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Photograph by Harris & Ewing

HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DR. GONZALO S. CÓRDOBA
President of Ecuador



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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

IN JANUARY, 1924, after the polls had been open four days, as required by law for the election of a successor to Dr. José Luis Tamayo as President of the Republic, the count of votes showed that Dr. Gonzalo S. Córdoba, the candidate of the Liberal Party, had received a conclusive majority and was therefore elected for the term 1924-1928.

Dr. Córdoba, who is a native of the city of Cuenca, home of many other men famous in Ecuadorian history, has won for himself an outstanding position in national life. After completing his preparation in the local schools, he took his degree in law in the University of Azuay, and, later, from the Colegio de Abogados of the same city. His noteworthy talent and social position easily opened the way to a public career in which he has distinguished himself as lawyer, author, member of Congress, public official, cabinet officer, and diplomat.

While still a young man, Dr. Córdoba was elevated to the bench as a justice of the Higher Court of Guayaquil, a position to which he was elected by Congress in 1892. Later he became governor of Cañar Province and, during the first administration of Gen. Leonidas Plaza, a member of the Cabinet, as Minister of Government and Worship. In this capacity he was the author of the Law on Religious Observances and was largely instrumental in its passage. This law contained radical reforms of existing legislation as to civil marriage, religious services, and the administration of the property of religious communities. In 1905, during the presidency of Sr. Lizardo García,

Dr. Córdoba was again a member of the cabinet, with the same portfolio. As deputy and senator Dr. Córdoba took a prominent part in legislative affairs, having been vice-president of the Congress in the second administration of General Plaza.

In 1913 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States. During his residence in Washington he participated actively and efficiently in the work of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. His diplomatic experience also includes service as minister to Venezuela.

Dr. Córdoba is a member of the legal literary society of Quito as well as a charter member of the College of Lawyers of that city.

Inducted into his high office on August 31 of this year, the new Chief Executive of the fatherland of Olmedo and Montalvo enjoys the exalted privilege of four years more of service to his nation, a service for which his previous experience and natural gifts eminently qualify him.



THE PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MEXICO¹

AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

By Dr. MANUEL GAMIO

Director of the Bureau of Anthropology, Department of Agriculture of Mexico

THE United States of the North, whose generous hospitality has been offered to me, is the most discussed, most powerful nation on the American Continent, especially in those countries south of the Rio Grande. But it has also the possibility of being one of the most beloved among American nations, when the saying that is written in the hearts of the people of this continent, "one for all, all for one," becomes a reality. That this mutual attitude has not already become an actual fact is due, not to lack of good will, but rather to some other reasons which I shall present to you.

I believe that I am in a position to understand something of the relationship between the United States and the countries to the south, because of the fact that my alma mater is Columbia University and that I am in contact with a large number of individuals and institutions of this country, having collaborated in several Pan American Congresses such as the Second Scientific Congress, held in this city in 1915-16. On the other hand, I know Mexico. It is a representative Latin-American country, and I have consecrated the best years of my life to the investigation of the historical antecedents and the present development of the Mexican people.

In my humble opinion, it is a lack of mutual acquaintance which accounts for the fact that thus far international and Pan American diplomacy have not yielded more fruitful and positive results along political and scientific lines. I refer to human rather than to geographic, commercial, or industrial relationships. The fact that a hundred American merchants know that Mexico furnishes a good market for locomotives, automobiles, and plows seems to me to be of less importance than would be a knowledge, on the part of 10 of these men, of the lives of the buyers of these things, their good and

¹ Lecture delivered before the Carnegie Institute of Washington, April 16, 1921.

bad qualities, how they think, and some of their deepest longings and aspirations. When this comes to pass those 10 merchants will not only sell as much or more merchandise than the others, but they will be bound to their customers by spiritual ties which develop social solidarity and, in the end, international fraternity.

Unfortunately, this lack of mutual knowledge is not limited to international relations of the Anglo-Saxons and Indo-Spanish peoples of America, but is also true of the latter among themselves. An



DR. MANUEL GAMIO

Director of the Bureau of Anthropology, Department of Agriculture and Fomento of Mexico

examination of all phases of civilization on this continent proves that the social sciences, especially anthropology, have not produced the positive results which were expected from their postulates and theories. The mechanics of civilization—buildings, machinery, tools—become more highly perfected each day because physics, chemistry, and electricity are constantly widening their scope and application. On the other hand, the mechanics of human relationships are still very defective, because the social sciences have developed so slowly and we

have made no practical applications of their findings. We need not go far to find a sad illustration of this fact. In this country there are three hundred thousand indigenous people; in Mexico, eight or ten millions; in Guatemala, one million; and in both of the Americas, a total of seventy or eighty millions. And in this age of aerial navigation, the wireless, and the Einstein theory, these millions of human beings live several centuries in the past—a primitive and defective existence.

What can be done to change this situation?

In my judgment, the first thing is to bring about closer cooperation among the social scientists of America for the purpose of correlating investigations. A step has been made in that direction, and it is because of this that I have the honor to address you to-day. I refer to the interesting anthropological investigation which is to be made in Yucatan from such an altruistic and scientific viewpoint by the Carnegie Institution—a study which is to include the physico-biological environment of the region and its historic and archaeological characteristics. A similar investigation has been made by the Department of Anthropology of Mexico in the Teotihuacán region and another is to be made in the State of Oaxaca. When such studies are completed in other parts of Mexico and made known to both of the Americas many old prejudices which are due to ignorance will disappear, and tolerance, love, and good faith will reign in their stead.

The commercial travelers of this country bring samples of their wares to Mexico. I am a traveling man who deals in the Pan American ideal, and I bring you a sample of my wares, an exposition of some of the opportunities which Mexico offers to the anthropologist and the linguist. The field for investigation is large and fascinating and the laborers have been few, so I invite you with all my heart to come and work with us.

As a practical and utilitarian result of this work, the Indian will improve his economic situation and will become a part of modern civilization. Then the Mexican market amounting, to-day, to only three or four million buyers, will be increased to sixteen million, since the indigenous and mestizo inhabitants will then require necessities which can be satisfied only by importation.

The type of studies to be discussed.—In this lecture I shall not deal with the studies already made of the white population of Mexico, with its modern civilization and Spanish language, which constitutes the ruling classes and, in a way, the dynamics of the country, although it represents only a minimum part of the population. I shall, rather, discuss the studies made of that backward and passive group of indigenous and mixed peoples who compose the great

majority of the inhabitants. The white minority possesses relative culture and the economic means of securing information regarding studies of its own life and conditions, and hence can work for its own improvement, while the indigenous majority, because of its cultural backwardness, can not understand the investigations which have been made in its behalf. Moreover, its miserable economic situation obliges this class to devote itself almost exclusively to the conservation of its physical life. Of course, we shall also devote our attention to investigations relating to the racial and cultural fusion of whites and Indians.

Bibliography of anthropological material.—Research work of an anthropological character has been done in Mexico for four hundred



Photograph by P. J. Clark

GREAT PYRAMID OF THE SUN AT SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN

years. This statement may sound like an exaggeration, but, as a matter of fact, it is not, if one takes into account the following argument: Sabagún, Landa, Durán, and other colonial chroniclers set forth in their works the direct observations which they made of the racial characteristics of the conquered indigenous people, of their mythical ideas, social organization, artistic expression, languages and dialects, magic rites and ceremonies, habitations, food, clothes, etc., etc. That is to say, these works present observations which form a whole whose character may, with all justice, be judged as ethnographic, linguistic, or of the nature of folklore, etc. Throughout the nineteenth century and the current quarter of this century there have appeared numerous books of anthropological tendencies of all

kinds. It might be supposed that given such copious and chronologically extensive bibliographical material, our anthropological knowledge of the population of Mexico would be very ample and solid. Unfortunately such is not the case, because the quality of this enormous number of books by native and foreign authors is not, according to modern scientific standards, in keeping with their quantity. The authors themselves are not always to be blamed for their deficiencies. It must be remembered that the scientific discipline now exacted in anthropological investigation dates from only about half a century ago.

Thus, the anthropological literature in Mexico can be divided into three sections or groups; in the first there are books to which no rigid scientific method was applied in the collection and examination of the data, nor hence in the deduced conclusions; to the second belong books in which the data and conclusions were elaborated on the basis of scientific method; and to the third those scientific works whose conclusions have been given a direct application to the improvement of social conditions.

It must be noted, nevertheless, that it would not be logical to classify in the first group only books and manuscripts written more than half a century ago, but that there must also be included those which, although dating from the last few decades, are not written in accord with scientific method. These must be eliminated from the second group, leaving only those which have genuine scientific value. Of course, I do not wish it to be understood that the works of the first group are without value, but that they may be considered only as sources of information which must be subjected to scientific interpretation. It is clear why the authors of the time before anthropology acquired its scientific character did not produce works in keeping with the present standards; but, on the other hand, those who wrote after this time and those who continue to write upon anthropological subjects without knowing the principles of scientific research and without the originality of the colonial chroniclers deserve reproach.

I shall give some objective examples of what I have just set forth. Landa, the incendiary prelate, who reduced to ashes a veritable mountain of precious manuscripts of the Mayas, in which was treasured the secret of the greatest aboriginal civilization of America, repenting perhaps, of this crime of a perverted civilization, produced his famous work, "Relación de las Cosas de Yucatán" in which appear his observations and investigations on the religion of the Mayas, their chronology, customs, etc. Now, these data of ethnographical character are of the very greatest importance in their informative aspect and constitute the foundation upon which modern speculations are based. But they are not in themselves of a scientific nature

inasmuch as they do not permit their author to deduce scientific conclusions, nor do they provide him with logical certainty regarding the cultural concepts to which they refer. Obviously, more can not be asked of Landa than what he did, considering the fact that nearly three hundred years separated him from the epoch in which appeared those scientific methods in possession of which he could have done still more. Scientific books referring to Maya civilization and, therefore, belonging to the second group, are those in which the author not only utilized the fundamental observations of the chroniclers but makes his own experimental observations, coordinates the one with the other, and draws suitable conclusions, rigidly following the



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MEXICAN INDIAN TYPES

A group of street vendors. The woman in the center is spinning

principles and laws which scientific anthropological knowledge has established. Thus, for example, Morley's manual, "Introduction to the Maya Hieroglyphs" is a scientific work, because its basic antecedents are Landa and other authors of the past, coordinated with scientific postulates from personal observation. From this there result logical conclusions which furnish a satisfactory certainty. Naturally Morley's book like all human work may contain errors, but his do not lessen its scientific nature.

I will cite another example of books of the first group with reference to indigenous languages. Molina, Betancourt, Carranza, etc., learned the native languages with scholarship and application, and wrote vocabularies and religious and grammatical works which have

been of great value as the bases for modern studies. The deficiencies of their meritorious labor, due to the fact that modern linguistic methods were unknown at that time are, generally speaking, the result of the fact that the phonetic values of these languages were not correctly established and that their grammatical structure was analyzed and translated according to the rules of Spanish and Latin grammar. As in the former case, although for many years correct linguistic methods had been available, there were still many books which seem to suffer from the same or more significant errors than those published in preceding centuries. To the second group belong such studies as that of Boas on the Mexican language, in which the appreciation of the phonetic values as well as the structural characterization conform to a scientific criterion, instead of being colored by individual habits of hearing and alien grammatical standards. Many other examples could be mentioned but I believe that these will suffice.

Scant comment can be made regarding the third group, which is composed of those works of scientific character whose theoretical conclusions have been given a practical application along the lines of social betterment. Probably the only work of this class that has appeared in Mexico is that edited by the Department of Anthropology on the "Population of the Valley of Teotihuacán." Before making any final suggestions, I shall set forth the practical results obtained in this area of Teotihuacán, explaining the methods outlined in this work.

We are anxious that this imperfect attempt at a classification of the anthropological literature on Mexico may contribute to the future orientation of those who take their first steps in this field of investigation, that they may accomplish more effective and rapid work, inverting the order of the old system which consisted in submerging oneself at the outset under the mountain of books which comprise the first group, in order later to consult those of the second. The most profitable way is to first know the second group and accept the works it includes as a guide in consulting the first.

The following considerations are based on examination of the bibliographical material upon which we have thus far commented, and principally on the works of the second group, or those of scientific character.

Integral anthropological knowledge.—The final goal toward which anthropology must tend consists in furnishing to human groups a flourishing development, both material and intellectual. This in its turn requires united investigation of all the branches of anthropological knowledge, since these are strictly interdependent. We can not, for example, investigate the conditions of organic evolution in man, without possessing complementary knowledge of his social structures, since the forms of these latter directly influence the organic function-

ing of individuals. Neither can we satisfactorily investigate cultural aspects without knowing the archeological antecedents, linguistic characteristics, conditions of physiobiological background, etc.

In Mexico, unfortunately, we can not yet count upon satisfactorily integrated studies, since the effort just cited, that on the Population of Teotihuacán, suffers from the errors and defects inherent in all pioneer work. The anthropological investigations comprised in the literature that has been reviewed are essentially monographic in character. That is to say, they form a heterogeneous ensemble the various parts of which may, in themselves, have great scientific value, but which because of their one-sidedness and lack of connection are not capable of providing an integral working



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TYPICAL HOMES OF PUEBLA NATIVES

knowledge regarding any of the groups in Mexico, whether white, mixed, or Indian.

There are certain modern books whose authors embark upon divers anthropological investigations, such as the physiobiological environment of a native group and its archaeology, ethnography, anthropology, etc., with the object of obtaining a broader understanding of the group studied. The purpose is laudable but the method is very dangerous, inasmuch as we believe that it is practically impossible for one person alone, be he ever so competent, to make the heterogeneous investigations required by a well rounded and integrated study. These can be done thoroughly only by several specialists. So we shall limit ourselves, then, to the analysis, from four points of view, of the actual anthropological knowledge deduced

from these monographic studies: 1st, Geographic-biological environment; 2d, physical or organic development; 3d, cultural manifestations and their evolution; 4th, languages and dialects.

1. *Geographical-biological environment.*—Although there exist more or less satisfactory data regarding the fauna, flora, geology, geographic situation, orography, hydrography, temperature, hygrometry, etc., of the diverse sections in which the population of Mexico is found, on the other hand we do not find investigations of a truly scientific character in which there are demonstrated the influences which these physical phenomena, animal and vegetable organisms and mineral substances have exercised and still exercise upon the life of the respective human groups. In other words, there are no anthropogeographic data.

2. *Physical or organic development.*—Since the methods of physical anthropology were unknown in the pre-Hispanic and Colonial epochs, there naturally exists a lack of information on the former physical development of our indigenous population.

The only available data regarding the present physical conditions of the population are those assembled from various authors by Prof. Paul Siliceo Pauer: Measurements of 2,540 men and 1,637 women, a total of 4,197 individuals, the majority of the observations being limited to stature, cephalic index and nasal index, besides certain indications on pigmentation, facial characteristics and predominant diseases. That is to say, reckoning a minimum of eight millions of indigenous Mexicans, measurements of the sort cited are available for one individual from each two thousand of the population, which, speaking in general terms, is a proportion that has no scientific significance whatever.

On the other hand, even if from the exclusively anthropometric point of view the proportion of observations was satisfactorily high, they would still be of little service to science because of the lack of physiological observations, and because it is recognized that for a thorough appreciation of the state of physical development of human groups physiological observations are indispensable, not only for their complementary value, but because they are more significant than anthropometric data. Neither have there been anatomical nor pathological investigations nor those dealing with racial contacts. In the enclosed tables there are collected and set forth the data to which we have been referring, with bibliography of their authors, who deserve gratitude and praise on the part of the Department of Anthropology, since they at least initiated the implantation of scientific methods in Mexico.

In summarizing, the past and present conditions of physical development of human groups are not known, and since this foundation

does not exist, there can not yet be attempted that treatment of eugenic questions which is the objective goal of physical anthropology.

3. *Cultural manifestations and their evolution.*—In the knowledge which we possess regarding the cultural evolution of Mexican social groups, both in material and intellectual aspects, we observe a surprising paradox. This paradox consists in the fact that, although satisfactory scientific discipline can now be counted upon and that funds exist dedicated exclusively to the expense of anthropological investigations, it happens that knowledge regarding the present



INDIAN OF TEHUANTEPEC IN NATIVE COSTUME

stage of these cultural manifestations is, in general, much less and more deficient than that of past stages, when neither scientific methods nor special funds for investigation could be counted upon. I will cite these examples: What are the present geographical distribution, intimate social structure, ethical ideas, aesthetics, religion, spiritual aspirations, and material necessities of the ethnico-linguistic-cultural group of Aztec type whose pre-Hispanic ancestors were disseminated throughout the great central tableland and in other regions of the country? What we know to the point of certainty regarding these subjects is so little and so superficial that it practically amounts to complete ignorance. Notwithstanding

the fact that this Aztec type numbers hundreds of thousands, according to the official census and private investigators, our knowledge of the mythology, aesthetics, morals, etc., of the pre-Hispanic Aztec groups is incomparably more extensive and detailed.

Various causes have contributed to bring about this anomaly, but perhaps the principal one is the fact that we of the white ruling classes

have believed, in all good faith, but erroneously, that these indigenous people possess cultural characteristics of the same type as our own, only more elementary, and that we suppose that with a strong dose of our culture the Indian will reach the level and standards of modern civilization. This supposition does serious damage, of course, since the problem can not be the paradoxical one of amplifying what does not exist, and on the whole the modern type of civilization does not exist among the Mexican Indians to any appreciable extent. If 5 sewing machines, a phonograph, 10 pairs of shoes, some iron implements, and an advertisement of Doctor Ross's pills are found in a village, while at the same time the homes, the ancient style of dress, the food, the domestic utensils, and, above all, the traditions, the concepts, and the sentiments are similar to those which the inhabitants have had for the last three or four centuries, it would be more logical to say that this village is included in the backward indigenous civilization, rather than in the modern civilization.

The information upon which we can count regarding the cultural life of the indigenous people during the colonial centuries is greatly inferior, in quality and quantity, to that of the pre-Hispanic epoch. We believe that this is due to the fact that the colonial chroniclers gave great importance to and had a fascinated interest in the pre-Hispanic civilization, an attraction which after the conquest this civilization lost, as it disintegrated, degenerated, and vanished in many of its aspects as it came in contact with the invading culture.

(To be completed in the December Bulletin.)

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LATIN AMERICAN INVEST- MENT

By WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Pan American Union Staff

THE enormous accumulation of gold in the United States, as everyone recognizes, is an unhealthy phase of international credit and may, in fact does, react to the disadvantage of the accumulating country. There must be a balance between the incoming and the outgoing credits, otherwise there is a choking up which may stop the whole machine. Europe, as far as it can, is paying its commercial balances in gold, and unless the United States cuts down its tariff wall there is now no other direct means of payment. But Europe could recover without the United States altering its tariff policy if only the gold it pays the United States did not remain there. Most international credit has always flowed in a triangular course, gold being used for the settlement of comparatively small balances here and there. Never before has there been such a flow from one source and to one objective. This clogs the machinery everywhere. It is impossible for the condition to continue. It must change through some healthy development, or it will change itself by an industrial debacle. There must be an outlet for the gold, or in other words an outlet for credit.

Manifestly this outlet should be in foreign loans and investments, but it is not necessary that all the loans and investments should be made in Europe, not necessary nor advisable for Europe's ultimate good. It is only necessary that the United States let go its strangle hold on the gold so that international credit may flow as needed. An investment in China may respond to the situation as well as an investment in France or Germany.

