permanent Court of Arbitration. After his return from Europe he was chosen for other posts of honor and dignity: in 1906 he was again called upon to serve as Minister of Foreign Relations; in 1910 he was appointed Delegate to the Fourth Pan-American Conference in which he acted as President, and recently he has been one of the members of the Court of Arbitration to settle the Boundary Question between Peru and Bolivia.

Dr. Larreta has been honored by foreign governments also: he has the right to wear the decorations of the Cross of St. Stanislaus of Russia, the Order of Carlos III of Spain, the Cross of the Crown of Italy, and the Cross of Merit of Chile.

He has been an occasional contributor to the daily and periodical press and in 1913 published his *Discursos* in one volume.

MANUEL DERQUI

Teacher; public official.

MANUEL DERQUI, the son of Manuel Derqui and Mercedes Llano and grandson of Santiago Derqui, diplomat, legislator, Governor of Corrientes and vice-President of the Republic, was born in May, 1878, in Corrientes.

Sr. Derqui was educated in Buenos Aires at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law, but before taking his degree turned aside to the career of teaching and took his degree of Professor of Science and Letters in 1910.

Fifteen years earlier, when he was a mere youth, he had been appointed Clerk in the War Department; from 1898 to 1902 he was sub-Secretary of Public Works; in 1903 he was made

sub-Secretary of Education; from 1903 to 1906 he was Director General of Education; from 1906 to 1909, President of the National Teachers' Association; from 1911 to 1915, President of the Fifth School Council of Buenos Aires, and from 1915 to the present he has served a second time as President of the Teachers' Association.

During the greater part of this time he was also engaged in teaching: in 1906 he received the appointment of Rector of the *Colegio Nacional Mariano Moreno* of Buenos Aires, he initiated the University Extension courses in the High Schools, initiated the interchange of teachers in primary and secondary schools among South American countries, and was delegate to Educational Congresses from 1902 to 1913.

Sr. Derqui has written many pamphlets on educational subjects and is an occasional contributor to the reviews.

RICARDO EDMUNDO CRANWELL

Lawyer; teacher.

RICARDO EDMUNDO CRANWELL, the son of Ricardo E. Cranwell and Juana Rua, was born on the first of September, 1871, in Buenos Aires and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University.

He obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895 and entered immediately on the practice of his profession in the Province of Buenos Aires: in 1897 he was appointed Counsel to the Indigent (*Defensor de pobres*) and District Attorney in Mercedes, a post which he retained until 1903 when he moved to the Capital.

There also he has held official appointments: from 1906 to 1910 he served as Clerk of the Criminal Appellate

Court, and from 1913 until the present he has been a Judge of the Commercial Appellate Court.

In the same year that he took up his residence in Buenos Aires he was appointed Professor of Latin and also Professor of Roman Law in the University of Buenos Aires and Professor of Roman Law in the University of La Plata.

Dr. Cranwell has published various pamphlets on Latin and its inscriptions which have been well received by critics abroad; he has also written works on Roman Law among which the most noteworthy is *La teoría general de las magistraturas bajo la república*, Buenos Aires, 1914.

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<p>F. AGUSTÍN PINEDO</p> <p><i>Public official.</i></p> <p>F. AGUSTÍN PINEDO, the son of Agustín Pinedo and Justina Cornille, was born in the town of Azul, Province of Buenos Aires, on the second of November, 1879. He had his early schooling in his native place, but went to Buenos Aires for his later studies, attended the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and entered the University to read Law.</p> <p>In 1900 he left his studies to accept a post in the government service in which from that time he has passed his life: he began as clerk in the Lottery where he rose to be Chief Clerk; in 1905 he was appointed Inspector in the Department of Internal Revenue; in which he rose to be Secretary General; in 1911 he was made sub-Secretary in the Trea-</p>	
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sury Department; in 1914, Chairman of the Committee on the National Estimate; in 1916, Treasurer of the Republic.

He is the author of the law permitting sums of gold in Argentine Legations to be used as the basis for the issue of paper money and is also the author of a book on banking, *Crítica de la política bancaria en la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1917.

LEOPOLDO MAUPAS

Teacher; lawyer.