The investor will choose. He will place his money where the security and the returns are the best, and that is as it should be. Foreign investment is comparatively a new enterprise for the United States. It is a science in the main yet to be learned, but there are guiding landmarks.

As an investment field Latin America is well worth the study. It is not alone that proximity makes it the natural field, but that in itself it has advantages to offer which neither Europe nor any other section of the world can offer.

It is not expected that citizens of the United States will emigrate in any considerable numbers to Latin America or elsewhere. That

is not to be expected, although emigration itself is a form of investment. The man who buys a bond of the Chilean Government on the New York Stock Exchange and the Italian or Spanish emigrant who goes to that country seeking a home are alike investors in Chile. However different the investments may appear, essentially they are alike and moved by an identical purpose. One does not buy a Chilean bond except when he believes it to be an advantageous purchase. Whatever may be his sentiment, after all it is personal interest that moves him and the emigrant as well. Both propose to better their conditions and they both believe that Chile offers something a little better than some other country that might be chosen. It takes two to make a bargain, as the old adage runs, and an investment is a bargain with two sides. This fact is too often obscured, or even lost sight of entirely. It is not sufficient that a country needs money, or needs industrial development, or needs immigration. That is one side only. The other side is what has it to offer to the capitalist, the industrialist or the simple laborer to induce him to change his investment or to leave his home? Its goods are on the bargain counter along with others and the buyer will invariably make a choice. It may not always be a wise choice, investors no more than others are endowed with encyclopedic knowledge or never failing prescience, but it will be a choice prompted by such considerations of interest as the investor is capable of seeing and understanding.

From the investment standpoint all of Latin America is a new country, new in the sense that as compared with western Europe and the United States it is at the beginning of the industrial stage. It is not a question of years but of development. Gold and silver mining in Latin America is older than in the United States, South Africa, or Australia, but as compared with these countries Latin American mining offers almost a virgin field. So it runs through nearly every industry; what has been accomplished, and often that is much, is after all but little of what may be done.

Latin America's future depends upon the development of the productive industries and more particularly of those that are directly based upon natural resources. Any just estimate of the present or prospective value of Latin American government or railway bonds, shares in manufacturing or trading enterprises must take into primary consideration the status of the productive industries; not necessarily the seasonable or temporary fluctuations produced by weather or a like cause, but the general status of the industry. If agriculture be the chief producing industry, we need to know whether or not, measured over periods of years, progress has been made. There may be dry or wet seasons, locusts or frost, good or bad crops—all these are subject to the law of averages and are temporary. So in mining, or any other productive industry, the question is whether

there is in general progress, taking the industry as a whole. If so, then there is a basis for satisfactory investments not only in the particular industry but in the secondary industries of transportation, manufacture, and commerce, and also in government bonds.

The basic industries in all Latin America constantly advance. To the casual observer this advance appears only as increased production. Every five years shows more wheat, corn, coffee, sugar, cacao, meat, hides, nitrate, copper, tin, oil, etc., than the five years preceding. Almost every year shows the same. But the increasing production is significant because it results from constantly improving methods. Here we have the secret of Latin America's progress and the justification for Latin American investments. If Latin America had been satisfied to continue to produce by the old methods there would be no surpluses, no export, no immigration and but slight basis for railway extension or government loans; in fact it would have remained an investment field of but little consequence.

The producing industries of new countries are at first more or less experiments; they are almost entirely so in respect to world trade and the attitude of foreign investors thereto. But these experiments may pass the earlier stage and enter the class of the tried and proven. This stage is reached whenever for a considerable period those industries are able to maintain themselves upon the international plain, i. e., whenever they are able to furnish exports in quantities in successful competition with other producing countries.

The chief Latin American producing industries have been tried and proven. Yet to the average foreign investor, especially in the United States, this fact is not clearly understood. Latin America appears only as a field of industrial experimentation. The conservative investor is too apt to see all Latin American investments as simply a gamble where one may win largely or lose his stake.

In truth Latin America is as yet a pioneer's land. It is a field for industrial experimentation, perhaps the most promising in the world to-day; but it is something more. It is a field where certain experiments have been tried out while others have not been. Industrially it is as virgin as Africa on the one hand and as settled as Europe on the other. There is no more likelihood that Argentina will cease the production of wheat than that France or Hungary will. The grazing and agricultural industries, i. e., such as have passed through the experimental stage and are on an export basis are as likely to be permanent as the same industries in any other section of the world. Latin American mineral production is less a gamble than in most other places. We can not intelligently weigh Latin American investments of any character unless we keep clearly in mind the fact that Latin America is no longer simply an experiment, a speculation in

untried opportunities. Rather we must remember that there are two phases of Latin America, industrially speaking; just as there are the same two phases of the United States. It is as easy to make the differentiation in the one case as in the other.

It may be said with truth that the attitude of investors in the United States toward Latin America—that is, the inclination to consider every investment there as a speculation in the untried—is the same as their attitude toward foreign investments in other parts of the world. So it is. Foreign investments as a class are all considered as highly speculative. The explanation is obvious and less illogical than it may at first sight appear. Prior to the war the American investor, of whatever class, thought only in terms of investment in the United States. Foreign investment, except in a very limited and specially localized sense, did not come within his purview. Money was worth more—i. e., drew larger interest—in the United States than in England, France, Holland, or Belgium, the countries chiefly engaged in making foreign loans. Unless there was a special reason, the American did not think of entering the foreign field. The United States was a borrower, not a lender.

In the near-by countries of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and to a lesser extent Central America, the case was different. Here there were American investments, but almost entirely of the industrial kind, and of these such as remained for the most part under the control and management of the investor. Cuban and Mexican Government and railway bonds had a limited sale, but South American bonds were practically unknown.

Take the case of Argentina, for example. Practically the only Argentine Government loan known in the United States was the 6 per cent Treasury loan of 1915, issued one-half in London and the other half in New York. It is possible that in addition there may have been a few bonds of the following issues owned in the United States, but bought on the London Stock Exchange, 5 per cent Railway 1890, or of the Internal Gold loans of 1907, 1909, and 1910, but this is doubtful. On the other hand, over 20 issues of Argentine Government bonds were regularly bought and sold in the London market, and the British investing public were the owners of over 80 per cent of these securities. In addition, there were some six or seven provincial loans, all issued in sterling and owned in England, and a considerable investment in the cédulas of the National Mortgage Bank, issued in Argentine currency. It was the same in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and the remainder of South America. Practically all the securities were issued in Europe and there held. The United States was not in the game.

Practically all the railway investment in South America was European, although a few of the railways were built and initially financed

by Americans. Public utilities, docks, sewerage, tramways, lighting, and telegraphs were the same. American investment was almost entirely in mining and cattle.

The war has made a great change, but it has not accomplished what many predicted would be the outcome. The American investor is yet in the main an investor in domestic securities. His vision is confined to his own country. An American security may be conservative, seasoned, tried out, high class, or safe, as the case may be; but he hesitates to apply any of these adjectives to a foreign security, although it may be well based and have as favorable a record behind it.

The real effect of the war in the international securities market has been that England and the other European investors have withdrawn—they are holding what they had but are making no new commitments—and the United States is but slow in taking their places. One cause of this hesitation is unquestionably due to the uncertain condition of the direct government loans made during the war. These loans made by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to the allied and associated powers during the war, have in the United States, the chief lender, cast an unfavorable shadow over foreign investments of every class. When we add to this what to the American public appears to be a rapidly spreading spirit of repudiation in central and eastern Europe, government loans contracted in gold values now being paid off in worthless currency, and no effort made or ever likely to be made to restore the old currency to its gold basis, there is but little wonder that Europe as a field of investment does not appeal to the American man in the street. But Latin America is not Europe and should not be made to suffer for Europe's sins, and in the long run it will not. But meanwhile the American investor is slow to differentiate. He does not apply to the investigation of a foreign security the same rules he applies to a domestic security. He generalizes where he should particularize. The fact that the A, B, & C railroad, a domestic enterprise, is over-capitalized, losing business, not paying expenses, has defaulted or is about to default in interest payments, he rightly considers as pertinent to the question of value of the A, B, C securities, but not necessarily affecting the value of the securities of the D, E, & F railroad. But when it comes to investigating a foreign railroad's securities, he does link up U, V, & W with X, Y, & Z, although they may be railroads in different countries and thousands of miles apart.

It is axiomatic that industrial progress does not move on a straight line or by sustained action. Rather it is a pulsating movement of tentacles to the front, which in time, if the force behind be sufficient, consolidate into masses with other and new tentacles intermittently

pushing forward. It is so in Latin America as elsewhere, and because it is, Latin-American industrial enterprises are entitled to be appraised by the same rules applied at home. In a particular case, there may be more or there may be less factors to be taken into account, but they are substantially of the same kind.

But the enduring facts remain:

That Latin America does progress, every part of it.

That the out-pushing tentacles, the industrial experiments, do grow into masses.

That behind them is a solid body of industrial achievement, long past the experimental stage, that requires additional capital and offers rich rewards for the same.

That there is a constantly broadening taxable basis for government, provincial, and municipal loans, especially such as are made for utilitarian ends.

UNITED STATES DELEGA- TION TO FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CON- GRESS

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press the delegations representing the Republics of the Western World are arriving in Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chile, to begin their participation in the work of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, already fully announced in the March issue, the opening session of which took place on October 12. On this conspicuous date, celebrated in the United States as Columbus Day and by the Hispano-American peoples as *El Día de la Raza*,¹ will meet a notable gathering of representative men and women whose highest endeavor is pledged in behalf of "the child, his inherent rights, his needs, his welfare in general, . . . the chief center of national concern and the most imperative of all personal and community obligations."

To a greater degree than was possible in any of the three previous Pan American Conferences on the Child, these delegates are trained practical workers, either voluntary or professional, in the various fields of activity covered by the general term "Child welfare," and

¹ Day of the Race—that is, of the Spanish race.

it may therefore be confidently predicted that the results of this conference should reach higher levels and establish more efficient and workable standards than ever before. In this connection it is a source of satisfaction to state that the delegation officially designated by the Department of State to represent the United States in this Congress, which is headed by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, is not only one of the most distinguished in point of membership, but one of the best-equipped for practical and efficient presentation of subject and theme ever accredited by that department.

It is to be noted that several members of the United States delegation were to proceed to Buenos Aires immediately after the close of the Child Welfare Congress to attend in an official capacity the International Congress of Social Economy to be held in the Argentine capital, and that some of them, notably Doctor Lindsay, will later proceed northward as delegates to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress to be held in Lima in December.

The names of the American delegation to the Fourth Child Welfare Congress and a few brief facts with regard to the members are given below:

Dr. SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY, head of the delegation, is professor of political science in Columbia University and chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, having been formerly Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, where for two years he rendered notable service. In addition to child labor, his interest in social and economic questions has covered many other fields, including relief work, social insurance, railway labor, and finance, in connection with the last two of which he has held important Government commissions. He has written extensively on these subjects as well as on child labor. Doctor Lindsay has been president of the New York Academy of Political Science since 1910, having held similar office in the American Academy of Social and Political Science and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Dr. WEBSTER E. BROWNING is the only member of the delegation whose residence is now in South America. As general educational secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America he is stationed in Montevideo, and in going to Santiago he is returning to a city where he lived and served the cause of education for 20 years. Doctor Browning holds degrees from Park College, San Francisco Theological Seminary, the University of California, and Princeton University, and an honorary Ph. D. from the University of San Marcos in Lima, the oldest university in this hemisphere.

Dr. EDWARD N. CLOPPER, assistant secretary of the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies, is attending his third Pan American Child Congress, having been a delegate to the first, held in Buenos Aires in 1916, and secretary of the United States commission to the second congress, which took place in Montevideo in 1919. He has directed child-welfare surveys in Oklahoma, Michigan, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and has published reports on these surveys and on other matters connected with child labor and children's codes. Doctor Clopper was engaged in educational work in Porto Rico from 1901 to 1908, having been general superintendent of schools during the last year of his stay.

Surg. CARLISLE P. KNIGHT, who graduated from the medical department of the George Washington University in 1904, entered the Public Health Service, serving in Kobe, Japan, for two years. He has also served at a number of stations in the United States, including the immigration station at Ellis Island; was on duty in Alaskan waters for a period; served for a time on quarantine duty; took a public health course in the Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., and during the World War was on duty in connection with cantonments in Tennessee, Arkansas, and South Carolina. He rendered excellent service in connection with child hygiene in Missouri, Utah, Nevada, and other States in the West, and is now serving as chief quarantine officer of the Panama Canal. Doctor Knight during his public health career has delivered a number of addresses in connection with various phases of public health work and has materially contributed to the literature on public health, especially with reference to child hygiene.

Miss KATHARINE F. LENROOT, assistant to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has been for the last 10 years with the Children's Bureau, during the last two as assistant to the chief. Before coming to the Children's Bureau Miss Lenroot was employed by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Miss Lenroot's work with the Children's Bureau has included especially studies of child delinquency and juvenile courts.

Mrs. M. C. MIGEL, of New York City and Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., happily unites through her birth and marriage Chile and the United States. She inherits her interest in social questions from her father and grandfather, who were the first to establish on their extensive estates in Chile night schools for their laborers and who were, in general, pioneers in the work of social betterment in that country. Mrs. Migel rendered distinguished service during the Great War as one of the directors of food conservation work in Orange County, and she is at present one of the two women who represent the town of Monroe in the Orange County branch of the New York State Charities Aid Association. She has, moreover, been for 14 years a member of the advisory committee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. She also takes a keen interest in the work for the blind, not only in her own county, but throughout the State of New York and the country in general, Mr. Migel being the very active president of the American Association for the Blind.

Miss ROSE McHUGH, assistant director of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, is a graduate of the University of Chicago. She has devoted her entire time since graduation to social work. For a number of years she was district superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago and during the war was assistant director of the Chicago division of the American Red Cross. In these capacities she has served in several relief works connected with disasters, notably the Dayton flood. In 1920 she became assistant director of the department of social action of the N. C. W. C., and has since continued in that position with the exception of two years on the faculty of the National Catholic Service School in Washington, D. C. She was for two years a vice president of the American Association of Social Workers and has been engaged in several important social surveys, including a survey of charity organizations in the city of Rochester and the diocesan survey of Des Moines, Iowa. She is the author of several papers in the proceedings of social work bodies.



FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

AN International Congress of Economy took place in Buenos Aires beginning October 26, under Government auspices. The proposal to call such a Congress emanated from the Museo Social Argentino, whose late President, Dr. Emilio Frers, that eminent economist, was deeply interested in the projected international gathering. Sr. Tomás Amadeo, Secretary General of the Museo, directed the organization of the Congress, having made a special trip to Europe, during which he visited the Institute of Social Reforms and the National Welfare Institute of Spain, as well as other important institutions of like character.

The first idea of the Museo Social Argentino was to call an international conference of similar institutions which, although synthesizing social movements in their own countries, nevertheless for the most part had no international relation one with the other. Through such a conference it was hoped that these institutions would become better acquainted, establishing permanent and close collaboration which would rectify or ratify existing methods of organization and action, and that their united efforts would produce a strong international sentiment in favor of giving due importance and help to existing institutions for sociological and economic study and of promoting the founding of new ones where they were lacking.

Although the idea of the Congress was warmly accepted from the time of its first announcement in 1922, it was considered advisable to broaden the scope of the projected assembly, naming it in accordance with such extension the International Congress of Social Economies. It was composed of representatives of national and foreign organizations, both private and official, dedicating themselves by study and action to social improvement.

This Congress is another manifestation of the increasingly evident tendency towards the international coordination of all human forces. Today, more than ever, the world needs a true evaluation of the importance of the problems and ideas which agitate human society in relation to its better organization, as well as of the practical efforts towards the solution of these problems and the more adequate

¹ From the *Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales*, Madrid, June, 1921.



EMILIO FRERS

Late President of the Museo Social Argentino. Up to the time of his death, June 28, 1923, he took an active interest in the proposed International Congress of Economy



HALL OF SESSIONS, MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO

satisfaction of social necessities. Nor is it enough to pursue these ends within national boundaries; the field must be expanded in order to obtain the international coordination that human solidarity demands.

It is interesting to note that the Congress is satisfying a need which was recognized at the tenth General Assembly of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers, which met in Geneva in 1922, the convocation of an international congress of social politics being discussed in the session of October 14, over which M. Albert Thomas presided. A few days later the directors of the International Labor Office, and M. Thomas in particular, were greatly pleased on being informed of the already perfected plans for holding such a congress by the Museo Social Argentino, these plans being given widespread publicity at the last International Labor Conference.

Buenos Aires was selected as the seat for this congress, not only because the initiative came from that city, but also because it was hoped to bring into more intimate contact with their distant confrères the social workers of America and as a result to achieve a closer collaboration between that continent and the others in the domain of social and economic thought and action.

PROGRAM

FIRST SECTION.—SOCIAL INSTITUTES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

1. Definition and range of social institutes.
2. Organization of social institutes; resources; most efficient means of action.
3. Relations between social institutes, the people, and the State.
4. Creation of new social institutes in the countries where they do not exist. Means of obtaining this result.
5. Similar institutes; their purpose.
6. International action of social institutes and similar institutes; coordination of their work; international cooperation.
7. Organization of bibliography of social problems.

SECOND SECTION—LABOR PROBLEMS

First Part.—General Questions.

1. The emigrant laborer. Possibilities of treaties on social questions.
2. International social insurance.

Second Part.—Problems of American Countries.

1. Organization of official Departments of Labor.
2. Distinctive character of social legislation appropriate to American countries.
3. Regulation of work of women and children.
4. Weekly rest.
5. Determination of length of working day.
6. Minimum wage and wage protection.
7. Conciliation and arbitration.
8. Collective contract.
9. Health and safety.
10. Labor accident compensation.

11. Social insurance.
12. Workers' control and profit sharing.
13. Tendencies of labor unions; legislation concerning them.
14. Industrial courts and rights of labor.
15. Creation of an institute for centralizing information on American social conditions.

THIRD SECTION.—PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, and other vices; methods of fighting them; international cooperation.
2. Methods of fighting malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases; international cooperation.
3. Occupational hygiene and diseases.
4. Housing and nutrition.
5. Organization and operation of the departments and bureaus in charge of public hygiene, health, and medical and surgical care.
6. Organization and operation of social welfare institutions.
7. International treaties and international health matters.

FOURTH SECTION.—EDUCATION

1. Primary education. Does it attain its purpose of giving a well-rounded education, preparing for a full life?
2. Secondary education—its aspects as general education (complementary to primary and preparatory to advanced education). Defects and needed reforms.
3. Special education—industrial; commercial; teaching of abnormal and retarded children.
4. The primary teacher. Improvements needed in his training.
5. The secondary teacher. Where and how should he be trained?
6. Teaching officials. What should be the criterion for the appointment of administrative and technical officials in primary, secondary, and special education?
7. Higher education. The university, from the point of view of its cultural and professional functions. University government. International equivalence of academic degrees and titles.
8. Free education. Within what limits should free education be developed as to programs, methods, training of administrative officials and teachers, and sanctions?

FIFTH SECTION—AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

1. Agricultural unions; their relation to agricultural mutual aid and cooperative societies.
2. International ties between the aforementioned societies.
3. System of agrarian colonization.
4. Function in agrarian progress of instruction of women in "farm home management" (*enseignement agricole ménager*).
5. Special regulations for agricultural work according to seasonal needs and climatic conditions.
6. Best means for stabilizing rural industries on a basis of land exploitation by farm owners.

SIXTH SECTION.—SOCIAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. Necessity of collecting special statistics comprising all facts related to special problems. Ground to be covered; methods to be followed; international organization.

2. Representation of professional and trade interests in popular Government. Discussion of experiments carried out and present tendencies.

3. Regulation of exchange in international commerce, considered as a necessity of the social order. Projects for the solution of the problem.

RULES

ARTICLE 1.—The International Congress of Social Economy will be composed of the delegates of the National Government, of foreign Governments, of the Federal provinces, and of each of their municipalities; the delegates of these institutions, private or official, national or foreign, whose purpose is the promotion of social improvement, provided they have sent their adherence to the *Musco Social Argentino*; the members of the executive boards of the different sections of the Congress, and other persons specially invited

No delegation shall have more than three delegates to each section of the Congress.

ARTICLE 2.—The members of the delegations of the bodies mentioned and other persons indicated in Article I will be members of the Congress.

ARTICLE 3.—All persons who, although not members of the Congress, express their adherence to the *Musco Social Argentino* before September 1, 1924, will be considered adherents of the International Congress of Social Economy.

The adherents of the Congress will have a right to its publications on payment of one pound sterling.

Adherence to the Congress gives no right beyond that established in this article.

ARTICLE 4.—The Congress will be directed by a governing board, composed of the Section Presidents. The President of the *Musco Social Argentino* will be the presiding officer of the governing board and also of the plenary sessions of the Congress.

The members of the Superior Council of the *Musco Social Argentino* will also form part of the governing board. The President and four of its members will constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 5.—The work of the Congress will be divided in six sections:

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| 1. Social institutes and similar institutions. | 4. Education. |
| 2. Labor problems. | 5. Agrarian problems. |
| 3. Public health. | 6. Social statistics and general social problems. |

ARTICLE 6.—An executive board, appointed by the Superior Council of the *Musco Social Argentino*, will have charge of the organization of the Congress and this board will also name the members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 7.—The functions of the executive board will cease as soon as the Congress is constituted, but the section governing boards, appointed by the executive board, will continue their functions, presiding over sessions, and directing the labor and publications of their respective sections until the Congress closes.

ARTICLE 8.—Papers presented for study by members of the Congress will be considered and acted upon by the respective sections in accordance with their special interests. Each section will name one or more reporting delegates to represent it at plenary sessions of the Congress, giving an account of the papers already acted upon.

ARTICLE 9.—The Congress will meet in Buenos Aires the last week of September,¹ 1921, its sessions lasting not more than 15 days.

¹The opening date was postponed to October 26.

Papers and studies with their conclusions must be in Buenos Aires before July 1, 1924.

With the conclusions accompanying each paper must be presented a summary thereof, both of which will be published and distributed before the opening of the Congress.

ARTICLE 10.—Within the time limit set in the preceding article the different sections will receive communications on similar questions not included in the program, but such matters will not be considered unless the Congress decides to discuss them after the official business is over.

ARTICLE 11.—Papers and discussion will be in Spanish, French, or English. Papers written in other languages must have a summary in one of the three named. Speakers should leave the summary of their speeches with the respective sections.

ARTICLE 12.—All communications must be sent in the form of well typewritten copies, the authors keeping the originals.

ARTICLE 13.—Papers should be limited to the presentation of the subject, the consideration of practical applications, a complete bibliography for the study of the question, and, whenever possible, conclusions.

Papers must not exceed eight pages.

Communications must not exceed four pages.

ARTICLE 14.—On the presentation of each section's conclusions, the deliberations of the Congress will begin with a summary by reporting delegates.

ARTICLE 15.—In section meetings, the speakers will not be allowed more than 15 minutes nor may they treat the same subject twice, except by decision of the majority present at that session. Only the reporting delegates of each section will be heard in the plenary sessions, the Congress limiting itself to approving or rejecting the conclusions of the sections.

ARTICLE 16.—In the case of communications with which the majority of a section disagrees, a special reporting delegate will be named to address the Congress at the plenary sessions.

ARTICLE 17.—Speakers shall give an extract of their speeches to the respective section governing board and submit in writing any amendments proposed to other persons' projects.

ARTICLE 18.—The Executive Board of the Congress shall order the previous publication of the summaries and conclusions of the papers received, to be distributed to members before the inauguration of the Congress.

ARTICLE 18.—At the end of the last session the sections shall recommend the questions to be placed upon the agenda of the next Congress.

ARTICLE 20.—The Congress and the sections thereof will solve any point overlooked in these regulations.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

(Labor Section)

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION I.—ORGANIZATION OF OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Date of the respective law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Duties entrusted to said department.
4. Has the official organization power to impose fines on the violators of the labor laws? If not, who imposes said fines and through what procedure?
5. Besides the Labor Department, is there any other organization responsible for certain functions or duties of a social character closely related to the labor question?

6. Is the Labor Department in charge of the settlement of labor controversies or disputes?
7. Has the organization of the Department of Labor proven adequate, in view of labor conditions and the needs arising therefrom?
8. Mention the general results secured by virtue of said law.
9. Criticism.

SECTION II.—DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF ADEQUATE SOCIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE AMERICAN NATIONS

There is no special questionnaire on this topic. With regard to this point it is desired to obtain a résumé of those general principles which it is believed should inspire social legislation for the protection of the working classes in the nations of the American Continent. As a general rule, up to the present date, European legislation has served as the immediate model for the labor laws of the American countries. It is evident that, owing to the establishment of the International Labor Office (Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles), said uniformity will tend to become more marked. It seems important that the labor section of the International Congress of Social Economy should propose an exchange of ideas and views on said subject for the purpose of determining whether the social conditions of America are exactly like those of Europe, or whether they are different and, in the latter case, to ascertain the outstanding peculiarities on which appropriate legislation should be based.

SECTION III.—WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Minimum age of admission of minor into industrial and commercial employment.
4. Does the minimum age of admission apply also to rural work?
5. State the maximum working hours for minors.
6. Maximum working hours for women.
7. What work is totally or partially prohibited for women and minors?
8. Has the labor law any protective provisions concerning pregnant women?
9. May women and minors engage in night work? In case night work is prohibited, what period of time is considered as night?
10. Are there any provisions governing the employment of women and children in street trades?
11. What authority or authorities have charge of the inspection and enforcement of said law?
12. Results and criticism.

SECTION IV.—WEEKLY REST

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Does said law relate exclusively to industry, or does it also cover commerce and agriculture?
4. Number of hours of rest.
5. Does the law prescribe that the hours of rest should be given preferably on Sunday or on a week day?
6. Does the law contain any special provisions concerning the rest of women and minors?
7. Does it contain any provision relating to alcoholism?
8. Penalties imposed on violators of the law.

9. Authorities who have charge of the enforcement of the law and inspection connected therewith.
10. Results obtained.
11. Criticism.

SECTION V.—FIXING OF WORKING HOURS

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Industries included.
4. Does it include also commerce and agriculture?
5. Maximum number of daily working hours.
6. Maximum number of weekly working hours.
7. General exceptions admissible.
8. Special exceptions.
9. Have both workers and employers the right to participate in agreements contributing to the enforcement of the law?
10. Maximum number of extra hours of work permitted in accordance with the law.
11. Rate of payment for extra hours of work.
12. Supervisors and inspectors who have charge of the enforcement of the law.
13. What was, approximately, the average number of working hours in the Nation, before the passage of this law?
14. Is the principle of a shorter number of working hours on Saturday afternoons established in said law?
15. Results of the law in question.
16. Criticism.

SECTION VI.—MINIMUM WAGE AND WAGE PROTECTION

Section A, Minimum wage:

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. What trade unions and industries does it include?
4. What method is employed in order to determine said minimum wage?
5. Results.
6. Criticism.

Section B, Wage protection:

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Does the law prohibit the payment of wages in any other form but cash?
4. Does the law forbid the establishment of commissaries?
5. Is there protection of the worker's wage against creditors of the employer?
6. Fixed amount which, in accordance with the law, is subject to "garnishee" by the creditors of the worker.
7. Do the married woman and the minor personally receive their respective salaries?
8. May the employer impose fines or discounts to be deducted from the worker's wages?
9. Is there a special procedure for the collection of wages due?
10. Results.
11. Criticism.

SECTION VII.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

3. Authorities who take part in conciliation and arbitration.
4. Procedure.
5. Nature (voluntary or obligatory) of the conciliation and arbitration establishment according to the law.
6. Penalties prescribed.
7. Results obtained.
8. In the absence of a law on the subject, what procedure is adopted in order to prevent strikes or to end same, when it has not been possible to prevent them?

SECTION VIII.—COLLECTIVE CONTRACT

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. What are the requirements in regard to the form of contract?
4. What are the requisites concerning the publicity of said contracts?
5. Legal effects of collective contracts.
6. Penalties.
7. Manner of adjusting such questions as may arise in regard to the interpretation of the law and its nonenforcement.
8. What authorities exercise the powers derived from said contracts?
9. If there is no law on collective contracts, have contracts of this kind nevertheless been made?
10. If so, between what trade unions or industries have they been concluded?
11. What is the opinion of both employers and labor concerning this kind of contract?

SECTION IX.—HYGIENE AND SAFETY

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Industries affected.
4. What provisions are included for the small industry and for home work?
5. Objectives of the law on safety.
6. Objectives of the law on hygiene.
7. Penalties.
8. Do workers share in the enforcement of said penalties?
9. Results.
10. Criticism.

SECTION X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Is this law based on the principle of occupational risk?
4. If so, does it maintain or revoke the principles of indemnity established by common law?
5. Does it include laborers of all industries or only those of certain industries? If there is any limitation, state the industries covered by the law.
6. What is the salary limit for eligibility to enjoy the benefits of the law?
7. What is the method of ascertaining the salary which serves as a basis for the payment of compensation?
8. Amount of compensation corresponding to each case of incapacity.
9. Whom does the law consider as the heirs or beneficiaries of the compensation?
10. Is the insurance system obligatory or optional?
11. Is the principle of exemption in case of contributory negligence accepted? If so, how does the law define said negligence?
12. System employed with regard to medical and pharmaceutical aid.

13. Are occupational diseases considered under the law on the same basis as industrial accidents? If so, state what are the occupational diseases recognized as such for the purposes of the law.

14. Length of time after which the right to compensation is void.

15. Means employed for the proper enforcement of the law. Is this enforcement entrusted to the administration, or partially or wholly to the courts?

16. In the case of an insolvent employer who owes compensation, has the worker to whom it is due any guarantee of payment?

17. Maximum amount of compensation established by law.

18. Results of the law, especially from the viewpoint of the accruing benefits, shown, if possible, by figures.

19. Criticism or outline of suggestions concerning such amendments as would seem advisable.

SECTION XI.—SYSTEM OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Date of the law.

2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

3. Trade unions and industries affected.

4. Method of securing funds (amounts contributed).

5. Benefits granted.

6. Is the insurance voluntary or obligatory?

7. System employed in the management of the organization.

8. Results obtained.

9. Criticism.

10. What is the present opinion with regard to the development of social insurance?

SECTION XII.—LABOR PARTICIPATION IN FACTORY MANAGEMENT AND PROFIT-SHARING

Section A, Factory Management:

1. Is the sanction of a law which gives to workers some participation in the internal administration of industries deemed advisable or possible?

2. If so, to what extent is it deemed possible that such participation might be granted?

3. Have any bills been submitted to this end?

4. Are any factory committees in operation through voluntary action of the employer, notwithstanding the nonexistence of laws on the subject?

Section B, Profit-sharing by Workers.

1. Is the passage of a law establishing the participation of laborers and employees in the profits of industries and commerce possible?

2. What are the opinions of employers and employees with regard to this matter?

3. Have any bills been submitted on the subject?

4. Has this system actually been established in the industries of the nation?

SECTION XIII.—POLICIES OF AND LEGISLATION ON LABOR ASSOCIATIONS

1. From the theoretical point of view, what are the policies of the labor unions of the nation?

2. What activities do such associations actually carry on?

3. In case labor unions have been the subject of legislation, what results has the law produced?

4. Date of the law.

5. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

6. Enumeration of the rights granted by law to labor unions.
7. Enumeration of the obligations imposed upon them.
8. Criticism.

SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL COURTS AND LABOR LEGISLATION

1. Are there special judges to decide on matters relating to labor contracts (accidents, salaries due, etc.), or are such matters decided by judges having ordinary or common jurisdiction?

2. If there are special courts, (a) How are they organized? (b) What procedure do they follow in the trials of such cases? (c) What practical results have been obtained?

3. If no special courts exist: (a) Are they believed to be desirable? (b) Would it be advisable to constitute said courts with counsellors-at-law or laymen, as judges? (c) What general rules of procedure are believed to be the most suitable in order to secure the best results? (d) What matters would properly come under the jurisdiction of such courts?

4. Does the State furnish free legal assistance in any form to workers who find themselves compelled to litigate on matters closely related to labor?

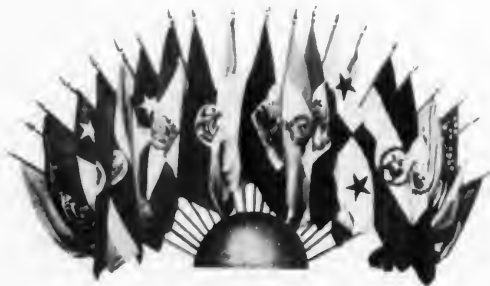
SECTION XV.—ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR CENTRALIZING INFORMATION ON AMERICAN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Has the necessity of establishing an institute to centralize information on American social activities been recognized?

2. If so: (a) What would be its special duties? (b) Should it be an organization of an official or unofficial character? (c) What would be the best means of meeting the expenses of said office?

3. Is it believed feasible to fix certain general rules for standardizing the statistics of American social activities?

4. If so, what social activities would be considered susceptible of a uniform presentation so that comparative statistics might be secured?



EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET AT DEPARTURE OF THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR

AT THE special meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held on Wednesday, October 1, the Chairman of the Board, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, voiced the regret of all the members of the Board at the coming departure of the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde. In speaking of the long period of service which Dr. Elizalde had rendered at Washington, the Chairman said: "The Minister of Ecuador has been with us a great many years. He has been a most valued friend and collaborator and we shall greatly miss, not only his advice and his counsel, but the grace of his presence and the warmth of his friendship. I know that we feel that we shall lose a companion and that we shall all send him on his way with our best wishes for his success at the post to which he has been assigned, which success may be taken for granted; and also for his personal happiness and that of his family."

Dr. Elizalde expressed his appreciation of the observations made by the Chairman of the Board and of the courtesies that had been accorded him, in the following words:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Governing Board, Mr. Director General:

"I wish to express my profound gratitude for the gracious words with which the Chairman has honored me by reason of my approaching withdrawal from the diplomatic functions which I have performed in Washington and which for almost eight years have given me, among others, the honor of being a member of the governing board of this notable and worthy institution.

"It seems indeed a long period of time when in looking around me I observe that I am the only one who remains to-day of those who surrounded this table the first Wednesday in April, 1917.

"And I think, then, not without sadness, that it is time for me also to depart. The 'be renewed or die' (*rinovarse o morire*) of the Italian thinker, is a graphic expression of a hard natural law.

"In meeting with you to-day in this room, for the last time, I have not been able to silence the affectionate remembrance of my absent colleagues, many of them now on the long journey, and in taking



HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. RAFAEL H. ELIZALDE

Retiring Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States

my leave in my turn, I should like to leave here among those who have so honorably come to take their places, the same pleasant remembrance.

"You represent those who have in their hands the destinies of an entire hemisphere, where at the magic call of the spirit of independence powerful nationalities arose and grew, which have broken the old moulds of human history because they do not found their greatness on war and conquest, but on cooperation between equals, as an example to the world.

"This institution, whose name is not a threat to any one, but a solid guarantee of that spirit of independence and collaboration among the nations of these Americas, and which constitutes a tangible basis for the communion of ideas which the mutual acquaintance of Americans of all latitudes has fostered, has already performed great works and will perform others still greater.

"These are not my desires alone, but the desires of the whole Continent, discounting, of course, those insincere elements which try to deceive themselves and every one else by proclaiming disintegrating and absurd ideas.

"I shall not end this brief discourse without expressing to the chairman, members of the governing board, and the entire staff of the Pan American Union my most sincere gratitude for the attentions and kindnesses which I owe to them, nor without stating that I shall always remember them with gratitude and even with legitimate pride."

A motion of the Minister of Uruguay, that the remarks of Dr. Elizalde be printed in the bulletin of the Pan American Union as a tribute to the minister, was seconded by the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador and unanimously adopted by the board.

The chairman of the board expressed the thanks of all the members for the sentiments that had been expressed and concluded his remarks with the following:

"The minister feels that he is the sole survivor of an ancient group, but we are all reminded that individuals pass and nations continue, and that we are constantly finding ourselves either as newcomers or as survivors in constantly changing relations; but the great thing, of course, that gives us a deep satisfaction is that in our place and time we do our part, even as the minister has done here."



MILLIONS BEING INVESTED IN BOLIVIAN OIL FIELD¹

By NELSON ROUNSEVELL

CONSIDERING the extent of territory included, the remoteness from civilization, distance and difficulties of transportation, general magnitude of the project and the vastness of the amounts expended, it may well be claimed that the present operations of the Standard Oil Co. in southern Bolivia are the most extensive ever undertaken and carried out in an unproven field.

The territory covered by the prospecting and development work includes an area more than 500 miles long with an average width of about 65 miles. Over this almost trackless extent of desert, jungle, and mountain side 27 different field expeditions in charge of geologists and engineers have made exhaustive studies and surveys. More than 16,000 square miles of territory have been covered by traverses, the results of which are being compiled upon a series of 33 maps at a scale of 1:40,000.

This immense preliminary work has been mostly of a reconnaissance character, with the detailed study and selection of four drilling sites. The geologists and field engineers in charge of these expeditions have labored under untold difficulties, hundreds of miles from the habitations of civilized man, a week or more distant from medical aid in case of illness or accident, frequently two days travel from water supply and at all times handicapped by the inadequacy and inefficiency of native labor employed to assist in the work.

Following closely in the wake of the geological studies and the survey work have come long trains of heavy ox and mule carts, over hundreds of miles of newly constructed and recently repaired roads, carrying more than 1,300 tons of machinery and supplies to the drilling sites. In this service more than 200 two-wheeled carts have been in use, 60 of which were specially constructed on the ground for the purpose and from 700 to 800 mules were in almost constant service during the transportation.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULT

These cart roads cross several large rivers which during the rainy season are frequently unfordable. The approaches were tediously

¹ *The American Weekly*, B. A., May 24, 1921.

built, only to be washed out by every succeeding storm. Over long stretches there were miles of deep mud, through which the navigation of the heavily laden carts was accomplished with the greatest difficulty and progress was at times impossible. In other places the new roads lead over difficult mountain passes where passage was only attained by cutting roadways out of the solid rock in the canyon sides, in one place at a 20 per cent grade for a distance of nearly a mile.

In addition to four complete strings of drilling tools, boilers, engines, tanks, and other oil-well supplies, each of the four outfits was equipped with such items as a complete sawmill, for cutting derrick timbers, an electric light plant to provide for night work, an ice plant for the conservation and preservation of food supplies in the inaccessible



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

SUPPLIES FOR ONE OF THE EXPEDITIONS

The geologists and field engineers in charge of the numerous expeditions have labored under untold difficulties hundreds of miles distant from the habitations of civilized man

and undeveloped regions. Taken as a whole these strings of tools and sets of equipment were the most complete ever sent to any part of the world.

Operations are being carried on through one organization, although technically, two companies are operating—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which holds a concession from the Bolivian Government to explore in the department of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca and Tarija for the purpose of selecting for ultimate exploitation, in partnership with the State, up to 1,000,000 hectares of fiscal lands in the said three departments; and the Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia, organized in 1921, which is the owner in fee of approximately 700,000 hectares of protoloferous lands located in the same three departments named above.