LEOPOLDO MAUPAS, the son of Juan Maupas and Graciana Espil, was born on the nineteenth of February, 1879, in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated at the Jesuits' School of the Saviour and the University. There he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1902 and that of Professor of Secondary Education in 1904. Some time later, during a tour abroad, he resumed his studies in the Universities of Paris and Berlin.

Meantime he entered upon the practice of his profession to which he devoted himself until 1909; in this year he was appointed substitute-Professor of Sociology in the Law School where he taught the subject until 1913, and in

1910 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Logic in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, a post which he still occupies.

He is a member of the Association of Schools and Universities of France for furthering good relations with Latin America.

Dr. Maupas has been a constant contributor to reviews and magazines and is the author of *Caracteres y crítica de la sociología*, Ollendorf. Paris, 1912, and *Ensayos de Lógica*, lectures given in the University in 1918-1919.

JUAN CARLOS CRUZ

Teacher; land-owner.

JUAN CARLOS CRUZ, the son of Bautista Cruz and Paula Saavedra, was born in 1872 in Buenos Aires where also he was educated, in the schools of the city and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1896.

Two years later he returned to the University to teach Commercial Law as substitute-Professor and continued to give the course until he was made titular Professor which title he holds at present. He has never engaged in politics and though he has extensive estates in the country these interests have not diverted him from University teaching, which is his chief concern.

In 1910 his students published his lectures in a volume entitled *Derecho Comercial* which is now used as the text-book in the courses.

MARIO A. CARRANZA

Lawyer.

MARIO A. CARRANZA, the son of Ángel G. Carranza and Laura Etchegaray, was born in 1873 in Buenos Aires and educated there in the San José Jesuits' School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, where he read law. His professional course was interrupted by the Revolution of 1893 in which Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen requisitioned his services to direct the operations in the Mercedes district. After the collapse of the revolution, Sr. Carranza returned to his studies and in 1896 received his degree of Doctor of Laws, on presenting a thesis upon *Antecedentes de la Constitución Nacional*.

For some years after entering on his profession he continued to devote him-

self zealously to the Radical Party, serving on its committees and laboring to maintain its organization. He did not, however, approve of the party policy of abstention from political action and on this account broke with the organization in 1907. After the victory of the party in 1916, President Yrigoyen invited him insistently to take office in the government, but he declined, his separation from politics being final.

Dr. Carranza occupied the Chair of Civil Law as substitute-Professor in the Law School for some time; he also took an energetic part in journalism as founder and editor of the *Diario del Comercio* which had a short but notable career. He is the author of *Intención y voluntad*, Buenos Aires, 1917, and *Estudio sobre la ley de las congregaciones en Francia*, Buenos Aires, 1910.

RAMÓN MÉNDEZ

Magistrate.

RAMÓN MÉNDEZ was born in 1867 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in her schools and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1888.

He entered at once upon the practice of his profession and his competency was recognized by official appointments: in 1893 he was made Consulting Attorney to the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires and in 1894 he was appointed Judge in the Lower Courts of La Plata; in 1895 he was elected Provincial Deputy and re-elected in 1898 when he was also unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Chamber.

In 1902 he returned to the bench as Judge of the Commercial Court and

since then has continued in the magistracy, advancing to the post of Justice of the Appellate Court in 1906, to that of Chief Justice of the Court in 1918 and in 1919 to the high place of Justice of the Supreme Court which he now occupies.

JULIO AGUSTÍN GARCÍA

Lawyer.

JULIO AGUSTÍN GARCÍA, the son of Juan Agustín García who was a member of the Cabinet of President Juárez Celman, and Jovita Cortina, was born in 1859 in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1884.

Soon after receiving his degree he was appointed Secretary of the National Board of Education, a post which he retained until 1889 and meantime taught in the Naval and Military Academy. But his academic employments were temporary and incidental to his career as a lawyer, which began with his entrance into his father's office in 1887

and has continued in a course of increasing prosperity and success. He is to-day the counsel for a long list of important clients, including the British Bank of South America, the Italian-Belgian Bank, La Forestal, the Primitiva Gas Company, the Argentina Sugar Company, Samuel B. Hale and Company and many others.

Dr. García is also the owner of extensive estates in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe.



Marcelino Ugarte

MARCELINO UGARTE

Public man.

MARCELINO UGARTE, the son of Marcelino Ugarte and Adela Lavalle, was born in the year 1860 in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read law.