The area covered consists of parallel, low mountain ranges, on the east slope of the cordillera, the extreme height of which is less than 6,000 feet above sea level. The general extent of these parallel ranges is from north to south with the drainage breaking through the passes in the mountains, generally to the eastward. At the south end to the concessions, the drainage is through the Pilcomayo River to the southeast, eventually reaching the Atlantic through the Paraná. At the north end, drainage is into the Amazon Basin.

GATEWAY FROM ARGENTINA

The nearest navigation at the south is the Paraná River, lying about 400 miles to the east of the line of the concessions. From the south



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

Difficult mountain passes, several rivers—frequently unfordable during the rainy season—and miles of deep mud were some of the problems confronting the road engineers

end of the concessions, navigation is about 100 miles to the north of Santa Cruz, and this navigation is interrupted on the way to the Amazon by the falls and rapids on the way to the Mamoré River, which are passed by means of the Madeira-Mamoré railroad for a length of 120 miles.

The nearest approach to the concession by railroad is through northern Argentina, via Orán and Embarcación, from which the drilling sites are located at distances varying from 40 miles from Berméjo No. 1 to Orán, to more than 300 miles from Saipuru No. 1 to Embarcación. This latter distance is expected to be materially shortened in the near future by the construction of the Argentine

railway, Yacuiba-Santa Cruz, which, it is predicted, will soon be completed nearly to the frontier.

Communication depends upon a single telephone wire running from Embarcación to the north, following the pack trail from Yacuiba to Boyuiba, a distance of about 135 miles. This line is badly neglected and communication is sometimes interrupted during the rainy season for a month or more at a time. There is no regular mail service to the regions in which operations are being carried on, nearer than Embarcación. The nearest banking facilities are at Sucre, Santa Cruz and Tarija in Bolivia and at Orán in Argentina.

The experience of geologists in North America and other fields has demonstrated that there are two stages of geological work necessary to gain a proper understanding of the oil possibilities of an area. First, a broad scale, general study of the regions as a whole; and second, a detailed study of the individual structures and formations that may be the actual oil sands.

The first must be relatively complete before the second can be intelligently undertaken, otherwise the latter may be ill-advised and lead to unwise expenditures of effort and money.

For work over a region of similar size in North America there would be at hand, for the geologists, a vast fund of information giving the first requirement, namely, a reconnaissance understanding of the country. For the Bolivian territory, when it was decided to undertake an investigation of its oil resources, practically no information of this character was at hand. In North America there would have been available an aggregate of scientific studies going back over 50 or 100 years. These would appear in the publications of the National and various State Governments, besides many privately published reports of individual scientists appearing in the reports of scores of scientific societies. An extent of country as great as that now being studied in southern Bolivia would in North America have probably been worked by as many as 100 geologists, over a long period of years, and the discussions and adjustments of opinion and the data collected would form an indispensable background for a geologist undertaking the examination of specific oil properties.

LACK OF SCIENTIFIC DATA

But in Bolivia, this scientific background was lacking, and all this fund of preliminary, general information had to be built up. The general decision to enter this territory, involving the expenditure of many millions, was based on the broad general studies of this character, no detailed work applying to the single location of a test well having been completed at the time it was decided to attempt to exploit oil in southeast Bolivia.

Necessarily, the entire efforts of the organization were concentrated on an attempt to fill in this lack of general knowledge prior to attempting the more detailed work needed for practical operations. The highly speculative nature of the undertaking may be readily understood by considering that even up to the present, there is no definite knowledge giving more than a suggestion to the geologists that this region may finally come within the ranks of the producing oil countries of the world.

Prior to 1922, seventeen different geologists in charge of parties connected with the interests of the Standard Oil Co. and other organizations, made studies of the territory, which, with one exception, were confined to the geology of the front ranges; the back ranges



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

HAULING MATERIALS TO THE DRILLING SITES

More than 200 two-wheeled carts, and about 800 mules have been in almost constant service

were entirely unknown. Even with this number of men in the field, the actual amount of general information available, and the relative certainty of the information based on this work, was much less than would be available at once for a region of like size in North America.

The magnitude of the program undertaken in this preliminary examination and survey work, may be best realized from the fact that to merely cross the regions under consideration required a 500-mile continuous mule journey over an area practically without trails, cart roads or bridges. Considering the size and complex requirements of the undertaking, the programme, as it has been carried out, is probably without precedent in oil field operation.

FIVE GEOLOGIC COMMISSIONS

Five separate geologic commissions were organized in close contact with the engineers on the ground in 1922, for the detailed mapping to control the selection of drill sites and for the further revision of the permanent land selections in the field. These commissions were headed, in each case, by a mature and broadly experienced geologist brought specially for this purpose from North America.

One party devoted the entire year to a study of the district lying north of the line from Samiapata to Taruma. This proved to be the least known and most inaccessible of the territory studied. No advance information could be given to the engineers, and the men connected with this work carried out the most elaborate surveys which have been made in Santa Cruz up to date. Instrumental lines were run over the plains area extending northwest from Santa Cruz, through Las Lomas, Motacú and on to Buena Vista.

The privations endured, dangers encountered, and hardships undergone by these five engineering parties in their year's experience in going over the cordillera, through the montaña and down into the jungles of Bolivia, measuring and mapping this hitherto almost trackless area, would fill a book with thrilling experiences which will probably never be recorded. The official Standard Oil reports merely hint at the difficulties in such brief paragraphs as: "Approximately 40 per cent of the total period was lost, due to lack of labor, illness in traveling, and because of lack of means of communication."

In the face of, and in spite of all these difficulties and handicaps, practically all the field survey work as laid out was completed; the total length of lines run amounting to nearly 2,500 miles. Hundreds of permanent monuments were placed and data procured for the first set of maps ever made covering this vast territory with any degree of completeness or accuracy.

Practically all the field parties reported in Lagmillas in December, nearly one year after their outfitting in La Paz. For some time the engineers remained in Lagmillas computing and plotting their field notes, until March, 1923, when, with the exception or two who remained in the field, they all went to the Buenos Aires office. Here they have been engaged in plotting their field work, resulting in the completion of the series of maps of 33 sheets on a scale of 1:40,000, showing all traverses run, concessions, boundary lines, structure lines, locations, and points of departure for all concessions; forming one map from Fortín Campero to Santa Cruz.

REGION POTENTIALLY RICH

This map forms a most valuable addition to the geographical knowledge of Bolivia, being the only map of dependable detailed

reference for the region covered. A region, which, in addition to its oil possibilities which have caused the expenditure of many millions of dollars by the Standard Oil Co., is rich in timber resources, undeveloped fruit and agricultural territory of vast extent, and sheep and cattle ranges of virgin soil.

The story of the transportation problems encountered in the movement of this considerable volume of machinery, supplies, and general freight from the railheads at Orán and Embarcación to the four drilling sites over several hundred miles of unbroken forests, jungles, and mountainside, of itself presents sufficient difficulties to have discouraged and perhaps bankrupted any outfit of less resources than the Standard. Over one section there was no water in the dry



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

CUTTING DOWN BANK AT A DRILLING LOCATION

Numerous geologic commissions made extensive studies of the territory to determine the sites for drilling

season for a stretch of nearly 50 miles, and the mules had to be driven off the road from 4 to 5 miles for water. Then over this same section, in the rainy season, mud and washouts made the roadbed all but impassable.

Derrick timbers and all lumber for camp and other construction have been manufactured on the spot by the company's saw mills, and the camps, when once established, have been so complete that there has been but little lacking for either comfort or convenience, or for the continuous and satisfactory prosecution of the drilling work.

The first two wells to be started, known as Bermejo No. 1 and No. 2, have been abandoned. No. 1 because of a series of accidents covering a period of four months in which several sets of tools were irrecoverably lost in the hole at a depth of 1,840 feet and all efforts

to "drill around" failed. No. 2 was abandoned at a comparatively shallow depth because of encountered quicksand.

Cambeti No. 1 and Saipuru No. 1 were at last reports still drilling and making satisfactory progress. The former, which is now down considerably more than 2,200 feet, passed through oil-bearing sands at between the 400 and 100 foot levels, and is considered to have very encouraging showings.

To the casual observer it would appear that the operations of the Standard Oil Co. in Bolivia form one of the greatest "wild-cattling" adventures ever undertaken in any field. The expenditure of so many millions in the persistent prospecting of so large an unproved territory is without equal in the annals of the entire oil industry. Except for extensive surface seepages and the opinions of geologists there is no evidence that oil will ever be discovered in paying quantities; any discovery will have to be in very substantial quantity to warrant the construction of pipe lines over hundreds of miles to deep water or railway transportation.

OIL EXPECTED SOON

If any outfit of less reputation and sagacity than the Standard were undertaking such development work it would be classed as the wildest kind of speculation. But it is generally conceded that, however uncertain the venture may look to outsiders, the Standard very likely knows what it is doing. Word is confidently anticipated by all observers that oil has been struck in paying quantities by the Standard in Bolivia. Just when this word will be received no one dares to predict, but with two wells now drilling, one below 1,600 and the other below 2,200, such word may be received at any time.

The development being carried on by the Standard, although on lands within the Republic of Bolivia, really means fully as much to Argentina as to Bolivia in the way of general prosperity and profit which might follow oil discovery. Present transportation facilities from Buenos Aires and the Atlantic seaboard are so much more advantageous than to La Paz and the Pacific Ocean ports that practically all supplies and machinery are brought in through Argentina. Except locally in the vicinity of the wells, general business conditions in Bolivia are but little benefited by the millions being spent within her borders on oil development work.

To the Bolivian Government, however, oil discovery on an extensive scale will mean an immense increase in revenue by reason of the favorable conditions of the contract on which the concessions are based, giving to the Government 11 per cent royalty on all oil production. The bright prospects and confident expectations of oil discovery constitutes one of the most encouraging features in

Bolivian outlook for the future. A comparatively moderate oil production would provide sufficient Government revenues to carry out all of the projected railway construction and would enable the inauguration of many important and much-needed public works.

One of the main causes for exorbitant costs of railway transportation in Bolivia is the excessive costs of coal for locomotive fuel, and one of the principal benefits which are expected to accrue to Bolivia with the discovery of oil in paying commercial quantity will be a cheapening of railway transportation costs which would result from the use of cheap, locally produced, crude oil for locomotive fuel.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

SAIPURU NO. 1 WELL

One of the two wells still drilling and which is reported as making satisfactory progress

The problem of transportation between La Paz and the Bolivian oil fields will be materially improved with the completion of the Villazón-Atocha railway, connecting the railways of Bolivia with those of the Argentine. It is predicted that the year 1925 will witness the completion of this connecting link in rail connection which will shorten the traveling time between La Paz and the oil fields by several days. It is as yet impossible to safely predict whether it will be possible to ship freight from Pacific ports via the Villazón-Atocha line into the oil fields in competition with the Argentine rates from Buenos Aires to the oil fields or not, but for passenger travel the route from the Pacific and across Bolivia will, it is expected, be fully as quick and as cheap as from the Atlantic across Argentina.

The Bolivian Government have for many years had in view a project for the construction of a railway, east from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz. The difficulties of construction and the lack of development in the regions to be traversed by this proposed line have rendered the project impracticable up to the present. But the possibilities of oil discovery in the very area to be crossed by the projected railway line has revived discussion of the project, and it is argued by many that oil discovery in the Department of Santa Cruz would make the construction of the line not only immediately practicable, but absolutely imperative, in order that Bolivia might obtain the full benefits of the wealth within her domains.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

ANOTHER VIEW OF SAIPURU NO. 1

THE REDISCOVERY OF CENTRAL AMERICA ∴ ∴

By THOMAS F. LEE

ABOUT the time the Three Wise Men were following the star to the Bethlehem stable, the highly civilized Mayan people of Chiapas, Honduras, and Guatemala were building temples, monoliths, and palaces in the valleys of the Chamelecon and Usumacinta. At Palenque, Quirigua, and Copán these astonishing works of a lost race are being uncovered by Morley, Spinden, Morris, and others, working under the patronage of the Carnegie Institution, the Peabody Museum, and other scientific bodies. They are disclosing ruined cities whose buildings compare favorably with modern architectural standards, monuments covered with clearcut inscriptions and with carved oriental faces but slightly eroded by tropical sun, rain, and wind, though many centuries overgrown by jungle.

To-day, the cycle of history has brought civilized man back to these same spots. He fairly stumbled upon the ruins of Quirigua in his act of wiping out the jungle to plant bananas. This part of Central America has been rediscovered and Anglo-Saxon civilization with its railways, telephones, steamships, hospitals and machine-like efficiency is spreading inland over the same valleys that once fed a populous and highly civilized Mayan community.

But while the great banana companies are reoccupying this jungle-grown and one-time abandoned coast, and while this little body of scientists are disclosing the ruins of that old-time civilization, a few Americans, moved to explore some of the unfrequented trails that stretch back from Latin American capitals, have rediscovered one of the most alluring playgrounds for the "turista Americana" to be found on the continent. I say rediscovered, because four hundred years ago Alvarado beat his way down through the Guatemala highlands and occupied the great tableland that until recently has kept its secrets of ethnology and its scenic wonders, its legends and its charm, safe from the ken of those who take "personally conducted" tours.

This extraordinary territory is available to the tourist by means of steamships from American ports, and can be explored in most directions by the lines of the International Railways of Central America.

supplemented by automobiles and pack animals. Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador are well served by the railroad.

I rode from Puerto Barrios, in a private train of the International Railways, up to the backbone of the continent—a mile high at Guatemala City—then down to the Pacific coast and on to Retalhuleu. Then began, in a trail-broken automobile, the most spectacular trip I have ever taken in Latin America. Over a trail lined with Indian carriers and pack trains, we climbed through mountain gorges, up past the smoking volcano of Santa Maria, past ledges of rock from which steam jets issue, past steam-heated caves, on to Quetzaltenango, 8,000 feet high, the heart of Guatemala's highlands, drenched with the soft air of never-ending spring.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

AMERICAN LEGATION

In the patio of the American Legation in Guatemala City. His Excellency Arthur H. Geissler, Minister of the United States, with the Honorable Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Chile and Mexico

This is the Indian country—more picturesque than Mexico or Peru and much closer to New Orleans than is New York. Here the Maya-Kuichés Indians raise their own flocks, card and spin and weave wool from which their multicolored garments are fashioned. Here is another world, a strange language, a people steeped in paganism while practicing the rites of the Christian Church. Here are the strange things, the bizarre, the picturesque and the beautiful, for which our migrating thousands search the "Old World" each year. One meets these survivors of the Kuichés in weird processions, bearing aloft a papier-mâché image of the Virgin or of some saint, chanting the while the queer, minor songs that come from their very souls.

From Quetzaltenango, we climbed to 12,000 feet as we crossed the pass on Mount Quiché. It was cold there, although the month was May and we were well within the Tropics. In addition to heavy clothing, we wrapped ourselves in thick Indian rugs, while the radiator of our car steamed furiously, for water boils at this altitude upon slight provocation. The usual 212° are not necessary. Air pressure is sufficiently lightened so that some 160° of heat has the proper agitating effect upon the "agua pura."

You see, in this country temperature is not a matter of latitude—it depends upon altitude. A mile above sea level takes one from bananas to wheat, from sultry August to delightful June. Our automobile had started at sea level, hot, humid, sultry. At Quetzal-



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

ONE OF THE PALM-ENCLOSED CHURCHES OF THE HOT COUNTRY

tenango, we were rummaging through our luggage for heavy clothing. It was early spring. On top of Mount Quiché, it was mild winter. A mile in altitude had about the same effect upon climate that a trip of 1,500 miles directly north might have. When we reached 12,000 feet, it was equivalent to having jumped nimbly north beyond the Canadian line.

At this point the scenery becomes spectacular. In the distance the volcano of Santa Maria is a gray cone with a smoke cloud hanging to the crater lip and successions of pine-clad mountain ridges spread out to the north. It might have been a green sea lashed into unthinkable billows, then frozen in its place, with here and there a jagged, naked peak pushing up to ease the monotony.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

MODERN CIVILIZATION REPLACING THE OLD

Where an ancient Mayan civilization had once flourished and where its early temples, monoliths, and palaces are still to be seen, now stands a modern hospital built by the United Fruit Company



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

A COUNTRY HOME IN THE SUBTROPICAL REGION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Down the slopes of Mount Quiché we slid, through uncrised forests of venerable cedars, to a point where of a sudden one looks down over the red-tiled roofs of Solala to Lake Atitlán, a blue gem, 6,000 feet above sea level, set in the crater of an age-old volcano and overhung by the twin peaks of "El Volcán de Atitlán," some 13,000 feet above the sea. Switzerland has nothing finer than these splendid volcanic cones overshadowing Lake Atitlán.

But scenic beauty holds small interest compared with the Indians of this section. About Lake Atitlán are 12 Indian villages named for The Twelve Apostles. Each one has its own picturesque quality, its queer customs, its native dress, markets, and plazas splashed with



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

ANCIENT TOWER

This ruined tower was built long before Boston was a village of log cabins. It is part of the ancient edifice on Cerrito del Carmen, near Guatemala City.

color. One leaves Panajachel in a little steamer shortly after sunrise and spends a day visiting these villages. The trip might easily be lengthened to a week, and the tourist in search of the unusual and the beautiful, and the artist on the lookout for color, form, and beauty, must needs be dragged away from Atitlán by force. The drop down the side of a cliff from Solala to Panajachel, 3 miles to descend 2,000 feet, is worth the time, expense, and effort of the trip from New York. One's automobile creeps down a rough and narrow trail, always with the lake below him and too frequently with only the narrowest ledge of rock seeming to stand between him, a thousand foot sheer-away drop and a cold plunge in these icy highland waters.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

LAKE ATITLÁN, GUATEMALA

Lake Atitlán is liquid sapphire set in a crater bowl and overshadowed by the volcano Atitlán. The town in the foreground is Sohilá



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

EL VOLCÁN DE AGUA

Standing on the ruins of "El Colegio de Cristo" and looking toward "El Volcán de Agua," whose crater is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea

From Atitlán one rides for half a day down the crest of the mountain ridge to Antigua, the ancient capital of Guatemala, set between the twin volcanoes, "Aguá and Fuego." To me this is the most charming, peaceful, and picturesque spot in all America. Here are the ruins of the really magnificent buildings built by the Spaniards 400 years ago, with the labor of the race they had conquered. Here are coffee plantations that might be parks, orange groves, fields of sugar cane, mountains covered with pines and flowers everywhere, for we have again come down from winter into spring. Antigua is just about a mile above the level of the waters of the Pacific, 30 miles



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

CHURCH OF THE MERCEDES

One of the ancient and beautiful edifices spared by earthquake and inundation and standing to-day in Antigua, the one-time capital of Guatemala.

from the newer capital, with a good automobile road connecting it with modern things.

And now, to you, my fellow wanderers, when next December comes, toss a few indispensables into your traveling bag, go south three days from New Orleans to Puerto Barrios and up to Guatemala City. Do not expect some one with a megaphone to tell you all about it as you go along. Do not be disappointed if hotel guides and tourists' itineraries and Alpine hotel rates are missing. Just subsidize an automobile in Guatemala City and then go for a month of charming springtime, in the most picturesque country in America and among the most interesting Indian races of the continent. Go

to Antigua and stop for a week at "El Hotel Manchén," set about a patio overgrown with palms and agnacates, oranges, and flowering vines and with a terraced strawberry bed along one side, where luscious berries turn scarlet every day. Spend a week in this ancient capital with its magnificent ruins that were part of a proud city before New York was a straggling village. Then motor over the watershed to Lake Atitlán and on to Quetzaltenango, where you will buy more Indian blankets and embroidered "huipiles" and Indian handiwork than is good for a modest purse. Then on for another week or so to the west coast plantations—Chocola, El Baúl, Pantaleón, and San Andrés—where Guatemala's feudal lords hold sway over coffee "fincas" and plantations of sugar cane and cacao.