Without completing his course or obtaining his degree, he entered upon those public activities which have filled his life: in 1888 he was elected Provincial Senator for Buenos Aires; in 1891 he was appointed Minister of Finance for the Province and served also as President of the Conversion Fund; in 1900 he was elected Deputy in the National Congress where he was made a member of the Finance Committee, and

in 1902 he resigned to accept the post of Governor of the Province.

It was as Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires that Sr. Ugarte established his reputation as an executive and administrator. Immediately upon his election he began to put into effect the policies which made for progress in the fields of education, economics, law and the general welfare: he published a general study of the state of education and the method of improving it and before he closed his term of office he had opened 317 new schools; he adopted a plan for the construction of new canals and brought 30,000 metres of new canal into use; he opened to the public a new system of provincial railways and furthered the irrigation of 350,000 *hectares* of government lands in Patagonia; he created the corps of school physicians and revised the procedure in the civil, commercial and penal codes, and he reduced the public debt from 34,000,000 to 21,000,000 *pesos* gold.

In 1913 he was chosen National Se-

nator, but in the following year resigned the post to accept the governorship of his Province to which he had been again elected. During this term he completed the railroad to Meridiano Quinto; he brought about grants of land to the Indians in proportion to their claims, and he set up a permanent inspection of the islands, obliging the owners to plant trees in all lands purchased from the State. His policies encountered strenuous opposition, so much so that in 1916 he left the government in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor and in 1917, when the Federal Government intervened on what he considered insufficient grounds, he resigned his office and withdrew to private life.

ANTONIO SAGARNA

Teacher; public man.

ANTONIO SAGARNA, the son of Pedro Sagarra and Antonia Barnetche, natives of the Basque Provinces of Spain and members of the laboring classes, was born on the eleventh of October, 1874, in the town of Nogoyá, Province of Entre Ríos. There he learned his letters in the primary school kept by Don Víctor Landaeta, but went to study for his Bachelor's degree in the famous *Colégio Nacional* of Concepción del Uruguay of Entre Ríos whence he continued to the University of Buenos Aires and won the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1899.

He had already entered upon the career of teacher which has engaged the greater part of his interest and occupied



Arthur D. B. [unclear]



the larger part of his life: in 1898 he began to teach in the Evangelical Schools founded by William C. Morris in Buenos Aires; in 1903 he was President of the Educational Society of Gualeguay, Entre Ríos; in 1906 he was President of *La Fraternidad* society for popular education in Concepción del Uruguay; in 1907 he served as vice-President and Professor in the University Extension movement there where he was one of the founders and Secretary of the Arts and Crafts Schools for women; in 1908 he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* of the same town, and from 1912 to 1918 he was Professor of Law and Political Economy in the Normal School of Paraná.

Meantime Dr. Sagarra had been active also in public life: from 1904 to 1908 he occupied the post of Judge in the Lower Criminal and Correctional Courts; from 1909 to 1912 he was Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Entre Ríos, but resigned in 1913 to

seek electoral office; he was a member of the Provincial Legislature in 1913 and 1914; in 1915 he was appointed Provincial Minister of Government, Agriculture and Public Works and retained the post until 1918.

In 1919 he was appointed Minister to Peru, a post which he resigned in July, 1920.

He is a member of the American Society of International Law and an Honorary Member of the Federation of Students of Peru.

MANUEL DOMEQ GARCÍA

Vice-Admiral.

MANUEL DOMEQ GARCÍA was born in the year 1862 in Buenos Aires and had his early education there, but when he was fifteen, under the influence of Captain Guerrico, he entered the Naval School and for three years studied on the School-Ship Uruguay on which he made the expeditions to Santa Cruz and the Río Negro.

In 1881 he completed his studies with the highest rank in his class and was appointed to serve on the first Hydrographic Commission in which he took part in the survey of Bahía Blanca, marking the channel with buoys. While he was engaged on this duty a force of Indians invaded the district and he disembarked with forty men to protect

the settlers. In 1883 he was assigned to duty upon the explorations of the Missions Territory; in 1884 he was Hydrographer to the flotilla which ascended the Río Bermejo to its confluence with the Tenco; in 1886, being then Second Lieutenant, he was appointed to the Commission on Boundaries with Brazil on which he served two years; in 1888, when he was First Lieutenant, he was assigned to the ship *La Argentina* and made several voyages of exploration with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander; in 1891 he was promoted to be Commander and given command of the Iron-clad *Almirante Brown*, at that time the finest ship in the Argentine Navy, and in her made the voyage to Europe to participate in the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America.

In 1893 he was appointed technical advisor to the Argentine Commission on the Boundary with Chile and remained in Chile until 1895 when he was promoted to be Captain and sent to Europe

to supervise the construction of a School-Ship—the *Sarmiento*—which is still in service to-day. In 1900 he was again sent abroad to supervise the construction in Italian ship-yards of the two iron-clads *Rivadavia* and *Moreno* which, when they finished in 1903, were actually delivered to Japan, and he was commissioned at the same time to go to Japan to observe the naval operations in the war with Russia. There he remained until 1900 and was thus present at the famous battle of Tsushima.

On his return from the East he was appointed Chief of the Second Division of the Navy; in 1908 he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral and again sent abroad to acquire ships. On this voyage he completed arrangements for the Dreadnoughts *Rivadavia* and *Moreno*. New honors awaited him: he was made Chief of the Division of Instruction in 1911; in 1913, Director General of Supplies, and, when the two new ships were incorporated in the Navy, Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas

Fleet, the most powerful naval force which up to that time had been assembled under one command in South American waters.

In 1915 he retired with the rank of Vice-Admiral.

JOSÉ MARÍA AHUMADA

Public man; teacher.

JOSÉ MARÍA AHUMADA was born in 1861 in the city of Catamarca and had his early education there, but went to Buenos Aires to study Law in the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1883, on the presentation of a thesis, very advanced for that time, on *Condición civil de la mujer argentina*.

He began at once to practise his profession and to busy himself in politics, in which he obtained a post as Judge of the Civil Courts and member of the Provincial Legislature. After some years he moved to the wider stage of Buenos Aires where he was chosen one of the directors of the Provincial Bank, and its counsel. In 1898 he was elected

to represent the Province of Catamarca in the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution. From this date he devoted himself solely to his profession until the year 1910 when he was elected to the Provincial Senate of Buenos Aires; in 1911 he was appointed Provincial Minister of Finance and in 1913 he was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a post which he still occupies.

Dr. Ahumada has also taught in the University of La Plata where he occupies the Chair of Civil Law, is a member of the Council and vice-Dean of the Law School.



Thur

TOMÁS ARIAS

Magistrate; teacher.

TOMÁS ARIAS, the son of Pedro Nolasco Arias, for many years Federal Judge, and Felisa Tobal, was born in 1879 at Rosario where he began his education and obtained the Bachelor's degree, but went to Buenos Aires to study law and won his degree as Doctor of Law in the University in 1902.

Returning thereupon to his native place he set himself to the three-fold activity of lawyer, public official and teacher. His career as teacher, which he began in 1902 when he became instructor in the city schools of Rosario, has been continuous until the present time; from 1903 to 1913 he taught in the Normal School; from 1913, when he removed to Buenos Aires, until 1920, he served in the Normal School as Pro-

fessor of School Legislation and in the Faculty of Law in the University as Professor of Maritime Law, to which he added in 1920 the course on Patents and Trade-Marks.

His course as magistrate and public servant began in 1905 when he was appointed Auditor of the Council of War which was set up to pass sentence on those who had engaged in the Revolution of that year; in 1907 he was appointed Federal District Attorney of Rosario; in 1910 he became Federal Judge of the District; in 1913 he was made Federal Judge of Buenos Aires; in 1916 the Provincial Government of Mendoza made him sole and final arbitrator in an important litigation pending in the Supreme Court; in the same year and again in 1920, after the strenuous political contests of those years, he was called upon as Federal Judge to preside over meetings of the Committee on Contested Elections and won a reputation for just decisions; in 1920 he became Justice of the Appellate Court.

ALFREDO COLMO

Teacher; public official.

ALFREDO COLMO was born in 1878 in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated at the University and won his degree of Doctor of Laws *summa cum laude* in 1902.