When this 30 days is done you will reluctantly turn north again, feeling certain that neither in Europe nor any other part of our own continent is there a tour so filled with beauty, genuine enjoyment, a never-flagging interest, and withal, much comfort, as may be had only a few kilometers off the beaten track that leads by rail to Guatemala's capital.



GUATEMALA CITY

CLOSER INTER-AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL RELA- TIONS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

A MODEST but far-reaching plan is now being worked out by a small group of men in Buenos Aires by which it is hoped to bring about in a practical way the much discussed but as yet unrealized ideal of a real exchange of teachers and students among the universities of the United States and those of the republics of Central and South America. In brief, the plan does not include the exchange of the most eminent lecturers on superimportant subjects nor the annual transfer of shiploads of students but, rather, it provides for an exchange of those teachers and students which each country may wish to send to the others. The plan is to bring about an exchange of teachers of the English and Spanish languages and of students, such as those of the literature of Spanish America, who desire to go to Latin America and of students of engineering and other subjects who want to go to the United States.

This very important project is now being worked out with the utmost care by a small group of Argentines and Americans in Buenos Aires and their group will be affiliated with the International Institute of Education in New York, of which Dr. Stephen P. Duggan is chairman. The Buenos Aires group was organized in July being attended by the American ambassador, four former ministers of education in Argentina, the rectors of the four chief schools of the National University, and seven or eight American university men, resident in Buenos Aires, who are deeply interested in the project.

A committee was appointed to work out the details of organization and control. The chairman of this committee, Alejandro Bunge C. E., chief of the national statistical bureau, is also a graduate of an American engineering school. The other members of the committee are Mr. Edward F. Feely, American commercial attaché, who has been very active in bringing about the present organization, and Señor de la Carcova, another graduate in engineering.

This committee plans to begin immediately the selection of the finest type of young American engineer, graduate of a technical school in the United States, and to bring him to Argentina, not to teach engineering at first, but to teach English. His engineering

training will fit him to work into other places and, primarily, it will give the Argentines a greater interest and appreciation—a more human contact with him. To exchange with this American, it is planned to select with the greatest care a young Argentine graduate of the National University, in fine arts or engineering, to teach Spanish in an American university, with his own qualities to recommend him for his close approach to the students there.

This is the beginning of the plan for the exchange of teachers, and on this basis alone it will be worked out at present—the great dreams of the future and the exchange of world-famous masters will wait; they are laying foundations now. As to students, the plan will be to select with the greatest care, both for scholarship and character, the Argentine students who will be sent, chiefly to American engineering schools, and for the present chiefly for postgraduate work. The university will be selected carefully for the student, and he will be watched and helped by the international committee in the United States, thus avoiding many of the difficulties of erratic choices and the many changes in school which the Argentines, who now go to the United States, find is one of their great difficulties.

As for the American students who come to Buenos Aires, the choice of men will be made in the United States, and the students will be more varied at first than the Argentines going to the American universities. But the chief fact will be that the committee here, both Argentines and Americans, will make it their business to see that the boys find their way about, make the proper choice of courses, know the right men, do not get homesick, and in every way make the most of their opportunity to know the heart of this great country Argentina.

The plan for the Argentine students in the United States is going a little further in another direction. The committee plans to approach the great American manufacturing companies, who make a practice of putting a class of student workers into their shops each year to work through and up to executive positions, and to persuade these companies to make similar scholarships for Argentines, either with the view of using them as their company representatives in Argentina or in other countries of Spanish speech or of allowing them to return, after their course, to take part in the industrial development into which Argentina is now entering.

In every phase the plan has all the signs of practicability, and the predictions for its success are generous and widespread. The problem of the exchange of teachers and students between the United States and Latin America has rested hitherto, almost entirely, with the Latin American end, but the plan of the Buenos Aires mixed committee of Americans and Argentines promises to keep closely in touch with every development and to eliminate the last stumbling block to the realization of this great inter-American ideal.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN COLOMBIA .. :: :: ::

By Dr. PETER PAUL VON BAUER

IN DECEMBER, 1919, the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, popularly known from its initial letters as the *Scadta*, was founded in Barranquilla, Colombia, with a provisional capital of 100,000 pesos (later increased to 200,000 pesos) and incorporated under the laws of the Republic. This company proposed to establish communication by air with the interior of Colombia, utilizing for the purpose aircraft of German origin. The first hydroairplanes having arrived in Barranquilla from Germany in July, 1920, the task of setting them up and of erecting hangars was immediately begun under the direction of a German aviator.

Barranquilla, an important commercial center advantageously situated on the estuary of the Magdalena River near the Caribbean sea, was an ideal center for these activities. Since there was no direct railway communication between this city and the interior of the country, the great stream of the Magdalena was the chief commercial artery of Colombia, uniting the Atlantic coast with far distant regions and bearing the traveler the greater part of the journey to Bogotá, capital of the Republic, nearly 1,200 kilometers away (1 kilometer equals 0.62 mile). Since slow river steamers were the means of communication between Caribbean ports and the important inland districts, such as the mountainous region of Antioquia, the city of Medellín, and the lofty plateaus of Boyacá and Cundinamarca, on the latter of which Bogotá is situated, the necessity of a more expeditious service had long been felt, this being now supplied by hydroairplanes with a consequent saving of time and money.

The first months after the arrival of the aircraft were occupied with experimental and practice flights. In October, 1920, the first two hydroairplanes flew to Girardot, on the Upper Magdalena, the terminus of a railway over the cordillera to Bogotá. After making the necessary changes in one of the machines, it was flown to Bogotá, the first to make the trip under its own power from the coast and over the Andes to the Plain of Bogotá, 2,700 meters above sea level.

The most important result of these flights was the realization of the necessity of modifications in the motor and in the structure of the plane itself, in order to adapt them to the atmospheric conditions of the Tropics, since they did not at first satisfy the technical depart-

ment of the Scadta, notwithstanding the excellent record of this model in Europe. In building the next three hydroairplanes for the Colombian service these changes were embodied, and new parts were sent for the first two. The aerial fleet of the Scadta now numbers six, shops and hangars being provided in both Barranquilla and Girardot.

Finally, in August, 1921, communication by air with a fixed itinerary of weekly round trips was opened between Barranquilla and Girardot (1,000 kilometers), and Girardot and Neiva (150 kilometers), the Barranquilla-Cartagena line (120 kilometers) being added subsequently. At present (April, 1924), the hydroairplanes make two round trips to Girardot weekly, leaving Barranquilla on Tuesdays and Fridays in order to connect with the trans-Atlantic mail steamers, and making four stops before arriving at their destination only eight



THE "SCADTA" HANGARS IN BARRANQUILLA

or nine hours after their departure. Since there is no night train for Bogotá, the air mail for Bogotá is put aboard the train at Girardot on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, reaching the capital at 5 in the afternoon, and being distributed in the addressees' mail boxes by 6 o'clock.

The air mail from Barranquilla to Bogotá is therefore en route only 17 hours, half of which is consumed by the actual flying time over the 1,000 kilometers between the former city and Girardot, and half by rail transportation over the 160 kilometers of the railway from Girardot to Bogotá.

Similarly, Medellín and other cities having communication with the Magdalena receive the benefits of the air service, mail for Medellín being transferred to the railroad at Puerto Berrio.

It is scarcely surprising that the passenger traffic on the Girardot-Neiva line, which is traversed in 70 minutes, should be large, since before the opening of aerial communication the journey from Girardot to the capital of the Department of Huila could be accomplished only by four tedious days on mule-back.

The time saved by the Colombian air mail over the ordinary methods of postal transportation may be considered unique. The fast Magdalena boats leave Barranquilla on Mondays at 9 in the evening, and under the most favorable circumstances arrive at Girardot eight days and nights later. When the river is low, this time is likely to be increased from four to eight days. The minimum time in which mail sent by boat can reach Bogotá is therefore 216



A "SCADTA" HYDROAIRPLANE IN FLIGHT

hours, against 30 hours for air mail, or a saving of nearly eight days by the latter, generally increased to 9 or 11 days by delays to the steamer.

The Scadta has 15 offices in Colombia which receive and distribute letters, parcels post packages, drafts, money, and other valuables, and special delivery letters. The charge for shipments of money and valuables is that usual by other means of communication. The same offices have charge of the passenger bookings.

Persons living in foreign countries who wish to take advantages of the air mail to interior points of Colombia should buy air mail stamps in their country of residence (New York agency: American Trading Co., 25 Broad Street), affixing the necessary amount for the air mail service to their mail. (The Scadta pays the amount due the Colombian postoffice department.) Each letter should then be

inclosed in an outer envelope stamped and addressed as follows: A la Oficina del Correo Aéreo, Apartado No. 203, Barranquilla, Colombia, S. A. Six weeks, the usual time required for European mail to reach Bogota, is reduced by air mail to three weeks.

From the middle of August, 1921, to the end of December, 1923, the Scadta planes flew 589,649 kilometers in 4,521 hours of flying time, transporting 2,830 passengers and a total of 219,567 kilograms of mail and baggage. These results, achieved without serious accident of any kind, appear all the more noteworthy when it is considered that there were never more than four hydroairplanes in service at any one time, and attest the skill and care of the aviators and mechanics.



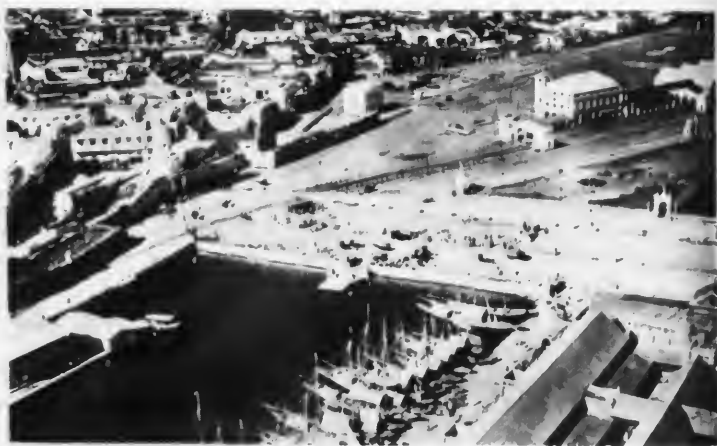
AN AIRSCAPE OF BARRANQUILLA

To the foregoing should be added the highly successful flights of exploration made with a view to establishing new routes. Among these flights, one of the most daring and important was that of Sr. H. von Krohn, the chief pilot of the Scadta, from Barranquilla to Cali, in western Colombia, a distance of 1,200 kilometers being traversed without stop in 7 hours 47 minutes. The same pilot flew from Girardot to Cali and return, surmounting the central cordillera at an altitude of 5,400 meters, in two hours of flying time for the outward trip and 2 hours and 15 minutes for the return.

In 1923 the flights for purposes of exploration were as follows: Barranquilla to Maracaibo, five hours; flights over Lake Maracaibo; flights for purposes of aerial photography in the Catatumbo river frontier region, including a flight by Pilot O. Schuetz from Girardot



THE PORT AND CITY OF CARTAGENA



AIRSCAPE OF PORT OF CARTAGENA, SHOWING RAILWAY STATION

to Catatumbo, crossing the eastern cordillera of the Andes at an altitude of 4,500 meters, another from Barranquilla to Quibdó, on the Atrato River, and a third by Pilot F. Behr to Istmina on the San Juan River, which lies in a region famous for its extensive production of platinum and gold.

On the basis of three years' successful experience, the Seadta expanded its scientific section, providing all the personnel, instruments and materials necessary for aerial photography and map-making. The results accomplished by means of these very modern scientific methods are the first of the kind achieved in Latin America, proving beyond shadow of doubt the efficiency and usefulness of aerial photography, especially in regions difficult of access by terrestrial



AIRSCAPE OF EL BANCO

means but affording in their numerous streams adequate emergency landing places for hydroairplanes.

There are in South America great areas of such territory, having special economic importance, since the coveted deposits of petroleum are often found in marshy plains covered with the almost impenetrable virgin forests of the tropics.

One of the most notable accomplishments of the scientific section was the extensive aerophotographic reconnaissance of 10,000 square kilometers, or nearly 1,000,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres), in Sector II of the frontier for a long time in dispute between Colombia and Venezuela, in the region of the Catatumbo River, an affluent of Lake Maracaibo. The boundary commissions for that sector of the frontier were confronted by the problem of following over the

most difficult terrain imaginable the boundary line fixed by the international conventions referring to this dispute. This region, covered with extensive marshes and dense tropical forests, is uninhabited save for tribes of war-like Indians who, in conjunction with the natural obstacles, impede the advance of any explorer unaccompanied by a sufficient military force, difficult to maintain in regions far from the resources of civilization.

Experts calculated that exploration of these districts by land routes would require two years' work and an expenditure of 200,000 pesos.

However, after considering the possibilities of commercial aviation, the experts contracted with the Seadta for an aerial map of the portion in question of the frontier region. This is the first time in



OIL TANKS OF THE TROPICAL OIL COMPANY AT BARRANCA BERMEJA

the diplomatic history of the world that the resources of aviation have been utilized to settle a long-standing frontier question between two nations.

This task was accomplished in only 16 days, during which 1,800 photographs were taken from the hydroairplane *Caldas* sent from Barranquilla via Maracaibo to the frontier, and of this period only nine days were actually occupied in photography, the work being hindered by the cloudy weather often prevailing in that section of the country. The coordination of the photographs was done at a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers from the place where they were taken, the computation for the photographic and topographical plans requiring nearly two months of continuous labor in the offices of the scientific section in Bogotá. At the end of August the com-

pleted plans were sent to the boundary commissions, the task of aerophotography having been finished to the great satisfaction of the commissions in three months, a period which covered all delays caused by unfavorable weather, transportation difficulties, etc.

The successful results achieved by the Seadta have influenced many sections of the Republic, hitherto not directly benefited by the hydro-airplane service, to start local aviation companies for the purpose of uniting by airplane important cities, distant from water routes and therefore from hydroairplane service, with other cities already pro-



AIRSCAPE OF PUERTO WILCHES

vided with air communications. The two most advanced projects for this purpose are the airplane line to be operated by the Compañía Santandereana de Aviación from Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, to Bucumaranga and Cúcuta, and a second airplane line between Medellín, Cali, and Popayán, which is being organized under the auspices of the Seadta by Ferruccio Guicciardi, an Italian aviator. After the inauguration of these lines, expected next year, Colombia will be provided with a system of air routes embracing all the commercial centers of the country, the most complete of which any nation can boast.

ARGENTINA ENTERS WORLD MARKETS AS COTTON PRODUCER¹

By M. T. MEADOWS

ARGENTINA'S busiest cotton season has just closed with a production nearly double that of last year, and Argentina has now definitely taken its place among the cotton-producing countries of the world, Argentine cotton having been exported this year to England, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, and Holland. The cotton was of good quality, the farmers who raised it made a satisfactory profit from their work, and, taken altogether, the season can be said to have been a successful one. There is a steady flow of immigrants to the cotton regions of the northern Provinces, several small towns have already sprung into existence as a direct consequence of the increase in cotton cultivation, and there is every reason for believing that there will be a continual expansion in the Argentine cotton-growing industry during the next few years.

The statistics of cotton sales show that 23,341 bales had been exported by the 1st of August and that 13,500 bales had been sold to spinning mills in Buenos Aires, leaving 13,159 bales still in the hands of ginner and exporting firms. This season's exports of Argentine cotton were as follows:

Destination	Bales	Destination	Bales
Hamburg . . .	8,277	Rotterdam . . .	206
Liverpool . . .	2,930	Dunkirk . . .	178
Antwerp . . .	1,256	Havre . . .	101
Barcelona . . .	856	Trieste . . .	98
Genoa . . .	691	Amsterdam . . .	16
Glasgow . . .	284	London . . .	1

The last century witnessed a notable agricultural evolution in the River Plate region in the remarkable extension of the grain crops of Argentina. The rapid development of cotton cultivation which is now under way promises to be a movement of equally far-reaching economic importance. This movement responds to the stimulus of high prices due to decline of cotton production in the United

¹ *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16, 1924

States. The decline in production in the United States is due to three causes: The ravages of the boll weevil throughout the entire American cotton belt, the impoverishment of cotton lands and the high cost of fertilizers, and the growing scarcity of cheap farm labor because of the higher wages offered in the industrial centers.

Argentina can produce cotton more cheaply than the United States because of the freedom from the boll weevil, cheaper labor, cheaper and more fertile lands, lower costs of work animals and feed, cheaper transportation by rail and river to the port of shipment, and cheaper provisions for the laborers. The Argentine cotton lands also are free from such plagues as crab, Johnson, and nut grass, which means that less work is required with the hoe in keeping the crop clean.

Numerous varieties of cotton are indigenous to the parts of northern Argentina and Paraguay, and the staple from this wild growth was employed by the natives in making coarse cloths prior to the advent of the Spaniards. Later, the Jesuits planted cotton extensively in their Argentine and Paraguayan missions, exporting the rude homespun made therefrom to the River Plate settlements. When the American Civil War brought about a shortage of cotton, serious attempts were made to grow cotton on a commercial scale in Argentina, but as prices dropped to normal levels in the years following 1865, these efforts were finally abandoned.

The progress that has been made in cotton growing in Argentina during recent years is shown by the following comparisons of acreage and production:

Crop year	Acreage	Production, bales of 450 pounds	Yield per acre (pounds)
1920-21.	58,983	31,509	241.3
1921-22.	38,569	20,576	240.1
1922-23.....	56,474	30,130	257.8
1923-24.....	150,000	50,000	-----

The production of cottonseed from this year's crop is estimated at 29,993 metric tons. All seed not required for planting purposes and for crushing in Argentine oil mills are exported to England and the Continent.

Although it is too early to predict the acreage that will be cultivated to cotton next year, the enthusiasm now prevailing throughout the northern Provinces leads to the belief that the increase will be at least 65 per cent over this year's acreage. The cotton outlook in Argentina depends much on prices. Due to cotton's strong statistical position, it is reasonable to assume that good prices will be obtainable for cotton over a number of years. The average cost

of producing cotton in Argentina is 12 cents a pound, as compared with 22 cents in the American Cotton Belt.

There are about 157,452,620 acres of land available for cotton growing in Argentina in regions where there is ample rainfall and another 7,410,000 acres of good cotton land is available in the regions that would require irrigation. Given the unlimited abundance of fertile lands admirably suited by soil and climatic conditions to cotton cultivation, the possibilities for production on a large scale are limited only by the lack of population and transportation facilities. It is estimated, however, that with the present population and transportation facilities in the cotton regions, an annual production of approximately one million bales can be obtained without the dislocation of their industries. Immigration into the Argentine cotton belt is on the increase and it is logical to assume that additional railway facilities will be provided in accordance with the needs of developing production.

Cotton is planted in Argentina as soon as the danger of late frosts is over, usually from September 15 to the middle of November and in some instances even later. As a rule, picking begins about the middle of February and continues until May and June and even later when early frosts are not encountered. The bulk of the crop is grown by small farmers who plant only such acreage as they can cultivate and pick with the aid of their families, although fairly large plantations depending on hired hands are now springing up.

On the whole, cultivation methods throughout the belt are fairly primitive, but they are improving.

A serious drawback of the Argentine cotton belt is that a large part of it lies within zones susceptible to periodic visits of locusts which sometimes make a clean sweep of early stands. In such instances, replanting becomes necessary, with the consequent danger of a small yield, due to the freezing of the "top crop" by early frosts. This accounts for the low yield per acre during the season which has just closed.

Cotton fields in this country are protected from the inroads of locusts by sheet iron barriers and ditches, the barriers being supplied by the national government. Fortunately, locusts do not make their appearance every season and even when they do appear the havoc wrought by them is confined to only parts of the belt.

Much of the danger from frost is eliminated by planting varieties which mature early. The leaf-worm is fairly well spread over the entire Argentine cotton country, but can be successfully combated by the application of Paris green. Ants cause considerable damage in some parts of the belt but are kept in check by destroying their nests and asphyxiating them with chemical smoke guns.

The pink boll weevil is the only serious cotton pest known in Argentina and at present its ravages are confined to a very limited area. Strenuous efforts are being made to eradicate this pest by collecting and burning the cotton stalks as soon as the crop is picked and by fumigating at a high temperature all cotton seeds produced in the infected zones.

FINANCING THE CROP MOVEMENT

In Argentina, cotton is sold in the seed by the farmers to the ginners who, after ginning, bale the lint and offer it to Buenos Aires spinning mills or to exporters. As many of the ginners have only a limited capital, they often are assisted financially in moving the crop by the mills and exporters. In exchange for this financial assistance, the mill owner or exporter usually receives the following three valuable compensations:

1. Interest at the rate of from 1 to 8 per cent on the money advanced, which is secured by a mortgage lien on the cotton in the ginner's possession, the financier also holding an insurance policy;
2. First option on the purchase of all staple turned out by the ginner; that is, an equal price, the ginner is obligated to sell to the financier;
3. Commission of 2 per cent on all cotton sold by the ginner to a third party.

Hence, the mill or the exporter who has financial arrangements with several ginners has a price advantage over any competitor who might wish to buy cotton from the gins which had received such assistance. Of the 37 ginners now established in Paraguay and Argentina, 10 are habitually financed by the spinning mills, or exporters; 3 are owned outright by exporters; and 2 are owned by Buenos Aires spinning mills. There are, however, 22 ginners who sell in the open market to the highest bidder.

Owing to the volume of inquiries for ginning equipment for the coming season which have already been received by machinery importers it is expected that from 15 to 20 new ginning establishments will be installed before the opening of the next picking season.

Financial arrangements between exporters and ginners are made to cover one ginning season, from March to July, and, as a rule, these are concerted during the months of October and November. Such contracts are made on the basis of delivery by the ginner to the exporter of so many tons of baled cotton, the exporter being allowed to deduct a fixed amount on every ton delivered. By this means, at the termination of the contract, the exporter has been reimbursed the sum total of his advances.

The exporter's greatest difficulty in operating in Argentina is the lack of real system of local grading and stapling. At present, only

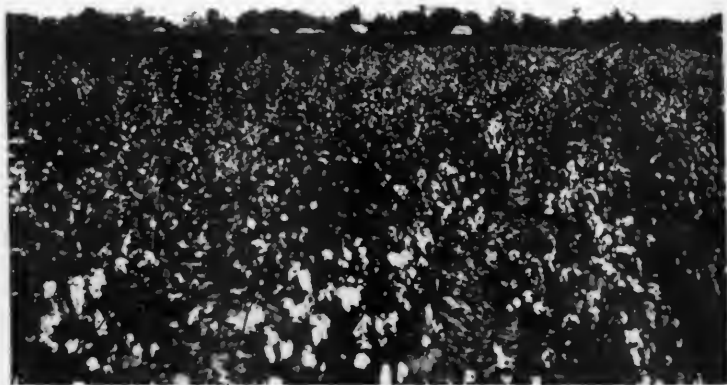
two grades are recognized in ginner's sales to exporters. These grades are *primera calidad* (firsts) and *segunda calidad* (seconds).

There are no compresses in Argentina, and the ginner's bale is accepted as the current export type of bale. This bale is admirably put up in light bagging and is much neater in appearance than the American bale. Its weight averages about 200 kilograms (441 pounds) and its volume is six-tenths of a cubic meter (21 cubic feet).

The Argentine Government collects an export tax of 2 per cent on the declared valuation of all cotton exported from the country.

Export buying begins to be active in January and reaches its greatest activity in March, April, and May. By the end of July practically all the crop is in the hands of the mills and exporters, although some business is still done as late as August and September.

The consumption of cotton by the Buenos Aires spinning mills, which is increasing from year to year, is now about 3,000 metric tons, or 15,000 bales. The Buenos Aires mills also consume about 2,000 bales of Paraguayan cotton every year. As a rule, the Paraguayan "firsts" command a premium over the same grade of Argentine growth which sometimes runs as high as 10 per cent.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1923.—According to the Director General of Statistics the foreign trade of Argentina for 1923 showed the following figures: Total, 1,639,791,358 gold pesos,¹ as against 1,356,653,760 gold pesos in 1922; imports, 868,430,096 gold pesos, as against 689,465,471 gold pesos in 1922, an increase of 22 per cent; exports, 771,361,262 gold pesos, as against 676,008,289 gold pesos in 1922, or an increase of 14.1 per cent.

RADIO.—On several occasions KDKA of Pittsburgh, the broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric Co., has endeavored to send Spanish concerts for reception in Central and South America, especially Buenos Aires. On the evening of July 23, part of the concert in Spanish, broadcast by this American station, was heard in Buenos Aires and some other parts of the Republic. The press states that in Mendoza Sr. E. H. Vignoles on July 23 received on a homemade two-light set radio messages transmitted from New York on a wave length of approximately 64 meters.

SOUTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CONGRESS.—This Congress met in Buenos Aires in the latter part of September. Among points discussed was a bill for uniform legislation to be adopted in South America regarding the analysis of and requirements for foods and drinks, in order to do away with discrepancies between standards. This bill would also include conditions for presenting for sale, labeling, bottling, canning, and packing foodstuffs, condiments, and raw materials for the same. The executive committee of the Congress secured the support of the commercial interests and of the Chambers of Commerce of the nation as well as of other countries.

GRAIN EXPORTS.—According to the *Review of the River Plate* for July 11, 1924, grain exports during the first six months of 1924 were as follows: Wheat, 3,381,035 tons; maize, 1,620,831 tons; linseed, 943,539 tons; oats, 372,457 tons; and barley, 156,726 tons, making a total of 6,474,588 tons, or an average of more than 1,000,000 tons per month. This is the highest grain export since 1920, when two crops were shipped at the same time.

BOLIVIA

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS.—In the agricultural division of the Department of Education a Bureau of

¹ See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights, and measures.

Agricultural and Livestock Statistics has been established. In this new division records will be kept of farm lands, according to departments and Provinces, covering such information as the extent of land under cultivation, varieties of crops grown, number of hands employed, annual production and value of each crop, and the number and species of livestock. For the purpose of obtaining the necessary data for the records agricultural boards will be formed in the capitals of departments and Provinces. Landowners must furnish the board of their district all the information required for the statistical bureau by the 30th of May of every year, and the board in turn must forward the information to the Director General of Agriculture before June 15.

EXPOSITION OF BOLIVIAN PRODUCTS IN MOLLENDO.—In order to cooperate with the Italian commercial exposition on board the steamer *Italia*, which recently visited the port of Mollendo, Peru, on a tour of South America, the Prefect of the Department of La Paz organized in the above-mentioned port an exposition of Bolivian products. The many visitors attending the showrooms were especially impressed by the exhibits of fine cabinet woods and samples of minerals.

BRAZIL

CONCESSION FOR COTTON CULTURE.—The Government of the State of Espirito Santo has granted to a Brazilian firm 600 alqueires of land (1 alqueire = 8.6 acres in this State) for cotton-growing, the concession to last for 30 years. The export duty is fixed at 5 per cent ad valorem during the first 10 years, after which it will be 8 per cent. The State will reimburse the company for the transportation of colonists to be employed in cotton growing from any other Brazilian State to the port of Victoria, and will use its friendly offices to obtain from the Federal Government free transportation for foreign colonists. The concessionaries obligate themselves to plant at least 200,000 cotton plants by December 31, 1924, 1,000,000 by December 31, 1926, and 2,000,000 by a year from that date, these to be renewed so that from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 are constantly in bearing; to install in Victoria, within two years, machinery for hulling, ginning, and baling a minimum of 1,500 bales a month, and for extracting oil from cotton seed and other oleaginous seeds; to promote cotton culture in neighboring districts; and to furnish to the State annually, beginning in 1927, 50 sacks of selected seed of the best variety.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH RIO DE JANEIRO.—During the first half of the present year 25,502 immigrants arrived in Rio de Janeiro. Of this number 11,055 were German, 9,034 Portuguese, 1,447 Japanese, and the others of many diverse nationalities.

RAILROADS IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.—Sr. Raul Soares, late President of the State of Minas Geraes, reported in his last

message to the Congress of that State that its railroads were 7,154 kilometers in length, that the Paracatú and Central lines were being extended, and that several branches, recommended in the general railway plan for the State, were being constructed to unite different systems. One of these branches will traverse the Piracicaba valley, thus making possible the exploitation of the immense virgin forests of the Rio Doce. In addition, three lines are being built with private capital and government subventions: From Machada to Alfenas, on the Southern Minas line; from Trespontana to Espera, on the line just mentioned; and from Poços de Caldas to Machado, passing through Botelhos, this line to be electrified.

EXPORTS OF MINAS GERAES, 1923.—During the year 1923 the exports of the State of Minas Geraes were as follows:

	Milreis
Animals and animal products.....	204, 416, 082
Vegetable products.....	412, 080, 652
Minerals.....	54, 823, 765
Manufactured articles.....	77, 141, 647
Total.....	748, 462, 146

In 1922, the State exported 281,748 cattle and in 1923, 479,744. In the same time, the exports of butter increased from 4,988,566 kilos to 5,092,953 kilos, coffee increased 400,000 bags, cotton textiles 400,000 kilos, and poultry more than 1,000,000 fowls, the total reaching 5,958,125. The textile industry is of recent growth; it is only a few years since the State was dependent on Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo for its supply.

WEATHER REPORTS BY RADIO.—The Bureau of Meteorology has instituted the sending of weather reports by radio twice daily, at 3 and 10 p. m., from the Arpoador radio station at Rio de Janeiro. The first consists of some of the observations made at 9 a. m. by 38 stations in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; observations on upper air currents made in 9 Brazilian stations; and a forecast of probable weather conditions on the South American coast from Buenos Aires to Cabo Frio. At 10 o'clock the report gives the customary observations made at 6 o'clock in six Brazilian stations; the observations made in the aerological kite station lately opened in Alegrete, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; and a forecast of the weather for the following day along the coast, as in the earlier report.

Both reports are issued in strict accordance with the meteorological code adopted by the leading nations, and are of great service to navigators. Shipping companies have been informed of the new service by pamphlets issued in Portuguese, French and English, which also contain a description of other work of the Bureau of Meteorology.

CHILE

FORD ASSEMBLING PLANT.—Early this year the Ford Motor Co. opened an assembling plant in Santiago, beginning with the delivery of chassis for cars and motor trucks, and later expanding to the delivery of completed cars and trucks. Car bodies arrive in Chile in sections, covered with oil to prevent rusting on the way. After being dipped to remove the oil, the sections receive the necessary coats of paint and enamel, mainly by dipping.

NEW DRYDOCK AT TALCAHUANO.—On July 15 drydock No. 2, for warships or merchant vessels, was officially inaugurated at the naval base of Talcahuano with the entrance of the cruiser *Latorre*. The building of the drydock, which cost approximately 19,000,000 gold pesos of 18d., was begun in 1912, by a firm of French contractors, but was interrupted by the World War. The dimensions are as follows: Total length, 262.40 meters; maximum length utilizable when gate valve is closed, 255.65 meters; width over all, 43.80 meters; inside width, 41.1 meters; and draft, 11 meters. The dock was planned by Ingeniero Enrique Barraza. The volume of water contained in the dock before the entrance of the ship is 125,000 cubic meters, this being pumped out by three electric pumps, the capacity of each of which is 12,500 cubic meters per hour.

A film showing the *Latorre* as she entered the drydock and other interesting scenes at the naval base, as well as views of the famous scenery of southern Chile, was taken by a Chilean motion-picture concern and exhibited shortly afterward to appreciative audiences.

CONSTITUCIÓN PORT WORKS.—On July 12 the Cabinet awarded the contract for the extensive port works to be undertaken at Constitución to the Chilean firm of Francke Jullian & Co., for the sum of 9,126,370 gold pesos of 18d., the work to be terminated within 58 months of the publication of the decree sanctioning the contract.

RAILWAY PROFITS.—The Tarapacá nitrate railway reported net profits of 305,432 pounds sterling for 1923.

ELECTRIC BLAST FURNACE.—The Compañía Electro-Siderúrgica e Industrial de Valdivia, a newly-formed Chilean firm, plans to utilize a waterfall 307 meters in height on the Hui River for the generation of electricity in a power plant of 120,000 horsepower capacity to be located at Huilo-Huilo, 105 kilometers from Valdivia. Later the company will erect in Valdivia an electric furnace capable of producing annually 30,000 tons of sheet steel and other products. An engineer has been engaged to draw up definite plans for the electric plant.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The British Telephone Co., which recently undertook to improve its Santiago telephone service, has begun its work of replacing the overhead wires by underground cables. It is expected that complete automatic service will be installed within two years.

WHEAT PRODUCTION.—At a July meeting of the National Agricultural Society, Sr. Larraín Prieto, the president, gave the following estimated figures regarding wheat production and consumption in 1923 and 1924:

	Metric quintals	
	1923	1924
Supply on hand from previous crop.....	180,015	461,654
Imports.....	133,801	.....
Production.....	6,563,561	7,548,095
Total.....	6,877,377	8,009,749
Consumption.....	5,421,256	5,421,256
Seed.....	780,190	780,190
Exports.....	214,277	1,966,632
Supply on hand.....	.....	841,671

¹ Until July 1.

COLOMBIA

OIL WEALTH OF THE URABÁ GULF REGION.—A German geologist has recently arrived in Colombia, appointed by the Government as head of the commission that is to study the oil situation in the Urabá Gulf section, on the Caribbean Sea. This commission will furnish detailed information to the Ministry of Industries as to existing oil resources, and on this information will be based the advisability of granting concessions for the exploitation of those lands, or of establishing Government exploitation in the most advantageous form for the interests of the Nation.

FUNICULAR.—The Government of the Department of Cundinamarca has made a contract with a national firm by which the latter will build, within three years, an aerial funicular for passengers and freight between the city of Villeta and La Dorada, one of the Magdalena River ports. According to this contract, the builders will exploit the funicular for 20 years, and at the end of this period the line will become State property, without compensation to the company. The Government has fixed the rates for the first three years' service at a lower basis than those of the railroads, and the fares will be still further reduced after the three-year limit expires.

AERIAL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BARRANQUILLA.—The director of the Colombian Bureau of Information in New York is working to establish a weekly passenger and mail air service between New York and Barranquilla, associated with the Aeromarine Plane Motor Co., which has its factories in Keyport. If this important project is carried out it would be possible to make the trip from New York to Barranquilla in two days, and in two more days to arrive in Bogotá.

WIRELESS INSTALLED ON RIVER VESSELS.—The most important navigation companies operating on the Magdalena River are now fitting their vessels with wireless.

COSTA RICA

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—According to the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 21, 1924, the customs revenue from the various ports of the Republic for the first quarter of 1924, January, February, and March, was as follows: San José, 1,189,941.32 colones; Limón, 646,718.82 colones; Puntarenas, 302,450.00 colones; making a total of 2,216,559.59 colones, or 77,132.83 colones more than the 2,139,426.76 colones collected in the first quarter of 1923.

NEW ROADS.—A new road is being planned from Alajuela to the Poás Volcano, which is famous for its scenery.

Several streets of the Cathedral district of San José are to be macadamized, the first being Calle Alfredo Volio, and the second, the street leading from the Tabarbería Inglesa to the Plaza González Víquez, while other streets are to be repaired later.

CUBA

HENEQUEN AND ROPE INDUSTRY.—According to the Department of Commerce of the United States, the production of henequen in Cuba is increasing yearly, about 33,000 acres of henequen having been planted. The Province of Matanzas alone produces an average of 17,000,000 pounds a year. Part of the henequen produced is used for manufacturing in Cuba and most of the rest exported to the United States. Approximately 12,000,000 pounds of rope and twine are manufactured annually in Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The total sugar production of the current season in the Dominican Republic, based upon reports from every sugar central in the Republic, up to June, 1924, amounted to 237, 809 short tons. Reports from the various mills state that the condition of cane for the next crop is good, also that some extension of cane fields is taking place and that a few mills are installing new machinery. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

ECUADOR

WIRELESS STATION AT MACHALA. On August 10 the wireless station recently installed at Machala, in the Province of El Oro, was formally inaugurated.

NEW LEGATION CREATED.—The Ecuadorean Government has created a legation in Switzerland. The main purpose of this new

legation is to act as a center of Ecuadorean propaganda in Europe, in accordance with the plan recently instituted by the Department of Foreign Relations to spread general knowledge about Ecuador through the legations.

GUATEMALA

TEA PLANTATION.—In Alta Verapaz, a German has a tea plantation, which represents a new industry for the country. The owner, now in Germany, is planning to bring back machinery and several million special boxes for the packing of his tea.

BUREAU OF ROADS BULLETIN.—The *Bulletin* of the General Bureau of Roads for the second half of 1923 has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. It contains many photographs of roads being built, those not yet improved or repaired and also pictures of roads after being improved, giving a good idea of the road building activity in the Republic.

HAITI

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CAP-HAITIEN.—A reinforced concrete aqueduct was recently completed at Port-au-Prince, at a cost of \$25,000. This aqueduct, which replaces an old masonry conduit which had collapsed in several places, will result in appreciably increasing the city's water supply and also in preventing contamination.

At Cap-Haitien, the drilling of test wells has been completed and indications are very favorable that a supply can be obtained from these wells sufficient to justify the installation of a provisional system which will probably satisfy the needs of the city for at least five years. The wells have been driven to a water-bearing stratum about 400 feet beneath the surface.

AMENDMENT TO PATENT LAW. See page 1159.

MEXICO

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO MEXICO.—Upon the invitation of Sr. Raya, mayor of Mexico City, a party of prominent American manufacturers, members of the Association of American Manufacturers and Exporters, left New York City on September 9, arriving in Mexico City on September 14, where they were the guests of the municipality for six days. They were received at Nuevo Laredo by delegations representing the city of Mexico, the Mexican National Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Mexico. Mr. William Wallace Nichols, president of the association, headed the party. In addition to the banquet for 1,500 persons given by the Mexican National Chamber of Commerce on the terrace at Chapultepec Castle, the White House of Mexico, when President Obregón, the cabinet, and the diplomatic corps were guests of honor

with the visitors, many other entertainments were given in their honor, the most notable being the dinner tendered them by President Obregón at the army workshops. On this occasion President Obregón delivered a brief but noteworthy address, in the course of which he said:

We need much capital: we need foreign capital with heart and conscience; we do not want the capital of the great trusts and great companies whose representatives, never coming into contact with their workers, are ignorant of the workers' needs and never learn to have a friendly feeling for their men. We summon that capital which is ruled by social morality, which estimates its success not alone by its annual dividends but rejoices when its effort contributes to the development of our country and the collective welfare of our laboring masses.