Soon thereafter he began his career as teacher by winning in competition two University chairs—that of Sociology in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and that of Civil Law in the Law School, the latter of which he still occupies as Titular Professor, serving also as member of the Council of the Law School and Editor of its Annals.

Dr. Colmo has always remained aloof from party politics, but held for a brief period the post of Consul in Liverpool and during the European War showed

his German sympathies by heading various movements to oppose Argentina's taking the side of the Allies. In 1920 the Government honored him by the appointment of Delegate to the International Labor Conference of Genoa.

He is a frequent contributor to the press and the reviews and is the author of the following books: *La cultura jurídica*, 1908; *Los países de la América Latina*, 1915; *Bases de organización universitaria en los países americanos*, 1917; *Técnica legislativa del Código Civil Argentino*, 1917; all published in Buenos Aires.



Mariano de Vedia

MARIANO DE VEDIA

Journalist.

MARIANO DE VEDIA, the son of General Julio de Vedia, relative and companion of General Mitre, and of Delfina Mitre, was born in 1867 in Buenos Aires where also he was educated in the San José School and the University.

There he read law, but the attraction of journalism proved stronger than that of the courts and he did not finish the course. Rather he threw himself enthusiastically into the labors of the daily press: he had already made himself respected as a writer over the pseudonym Juan Cancio; he now became editor and manager of *El Nacional*, an influential daily paper; in 1896 he became editor of the *Tribuna* in whose columns he contended brilliantly for the principles of

the Autonomist Party; in 1908 he began to contribute to *La Nación* while maintaining his post as editor of the *Tribuna* as long as it continued publication.

His career as public man has run parallel to his course as journalist since the year 1896 when he was elected Deputy in the National Congress; in 1898 he was a member of the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution; in 1899 President Roca appointed him Provisional Governor (*Interventor*) of the Province of Buenos Aires to re-organize the government; in 1900 he was again elected Deputy and re-elected in 1904; after six years absence he was once more elected in 1914 and in 1920 re-appeared in the House of Deputies and at the end of his present term will have completed twenty years of service and will have the record for length of legislative experience.

Sr. de Vedia holds the decoration of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic.

RAMÓN J. CÁRCANO

Public man; writer.

RAMÓN J. CÁRCANO, the son of Prudencio Cárcano and Honoria Cézar, was born on the twelfth of April, 1860, in the city of Córdoba and was educated there in the Monserrat School and the University. He entered the Law School where he won high rank and on graduating in 1881 with the degree of Advocate presented a thesis on *Hijos naturales, adulterinos y sacrílegos* which made a sensation, both within and without clerical circles.

While he was still an undergraduate, he had begun to teach History in the *Colegio Nacional* of Córdoba and continued until he was elected, in 1884, Deputy in the National Congress where he

gave special attention to questions of education. In 1886 he resigned his seat to accept the post of Minister in the Provincial Government of Córdoba; in 1887 he was made Director-General of Railways and Telegraphs; in 1890 the party of Juárez Celman to which Cárcano belonged broke up and he retired to private life. After an interval he was recalled to occupy various official positions in Córdoba, was elected Governor of the Province, in 1913 was chosen Deputy and re-elected in 1916.

He is the President of the History and Numismatics Club.

His various and arduous political activities have not prevented him from pursuing his literary vocation in which he has disclosed much talent. His principal works are: *El general Quiroga y la expedición al desierto*, 1882; *Perfiles contemporáneos*, 1885; *La Universidad de Córdoba*, 1892; *Historia de los medios de comunicación en la República Argentina*, 1893; *Estudios coloniales*, 1895; *La raza* Polled Durham Short-

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<p><i>horn</i>, 1913; <i>Labor administrativa</i>, 1916; <i>De Caseros al 11 de Septiembre</i>, 1918; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

RÓMULO S. NAÓN

Diplomat; man of affairs.

RÓMULO S. NAÓN was born on the seventeenth of February, 1875, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Jesuits' School of the Savior, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he studied law and obtained his degree as Doctor in 1896. On that occasion he presented a thesis entitled *Deslinde de facultades nacionales y provinciales* which won the highest praise and was awarded the gold medal.

Some years earlier than this, when he was scarcely more than a boy, he had begun to play a part in politics; he had been involved in the "Revolution of the Park" in 1890, and he had appeared again among the revolutionists



F. Bravoy



of 1893, for he was an ardent Radical. He continued to occupy himself in politics: in 1900 he was made Secretary to the Governor of Buenos Aires; in 1902 he was elected Deputy in the National Congress and re-elected in 1906. In this year he served on the important Committee of Constitutional Questions and in 1908 was called into the Cabinet as Minister of Justice and Education, a post which he retained until 1910 when President Sáenz Peña appointed him Minister to Washington; in 1914 the Legation was raised to the rank of an Embassy and Dr. Naón became the first Argentine Ambassador to the United States, an office which he held until 1919, meantime discharging, in 1917, the additional duties of High Commissioner of Finance in the United States.

During his earlier life he had also interested himself in education, teaching Philosophy and Civics in the *Colégio Nacional*, giving courses likewise in the University where he occupied the chair of Constitutional Law until 1910,

and served also as member of the Council of the Law School.

Meantime, both early and late, he has had important business interests; he became one of the Directors of the Mortgage Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires in 1902, and in 1920, after retiring from the diplomatic career, he founded a great international Land and Loan Bank in which powerful American financial interests co-operate.

Doctor Naón has been honored by many special marks of confidence on the part of his Government and has been commissioned on many occasions to represent his country in international conferences: he was Secretary of the Argentine Delegation at the Second Hague Peace Conference; Special Ambassador to Venezuela at the Centenary of her Independence; Ambassador Extraordinary to Chile at the inauguration of President Sanfuentes; negotiator of the treaties of arbitration with Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia; Honorary President of the Congress of

Scientific Institutions and Education, and Representative of Argentina in the Niagara Falls Conferences on the Pacification of Mexico in 1914, for which a vote of thanks and a gold medal were presented him by the Congress of the United States.

Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by several American Universities and he has been elected Honorary Member of many societies, as well as of the American Bar Association.

He has likewise been decorated with Orders of foreign countries, including the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, the Order of the Crown of Italy, the Legion of Honor of France, the Cross of the Second Class of the Liberator Bolívar of Venezuela, and the Medal of the Queen of Holland.

CARLOS TORCUATO DE ALVEAR

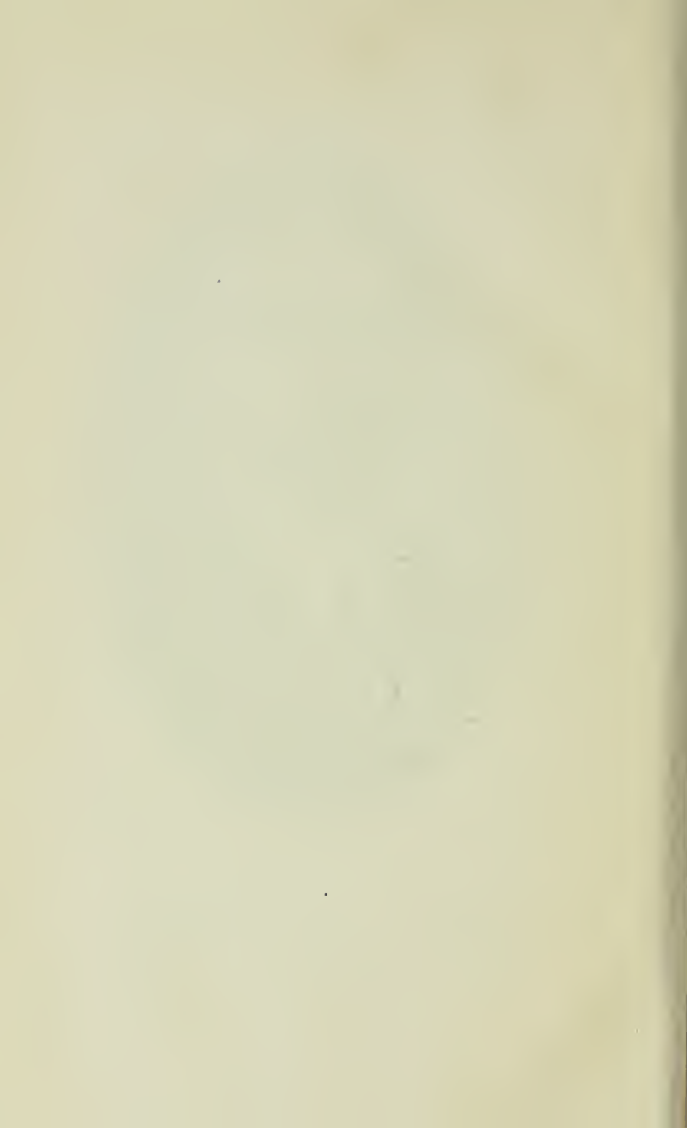
*Public man; scientific
farmer.*

CARLOS TORCUATO DE ALVEAR, the son of Torcuato de Alvear, Governor of the Capital, and grandson of the hero of the battle of Ituzaingó, was born in Buenos Aires in 1861 and educated in Buenos Aires and in the schools of England.

In 1879, hardly eighteen years of age, he took part in an expedition into the Argentine desert as adjutant to General Roca. The following year, Dr. Pellegrini, then Minister of War, entrusted the young man with the disembarkation of General Villegas' division which had arrived from Patagonia on the transport "Villarino." He took an active part in the revolution which



Charles F. Hear



broke out at this time and until its termination held the post of adjutant to the Minister of War.

After peace was restored he retired from military life and devoted his attention to stock-raising, a field in which he met with marked success. At the Paris Exposition of 1889, corn raised on his estates obtained first prize and stock exhibits from the colony "Intendente Alvear," which he founded in 1891, have frequently won honors at expositions at Palermo and in the United States. In the Revolution of 1894 Señor Alvear lent his aid to the cause of General Roca, whom he served in the capacity of adjutant until the close of the conflict. Some time later, when diplomatic relations between Argentine and Chile were tense and war seemed imminent, he was entrusted with the command of one of the battallions of the Capital. Friendly relations being again restored, he was appointed Consul General in France and remained abroad from 1901 to 1903. While holding this

position he secured the publication of extensive reports on Argentina in the *Bulletin mensuel de l'Office de renseignements agricoles*. On his retirement from the Consulate he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

In 1904, during the presidency of Dr. Quintana, he was appointed Inspector General of Consulates with jurisdiction over Spain, Italy and Portugal. He was also appointed one of the Argentine delegates to the Dairy Congress held in Paris in that year. After his return to Argentina he was appointed Municipal Governor of Buenos Aires and under his administration the electric lighting was brought under Municipal ownership, the Torcuato de Alvear Asylum with a capacity for 2000 inmates was constructed, an expert was brought from Paris to be head of the Architecture and Park Board and with him Señor de Alvear drew up the final plans for large central avenues, the subdivision and creation of new districts in sparsely populated zones, the im-

provement of numerous plazas and the creation of a Zoological Garden in the Patricios Park.

At the present time Señor de Alvear is Lieutenant Colonel in the Reserve Army and has the privilege of wearing the military medal of the Río Negro Campaign (1880). He is one of the directors of the Patronato de la Infancia, and is a member of the Progreso Club, the Jockey Club, Círculo de Armas, the Buenos Aires Club, and the Automobile Association of Paris.

JOSÉ A. VIALE

Magistrate.

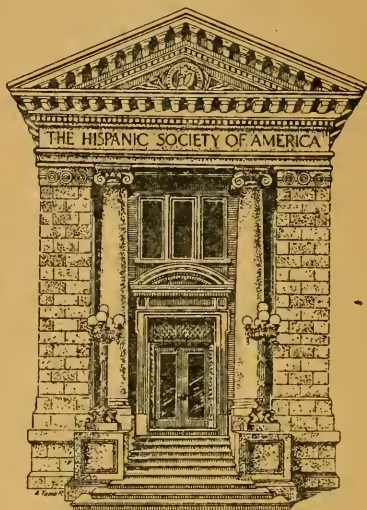
JOSÉ A. VIALE, the son of Bartolomé Viale and Candelaria Montiel, was born in 1856 in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the schools of the city and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1876.

He married Dolores Avellaneda, the daughter of President Avellaneda.

In the same year that he received his degree he was appointed Secretary of the Faculty of the Law School; in 1880 he was made Prosecuting Attorney in the Province of Buenos Aires; in 1893, Judge of the Commercial Court; in 1905, Prosecutor before the Civil Appellate Court, and in 1916 he resigned, having completed the term which entitled him to a retiring pension.



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