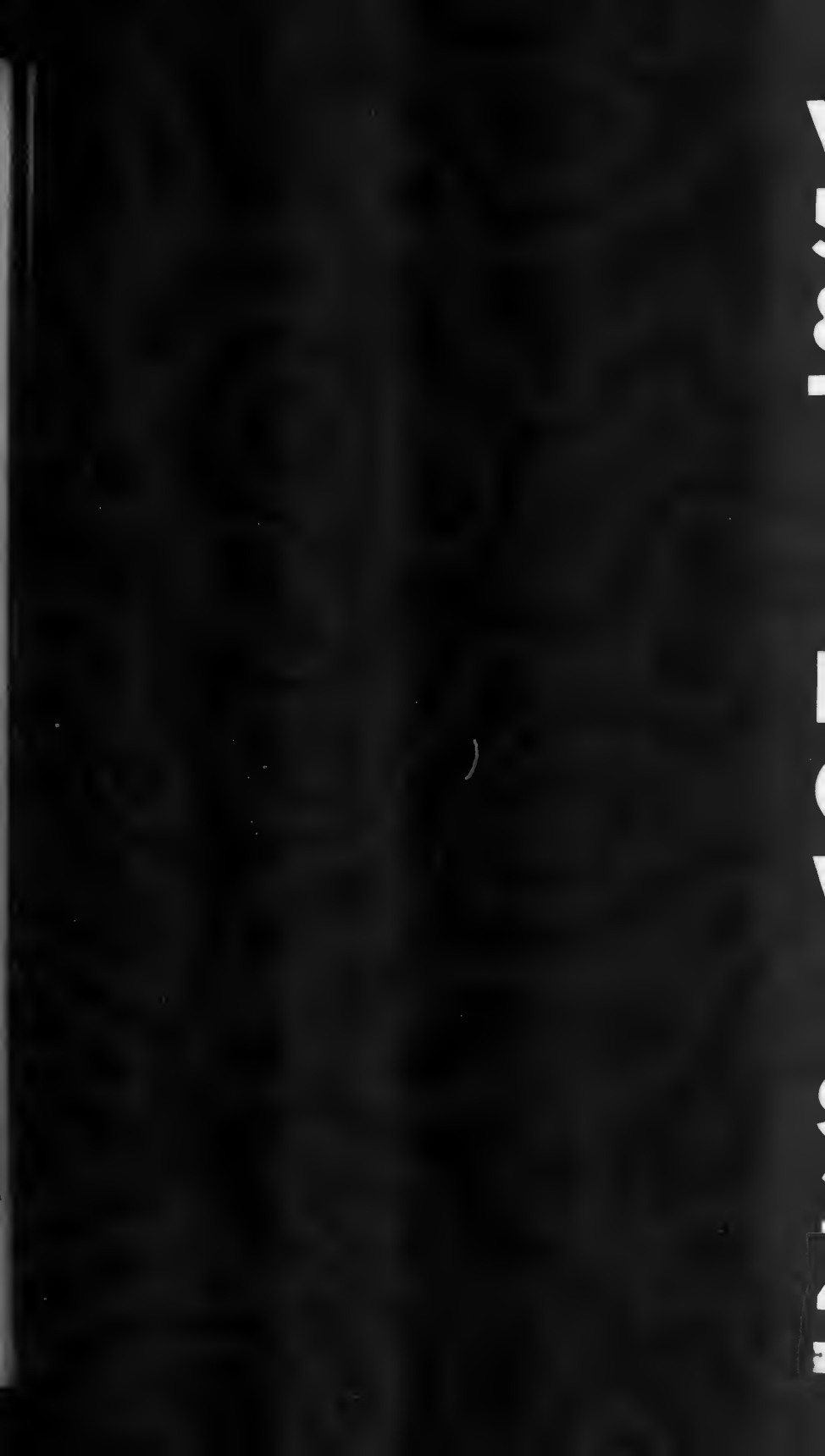
FORESTRY.—An evidence of the increasing interest of the Government in the conservation and extension of its forests is seen in the announcement that during the first eight months of 1924 the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture furnished 150,000 trees which were planted in various parts of the Republic with the cooperation of the municipalities and many individuals.

Furthermore, a portion of about 240 hectares of the land obtained from draining off Lake Texcoco has been entrusted to the care of the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as long as it proceeds with the work of forestation and planting of pastures, or the upkeep of forests and pastures already started.

The forests already in bearing are protected by a presidential decree of July 10, 1924, which forbids the National Railways of Mexico to accept for transportation any forest products unaccompanied by a permit from the Forestry Bureau or other agent of the Department of Agriculture. Such permit will be granted only when the exploitation of the forest producing such products has been duly authorized by the Forestry Bureau.

NEW HIGHWAY.—A new automobile road has been finished between the city of Oaxaca and Santa María del Tule, about 12 miles distant. The latter place, which contains the Great Tree of Tule, a cypress 160 feet in circumference, is also a point of departure for the Zapotec ruins at Mitla.

MENNONITE COLONY FINDS LINSEED PROFITABLE CROP.—In March, 1922, 1,000 families of Canadian Mennonites arrived at San Antonio de los Arenales, a small town near Cusihiuriáchie, Chihuahua, and settled on farms in that vicinity, being followed in May, 1924, by 200 additional families. The first 1,000 families brought with them farm machinery and implements valued at 600,000 pesos, and domestic animals worth 500,000 pesos, as well as a considerable amount of ready money. In two years the Mennonites have used not less than 600,000 pesos in the construction of houses, barns, churches, and schools. The houses are built in small groups, surrounded by fruit





trees and a space for experiment. In 1923, 600 hectares of land were under cultivation, the area being increased this year to 1,500 hectares.

Among the crops linseed has been found to give the largest yield, and it is expected that mills for extracting the oil will shortly be installed, and that later the flax, which is of excellent quality, will also be utilized.

Stock of good pedigree is being imported, and the herds are gradually being increased. Butter, eggs, hams, and other similar articles are being produced.

The Mennonites are said to have adapted themselves well to their environment, while their Mexican neighbors have profited by the newcomers' example in regard to farming methods and the use of agricultural tools and machinery.

FREE PORTS.—The free ports of Puerto México and Salina Cruz, which were fully described in an article by Mr. Hector Lazo, entitled *The New Mexican Free Ports Service*, published in the August number of the BULLETIN, were officially inaugurated on July 20, 1924, by Sr. Ing. Leopoldo Vázquez, an official of the Treasury Department. Sr. Modesto Rolland, manager of the free ports service, made an eloquent address. A large party of officials later made a tour of Cuban and Central American ports, returning via the Panama Canal. They were received everywhere with the most cordial marks of attention.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN TRADE OF 1923.—According to the Report of the Collector General of Customs the foreign trade of Nicaragua from January 1, to December 31, 1923, shows the following exports:

Products	Quantity	Value	Products	Quantity	Value
Bananas.....stems..	3,420,326	<i>Córdobas</i> 2,052,195	Lard.....kilos..	7,286	<i>Córdobas</i> 2,376
Beans.....kilos..	27,967	1,901	Rubber.....do..	18,646	8,022
Cacao.....do..	73,446	13,130	Silver.....do..		262,354
Coconuts.....coconuts..	1,837,031	26,507	Sugar.....kilos..	10,757,145	1,305,224
Coffee.....kilos..	13,712,766	3,937,833	Wood.....board feet..	20,386,440	1,807,108
Corn.....do..	734,519	26,608	Wood, dye and dyes		
Cotton.....do..	75,070	10,868	.....board feet..	3,939,595	38,291
Gold.....do..		823,554	All other exports.....		569,733
Hides, skins.....kilos..	448,592	142,606	Total exportations.....		11,028,309

The proportion of these exports by countries during 1923 was as follows: United States, 72 per cent; France, 14 per cent; Spain, 4 per cent; Cuba, 3 per cent; Great Britain, 2 per cent; Italy, 1 per cent; all other European countries 1 per cent. The total value of the imports for 1923 was 7,268,432 córdobas and the value of the

exports, as shown above, 11,028,309 córdobas, the balance of trade favorable to Nicaragua being 3,759,877 córdobas.

PANAMA

SCHOOL GARDENS.—In order to interest school children in the development of agriculture, the President has decreed that during the last week in December of every year an agricultural and industrial school exhibit shall be held in every school district, all schools being obliged to participate. The Secretary of Public Instruction is authorized to award diplomas, honorable mentions, and prizes of agricultural implements, seeds and other objects relating to agriculture, to the schools having the best gardens.

PARAGUAY

COMMERCIAL NOTES.—The import trade for the first quarter of 1924 was more than double that for the same period in 1923 and there is an increased demand for manufactured products and textiles. The United States supplied 14 per cent and Great Britain 41 per cent of the textiles in 1923. Exports for the first quarter of the present year showed a 30 per cent increase, as compared with the same period last year, and a larger movement of exports is expected during the second and third quarters. Tobacco and cotton are finding a ready market in Europe, while a greater part of the yerba maté was shipped in a crude state to Argentina for manufacture or preparation. (*Commerce Reports.*)

HARBOR WORK PLANNED IN PARAGUAY.—According to the United States Department of Commerce, the Government of Paraguay is planning the reconstruction and enlargement of the wharf at Concepción, at an estimated cost of 2,000,000 pesos, Paraguayan paper.

PERU

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.—Cotton export figures for the first five months of 1924 give a total of 22,801,602 kilos valued at 1,307,359 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 13,934,335 kilos valued at 799,817 Peruvian pounds for the same period in 1923. The increase for 1924 is, therefore, 8,867,267 kilos, of a value of 507,542 Peruvian pounds. These figures include all the varieties of Peruvian cotton and by-products thereof that were exported during the stated period.

NEW NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—A number of the principal milk dealers of Lima have organized in that capital a Society of United Dairies, with the view of exploiting this important business according to the newest scientific methods, pasteurization, and perfect hygiene.

EXPANDING MACHINERY MARKET IN PERU.—Extensive harbor improvements are being planned in Peru in addition to projects of this character already under way, calling for increased quantities of machinery. Road-making machinery has been purchased in greater quantities, a program of public road building having been undertaken by the Government during the year. The increasing demand for conveying and construction machinery is evinced by United States customs figures, showing that exports of these types of machinery to Peru more than doubled in 1923 over the preceding year.

Recent developments in the oil fields of Peru have caused an increased demand for oil-well machinery. A similar demand has been noted for mining and quarrying machinery. Rock drills, ore-crushing and ore-sorting machinery purchases showed considerable gains according to 1923 figures. Copper smelting and refining was undertaken on a larger scale in Peru during that year.

United States exports of sugar-mill machinery to Peru nearly doubled in 1923 over the preceding year. The cotton industry also showed greater development as reflected by increasing shipments of American cotton gins and parts, which nearly doubled in 1923. Sugar-mill machinery purchases from the United States increased from \$66,445 in 1922 to \$211,339 in 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

SALVADOR

CENTRAL AMERICAN RAILROAD.—The International Central American Railroad over its 63 leagues open to the public transported during 1923 nearly 500,000 passengers and about 2,000,000 quintals of freight, using for this purpose 14 engines and 118 cars of all kinds.

URUGUAY

REMISSION OF CATTLE DUTIES.—The National Congress issued a decree by virtue of which the remission of export duties on live cattle and sheep, granted by the act of June 9, 1922, has been still further extended for the space of two years.

EXHIBITION OF CHAMPION STOCK.—The annual exhibition of "champion" cattle was inaugurated on August 25, in the city of Montevideo, under the auspices of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay. The opening was attended by the President of the Republic, the National Administrative Council, the Minister of Industry, the various delegations from the sister Sociedad Rural Argentina, and a large number of exhibitors and other persons specially interested in this most progressive national industry. At the close of the ceremonies a number of prizes, consisting of silver cups, money, and

diplomas, were awarded to the exhibitors of the best examples in each of the several classes of highly bred stock. The president of the Sociedad Rural Argentina was one of the judges in the Shorthorn exhibits.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF WOOL.—In the year 1923-24 Uruguay has exported 97,967 bales of wool, each weighing 450 kilos, as compared with 90,848 bales the previous year. The prices obtained for this year's output were from 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than the previous year.

VENEZUELA

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF MONAGAS.—The cotton crop for this year is estimated at 1,000 quintals. The tobacco crop, although not as abundant as that of recent years, is of excellent quality, due to the dry season. The cereal crops are considered normal, and a much larger production is expected next year, as the new plantings are large. The number of cattle now exceeds the needs of the country, which condition is largely due to the prohibition to kill cows in order to protect the industry. In its topography and proximity to the Gulf of Paria, the State of Monagas has an advantage in the construction of roads for the transportation of its different products.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The Venezuelan Congress has approved the contract between the Federal Executive and the British Controlled Oil Fields (Ltd.), which has begun to exploit wells in the district of Buchivacoa.

GEOLOGICAL TRIP IN VENEZUELA.—Signor E. Cortese, an Italian engineer, recently took a trip along the coast and through the northern sierra of Venezuela, gathering a vast collection of minerals and rock samples, which are being analyzed in Italy. Important coal beds, thermal and sulphurous springs have been reported, and when this field is properly explored great sources of wealth will in all probability be found.

IMPORTS AT LA GUAIRA DURING 1923.—Imports at La Guaira, through which port practically 50 per cent of all imports into Venezuela enters, during 1923 totaled 49,002 metric tons, as compared with 42,391 metric tons during 1922. The United States supplied more than 50 per cent of the volume but a smaller percentage of the total than in 1922. Great Britain held second place in the import trade for both years and Germany third place. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

NEW MARKET IN MARACAIBO.—The construction of a large market in Maracaibo will soon be undertaken. The market will have all the necessary departments for the daily provisioning of the city and will comply with the modern demands of hygiene.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET FOR 1924.—The president on July 11 sent to the congress a bill for extending until December 31, 1924, the effective term of the present budget with certain additions to various items.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR 1925.—The budget of expenses proposed for the fiscal year of 1925 by the Ministry of the Treasury is 64,295,542 milreis¹ gold and 256,928,612 milreis paper, a decrease over that for 1924 of 526,361 milreis gold and an increase of 29,318,632 milreis paper. Of the increase, the sum of 23,372,500 milreis paper is for the service of the internal funded debt.

FINANCES OF MINAS GERAES.—The report of Sr. Raul Soares, late president of the State of Minas Geraes, for the year 1923, presented to the State Congress a few months ago, showed the following figures in regard to State finances:

	Contos of reis	
	Estimated	Actual amount collected
Ordinary revenue.....	50,500	71,469
Extraordinary revenue.....	14,055	18,795
Total.....	64,555	90,264
Expenditures.....	64,541	72,473
Surplus.....	14	17,791

The consolidated internal debt of the State amounts to 58,369 contos, and the foreign debt to 129,491,350 francs, equivalent at the exchange rate of 500 reis to the franc to 64,745 contos. The service of the foreign debt during 1924 amounts to 7,833,594 francs, of which the 3,286,396 francs due during the first half-year had been paid at the time of the report, while funds for the remainder were on deposit in Europe. The floating debt of the State, says *Wileman's Brazilian Review*, amounts to 25,059 contos, represented entirely by deposits in savings banks, orphan fund, etc.

¹ See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights, and measures.

CHILE

SIZE OF BANK LOANS INCREASED.—The Popular Credit Bank, a government institution established a little more than three years ago with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, has been empowered by law to raise the limit of its loans from 1,000 to 5,000 pesos. The loan operations of this bank increased from 44,179,886 pesos in 1921 to 99,540,152 pesos in 1922. Last July the deposits in the savings section amounted to 1,300,000 pesos, and the existing loans to approximately 1,000,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

BUDGET OF DEPARTMENT OF CUNDINAMARCA.—According to estimates the receipts and expenditures of the Department of Cundinamarca for 1924-1925 are calculated at 1,762,776 pesos each.

NEW BANK IN BOGOTÁ.—According to recent information the French and Italian Bank for South America, one of the most important banking houses in Europe, whose main office is located in Paris, has acquired all the interests of the French and Italian Bank of Colombia, the latter bank being dissolved on June 30. In its place a branch of the first-mentioned institution is now operating in Bogotá.

CUBA

CUBAN BUDGET FOR 1924-25.—The Cuban fiscal year 1923-24 closed on June 30, while the proposed budget for the following fiscal year was still being considered by Congress. Cuban law provides that in case the national budget has not been passed by the first day of the fiscal year, the budget of the previous year shall continue in effect. Accordingly, the President decreed on June 30, 1924, that the budget for 1924-25 should be prepared by the Secretary of Treasury on the basis of that of 1923-24, with certain modifications considered essential in order to adapt the old budget to current requirements. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGETS FOR 1923 AND 1924.—The actual expenditures of the Dominican Republic during 1923 totaled \$5,569,243, as compared with a total budget allowance of \$5,642,294. Expenditures by departments were as follows:

Executive power.....	\$48, 885	Public Works and Commu-	
Interior and Police.....	1, 050, 118	nications.....	\$599, 696
Foreign Relations.....	63, 945	Sanitation and Beneficence	34, 014
Finance and Commerce....	3, 085, 331	Judiciary.....	545, 953
Justice and Public Instruc-		Total.....	5, 569, 243
tion.....	73, 670		
Agriculture and Immigra-			
tion.....	67, 631		

In addition to the above budgeted disbursements, special executive orders and decrees brought about the expenditure of an additional sum of \$1,672,745, of which \$1,295,000 was devoted to the building of the Southern Highway, and \$141,000 to election expenses. The total payments for the year, therefore, amounted to \$7,241,988.

The budget for expenditures for 1924 amounted to \$5,617,485, with allocations to the various Government offices similar to those of 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, September 1, 1924.)

GUATEMALA

BUDGET FOR 1924-1925.—The budget for the fiscal year from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, approved by decree 1351, is as follows:

	Pesos
Government.....	67, 004, 200. 00
Treasury and Public Credit.....	77, 609, 609. 80
Promotion.....	48, 759, 348. 00
War.....	66, 831, 943. 00
Public Education.....	67, 936, 074. 00
Foreign Relations.....	12, 861, 145. 20
Agriculture.....	17, 403, 600. 00
Total expenditures.....	358, 405, 920. 00
Estimated national revenue.....	370, 675, 000. 00
Less expenditures.....	358, 405, 920. 00
Favorable balance.....	12, 269, 080. 00

BANKING REGULATIONS. See page 1158.

SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR 1924-25.—The budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, which was passed by the legislature on April 12, 1924, and signed by the President on June 28, 1924, shows the following revenues and expenditures:

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditures</i>	
	Colones		Colones
Import taxes.....	8, 435, 828. 00	National Assembly....	69, 905. 00
Export taxes.....	2, 197, 050. 00	Presidency.....	106, 480. 00
Liquor revenue.....	2, 844, 500. 00	Government.....	3, 645, 130. 28
Sealed paper and stamps.....	543, 550. 00	Promotion and Agriculture.....	704, 025. 56
Direct taxes.....	656, 500. 00	Foreign Relations.....	441, 447. 64
Divers revenues.....	839, 106. 55	Justice.....	910, 780. 00
Services.....	941, 100. 00	Public Instruction.....	1, 520, 885. 76
National property.....	6, 400. 00	Benevolence and health.....	854, 940. 00
Total revenue.....	16, 464, 034. 55	Treasury.....	1, 163, 618. 30
Total expenditures.....	16, 414, 034. 55	Public Credit.....	4, 140, 000. 00
Surplus.....	50, 000. 00	War and Marine.....	2, 656, 822. 00
		General ministry.....	200, 000. 00
			16, 414, 034. 55

URUGUAY

EMISSION OF TREASURY NOTES.—The National Congress has authorized the National Administrative Council to issue Treasury notes to the amount of 2,500,000 pesos, of which 1,700,000 pesos have been assigned to public works and 300,000 pesos to the preliminary work on the new customhouse edifice. The notes in question will bear a maximum interest of 6 per cent and will be redeemable within a year from date.



LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

DECREE TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.—On July 1, 1924, President Bernardes signed a decree exempting from duty for 60 days rice, sugar, potatoes, dried or jerked meat, beans, and millet. The Minister of Agriculture was empowered to purchase abroad, if he could do so more advantageously than at home, 100,000 sacks of rice, 200,000 sacks of sugar, 27,000 boxes of lard, 450,000 tons of potatoes, 200,000 bags of millet, 400 bags of dried meat, and 40,000 sacks of beans. (See *Bulletin* for June, p. 623.)

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE DELEGATE.—Licenciado don Luis Anderson has been appointed member of the Commission of the Institute of American International Law which will prepare a draft Code of International Law. The conference of the institute opened on August 3 in the city of Vienna. Other members of the commission are James Brown Scott, Alejandro Álvarez and Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, all well-known internationalists.

GUATEMALA

BANKING REGULATIONS.—A decree issued by the President on June 11, 1924, gives the regulations for the establishment or maintenance of banks, banking agencies, persons engaged in exchange operations, and insurance companies. The complete regulations are published in *El Guatemalteco* of July 12, 1924.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.—Decree No. 867 of July 11, 1924, establishes the necessity of a residence of two years in the country before a foreigner may be naturalized, and states that

naturalized foreigners may not be issued a passport by the Ministry of Foreign Relations until one year after the registration of naturalization. This ruling was made to keep out undesirable foreigners.

HAITI

AMENDMENT TO PATENT LAW.—Article 15 of the patent law of December 14, 1922, has been amended to the effect that an inventor holding a patent in a foreign country may likewise procure a patent in Haiti, provided the request is entered during the same year in which the first patent was obtained.

LAW REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRAME HOUSES.—In order to minimize fire hazards to frame buildings a law was passed July 23, 1924, governing the construction of the same. According to the provisions of this law, building of frame houses in cities is restricted to certain sections determined by the municipality, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. To obtain building permits the plans of the building must be submitted to the municipality, to decide if they are in accord with the regulations in respect to materials to be used, distance from other buildings, and various other requirements. The municipality must render a decision within a month, and return the plans to the owner. In the event of any dissatisfaction or question arising between the municipality and the constructor the question will be referred to the Director General of Public Works for decision.

MEXICO

BOARD OF REVIEW FOR FINES.—A presidential decree of July 9, 1924, establishes a board of nine members, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury or a person serving in his place, two members appointed by him, and six selected by him from candidates proposed by chambers of commerce, labor unions, associations of merchants, manufacturers, brewers, etc., property owners, institutions of credit, and banking firms. It will be divided into three sections, which will on request review fines imposed by the offices of collection for infractions of laws concerning commerce and industry, including duties, the stamp tax, and similar matters; laws relating to pulque and other alcoholic beverages; and laws relating to taxes on inheritances, bequests, and gifts.

PANAMA

CLOSING OF CABARETS AT MIDNIGHT.—The Governor of the Province of Colón has issued a decree, under date of September 5, by which all cabarets and barrooms in the city of Colón are obliged to close at midnight. Furthermore, in order to give performances

or entertainments, the cabarets must obtain written permits from the police, and are also required to station porters at the entrance to prevent the admission of minors.

PARAGUAY

PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—On July 28, 1924, Congress passed law No. 641, creating a pension fund for railroad employees. All permanent workmen and employees of public railroads are eligible, under this law, to draw pensions, which are classified under ordinary, disability, and voluntary retirement pensions. Certain discounts will be made from the employees' salaries for the pension fund.

PERU

PENAL CODE.—The new penal code approved by law No. 4868 was declared in force from July 28, 1924, by a presidential decree dated July 27, 1924.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

UNIFORMITY OF NOMENCLATURE.—The convention on uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise, signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago in 1923, was signed by the President of Brazil on July 31, 1924, having previously been approved by the Congress. (*Diario Oficial*, August 8, 1924.)

This convention was approved by the Guatemalan Assembly on May 7, 1924, and ratified by the President on May 7, 1924.

TREATY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN AMERICAN STATES.—The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala on May 7, 1924, approved the ten Articles of this treaty signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, and the President added his ratification on May 15, 1924. By the terms of this treaty, States which disagree and can not find diplomatic means of settlement nor settlement by arbitration due to existing treaties, are bound to submit their differences to a commission of investigation composed of residents of American republics and are not to mobilize troops nor commit offensive acts until the decision of the commission is rendered. (*El Guatemalteco*, July 5, 1924.)

By law No. 639, of July 5, the Congress of Paraguay ratified the same treaty, the Executive giving his sanction on July 26, 1924.

CONVENTION FOR THE PUBLICITY OF CUSTOMS DOCUMENTS.—This convention, formulated in the Fifth Pan American Conference held in Chile in 1923, was approved by the Guatemalan legislature on May 7, 1924, and ratified by the President on May 15, 1924. (*El Guatemalteco*, July 5, 1924.)

PERU—UNITED STATES

CONVENTION REGARDING TRAVELING SALESMEN.—The convention regarding traveling salesmen signed by representatives of Peru and the United States in January, 1923, and approved by Peruvian legislative resolution number 4925, was ratified by President Leguía on June 15, 1924. The treaty aims to promote the development of existing commercial relations between the two countries, and to enlarge the exchange of merchandise by means of facilities accorded to traveling salesmen, such as admission of samples without value free of duties, simplification of customs formalities, and various other advantages. It was ratified by the Senate of the United States February 27, 1923, and by the President on March 25, 1924. Ratifications were exchanged at Lima on July 8, 1924.

URUGUAY

URUGUAY SIGNS THE CONVENTION ON WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.—The President of the Republic has signed a law whereby the Government of Uruguay becomes a signatory to the International Convention on White Slave Traffic, signed in Geneva, September 30, 1921.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

PRESIDENT ROQUE SÁENZ PEÑA NORMAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—On July 30, 1924, this Buenos Aires institution celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation by a decree of July 30, 1874. It opened its doors the next March under the direction of Señora Emuna Nicolay de Caprile, with 84 pupils in "Cambaceres," a country house situated on what is to-day Montes de Oca Avenue. On April 1 of the same year the practice school was opened. This normal school

was given its present name by the National Council of Education on August 9, 1914, in honor of the ex-President, who died on that day. From 1874 to 1883, 113 teachers were graduated from the longer and 67 from the shorter course, while from 1914 to 1923 these numbers increased to 488 and 1,176, respectively. A program of music, drills, and games was carried out by children on July 29, while on July 30 there were addresses by the Superintendent and the Minister of Public Instruction, recitations, and the distribution of prizes.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSARIO NATIONAL SCHOOL.—A semi-centennial was also celebrated on July 15 last by National School No. 1 of Rosario, capital of Santa Fé Province, which school is a branch of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral. The Minister of Public Instruction of the Nation and the Governor of the Province were among the distinguished guests present. Among the numbers on the program were the inauguration of the Students' House, to be occupied by a group of medical students; the conferring of degrees on graduates of the medical school; and the presentation to the school by the students of a collection of geographical and historical specimens.

TEACHING OF MUSIC IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The teaching of the theory of music and choral singing has been introduced into the three first years of secondary education in all national institutions.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND DECLAMATION.—By a decree of July 7 the President organized the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation with the academy of lyric art of the Colón Theater as a base. The decree plans for four sections—lyric and theatrical art, instrumental art, composition, and declamation and scenic art. The director of the conservatory is Sr. Carlos López Buchardo and the assistant director Sr. Enrique García Velloso.

BRAZIL

TEACHERS' LEAGUE.—The Teachers' League of Rio de Janeiro has appointed a committee to make plans for the first municipal congress of primary education.

LECTURES ON FRENCH LITERATURE.—Prof. Gustave Lanson of the School of Letters of the University of Paris, director of the Advanced Normal School of France, has been giving a course of lectures on French literature in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Franco-Brazilian Institute for Higher Culture.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR INTREPID BOY SCOUT.—Congress is to be requested to give a scholarship in one of the national military academies to Alvaro Joaquim da Silva, the boy scout whose trip on foot from Rio de Janeiro to Santiago—more than 2,000 miles—was described in the last issue of the BULLETIN.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the inauguration of a building program for schools, as many of the buildings used for school purposes are rented and inadequate for such ends. Since Sr. Carneiro Leão has been director of schools, the program of instruction has been greatly improved, and it is now hoped that primary education will receive further benefits from adequate housing.

CHILE

LASTARRIA POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—This organization, now in its seventh season, is continuing its classes and lectures for workers and other students. The courses this year place special emphasis upon hygiene and sex education. Two new courses in industrial psychology and labor legislation in Chile have been added.

CHILEAN PROFESSOR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Sr. Antonio Oyarzún Lorca, professor of English in the Santiago practice secondary school, is teaching Spanish and taking postgraduate work in English at the University of Wisconsin.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—The first open-air school in Chile was inaugurated in September in connection with the colony for pretuberculous poor children established by the Junta de Beneficencia Escolar in the Health Park of San José de Maipo.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE.—This institute, which is the school of pedagogy of the University of Chile, celebrated on August 1 the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The morning was given over to a field day organized by the students, in which both men and women took part. In the afternoon an assembly was held, at which Sr. Julio Prado Amor, secretary of the Primary Instruction Society, made an address and prizes were presented to the victors of the morning's athletic events.

PARTY OF AMERICAN PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS IN SANTIAGO.—Last July a party of professors and students of the University of Michigan arrived in Santiago in the course of a tour of South America, and were given a most cordial welcome. The festivities in their honor included a reception by the university student body, visits to the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Architecture, Physical Education, and the Military Academy, a luncheon prepared by students of domestic science, a football game, a tea given by the students of English of the School of Pedagogy, and a reception by the Society for Sending Students Abroad for Study.

Mr. I. J. Sherwood, a Michigan lawyer who accompanied the party of students, was especially interested in observing the work of the Housing Commission, and the Huemul development of the National Mortgage Bank, with its schools, theater, library, child health center,

day nursery, and cooperative store, serving the families living in 120 houses.

COLOMBIA

TRAVELING SCHOOL.—In the Department of Caldas a traveling agricultural school has recently been organized, under the direction of Señor Luis Irigoyen, an agricultural expert. The school has already visited the districts of Quindío and Pereira with very satisfactory results, and at present is operating in Manzanares and Pensilvania. The teachers are paid by the Department of Caldas, which also provides a monthly sum for emergency expenditures of the students receiving scholarships from Caldas and El Valle.

COSTA RICA

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN CARTAGO.—The Vocational School of the Salesian Fathers in Cartago on July 12, 1924, opened the new tailor and carpenter shops known as the Francisco Jiménez Oreamuno classroom. The ceremonies connected with the opening of the new classroom were attended by the President of the Republic and other distinguished guests.

ECUADOR

YOUNG WOMEN OBTAIN DEGREES.—Two young girls, Reina M. Cadena and Blanca E. Cadena, natives of Guayaquil, were the first women to graduate from the National Mejía Institute of Quito, obtaining a B. A. degree.

MEXICO

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE BETWEEN MEXICO AND FRANCE.—Dr. Georges Dumas, professor of psychology in the Sorbonne, arrived in Mexico City in August to give two courses of lectures, the first on normal psychology and the second on pathological psychology. Doctor Dumas was received at the university at an imposing function, when he was welcomed by Doctor Aragón, professor of psychology of the University of Mexico, and by Lic. Ezequiel A. Chávez, rector of the university, who made an eloquent address tracing the cultural relations between Mexico and France. Doctor Dumas responded in a brilliant discourse. Doctor Chávez announced that the university had conferred on Doctor Dumas a doctor's degree *honoris causa*, the other of the two honorary degrees which the university chapter is permitted to bestow this year having been given to M. Henri Bergson. Doctor Dumas was also made an honorary member of the Mexican Academy of Medicine.

Due to the generosity of the French Government and of the French colony in Mexico, two French professors will come to Mexico each

year to give courses during July, August, and September, and it is expected that arrangements will be made to have Mexican professors undertake similar lectures in Paris.

HOME FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.—Srta. Eulalia Guzmán, who was the efficient head of the campaign against illiteracy, has been commissioned by the Department of Education to start a home for women students in Mexico City. The house has already been selected by the department and will shortly be prepared to fill this urgent need.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The school medical inspection service is regulated by a decree of May 31, 1924, as follows:

The school physician is to have the assistants necessary to the importance of the school zone, the assistants to be graduate students from the sixth year of the Medical and Surgical School. The work of these assistants in the school medical service will be considered equal to the corresponding amount of hospital work. The school physician, in addition to his other duties, is to consider school building plans with regard to location, construction, lighting, ventilation, etc., to report on the hygienic conditions of buildings to be rented for use as schools both governmental and private and recommend changes; to pass judgment on the printing of textbooks with regard to size of type, color, and paper, and to report on the selection of school furniture; to oversee the physical instruction of the pupils; to give individual medical examinations to candidates for teaching and those already on the teaching staff; and to prepare a chart of the common diseases of childhood with brief descriptions of the symptoms of each disease and a statement of methods of preventing contagion in the school. These charts are to be printed and distributed to the heads of schools and to teachers through the agency of the General Inspection Service of Public Instruction.

A medical examination is to be given annually to school children within the first four months of each school year.

NEW SCHOOL.—The Elementary School for Girls, the first of three new schools planned by the Government for León, was recently opened with Señorita Manuela Lacayo as principal and Señorita Matilde Lacayo as teacher.

PANAMA

INCREASE IN SCHOOLS.—An interesting paragraph in regard to the progress of education in Panama found in the President's message of September 3, last, states the increase in the number of schools and teachers during the last two years. At present there are 429 schools in the Isthmus, which is an increase of 93 since the year 1922, while the number of teachers has increased from 728 in 1922 to 1,149 at present.

NEW COURSE IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—A domestic science department has been opened in the vocational school of Panama City.

PERU

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A vocational school for boys was inaugurated recently in Lima. A section of the school is devoted to carpentry and cabinet work, and plans are being made to include courses of instruction in various other important trades.

GYMNASIUM IN SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.—A splendid gymnasium has been installed in the University of San Marcos in Lima. One large hall is fitted out with equipment for all kinds of physical exercises, such as bars, medicine balls, rings, chest weights, and various other apparatus. Connecting with this hall is a smaller one devoted to boxing. Another interesting feature of the gymnasium is a large swimming pool, where all sanitary precautions have been taken.

SALVADOR

CENTENARY SOCIETY TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.—The Centenary Society, recently founded in the city of Sonsonate, proposes through its active members to teach in homes and industrial establishments those who are unable to attend the day and night schools maintained by the Government. The society is working toward the elimination of illiteracy through prizes to teachers, who will establish a newspaper of simple and wholesome type for free distribution among the society members, and among their pupils who have learned to read and write. The society, which will compile statistics to show the progress against illiteracy, will endeavor to establish branches in other departments of the Republic.

NEW SCHOOL IN LA LIBERTAD.—On July 6, 1924, a new school building was opened in La Libertad.

OPEN-AIR LIBRARY.—On July 18, 1924, an open-air library in the form of a kiosk was opened to the public in the Parque Barrios of San Salvador, in honor of Miguel Álvarez Castro, Minister of Education under Morazán. The ceremony of opening the kiosk was performed by the President in the presence of distinguished guests, including officials and educators. The library is provided with 200 volumes at present, that number to be increased by other selected works. Readers are permitted to take the books to other sections of the park.

VENEZUELA

LAW OF HIGHER AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.—This law, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for June 17, 1924, announces that the following scientific and literary bodies are included in institutions of higher education under the title of University Extension: The Venezuelan Academy of Language, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of History, the Academy of Political and Social

Science, the Academy of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, the College of Engineers, the National Library, the National Museums, the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory, and the Meteorological Stations.

HYGIENE AND SEX EDUCATION.—The Ministry of War and Navy has created, at the Military School, a chair of Hygiene and Sex Education in charge of Doctor Rísquez. The course will consist of 80 lessons a year and will be divided in four parts, as follows: Military Hygiene, Sex Education, Naval Hygiene, and Aviation Hygiene.



ARGENTINA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RADIO LECTURES.—The National Department of Health gave in July a series of brief talks on health questions over the radio stations LOX and LOZ of Buenos Aires, offered for the purpose by the Argentine Association of Radio Culture. The 13 short talks were on the following subjects: Protection of the child against tuberculosis; the care of children's mouths; first symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis; colds, grippe, tuberculosis; prevention of diseases of the mouth; activities of the Tuberculosis Prophylaxis Section; diseases of the mouth and teeth; quackery in the treatment of tuberculosis; the hygiene of tuberculosis; the prophylaxis of trachoma and other common diseases of the eye; tuberculosis in children; the prophylaxis of syphilis; and the use of the tooth brush.

BRAZIL

COUNCIL FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF MINORS.—This council, whose creation was mentioned in the September issue of the BULLETIN, was formally inaugurated on August 9, 1924. The council has 28 members, several of whom are women, and is composed of the directors of the Pedro II School, the Benjamin Constant Institute, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the National Insane Hospital, and representatives of the Federal District, the Bar Association, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Department of Public Health, charitable associations, the press, and of institutions subventioned by the State or considered to be of public usefulness. The presiding officer of the meeting was

Dr. João Luiz Alvez, Minister of Justice, to whose initiative the formation of the Council is due.

PRIZE FOR MEDICAL TREATISE.—The annual Da Costa Alvarenga prize awarded by the Academy of Medicine was given this year to Dr. Nicholson Taves for a treatise on *Immunity as an Endocrine Function*.

CHILE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—The Santiago Charity Board has appropriated 60,000 pesos¹ for the 1925 budget of the School for Social Service which the board expects soon to open. The board plans to engage a woman director who has specialized in social service, and to offer courses preparing the students to be case-workers or visiting nurses.

FREE COURSE IN NURSING.—The Women's Federation and the Workers' Assemblies for Social Welfare have established a free course in nursing, in addition to other courses in sewing and business subjects. Those who benefit by these courses will be expected to assist in the clinics for mothers and children which will be established in the poorer section of the city by the societies in question.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PATRONATO NACIONAL DE LA INFANCIA.—Sr. Ismael Valdés Valdés, president of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia of Santiago, reported the following for the year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924:

Number of children under two years registered in the child health centers, 7,783; deaths, 783; number of children vaccinated, 5,535; mothers vaccinated, 4,337; injections to syphilitic women, 58,800; home visits by women of the Patronato committee, 2,717; by visiting nurses and others doing similar work, 27,172; dental treatments given to children and mothers, 1,638; visits to medical clinics by children, 21,674; by mothers, 23,091; prescriptions filled, 56,799; baths given children, 38,732; feedings of Pasteurized milk given out, 1,801,566; of albuminized milk, 109,622; meals given mothers and children, 18,597; babies' garments made, 13,443. The expenditure for the year was 627,747 pesos.

The report indicates an increase in breast feeding, and explains the increase in the mortality rate by the extension of the follow-up service, which kept track of a greater number of babies who had ceased to be brought to the clinic. As in former years, the visitors endeavored to regularize family relations, since illegitimacy is believed to be a powerful contributing factor in infant mortality. A larger number of visiting nurses was employed, and it is hoped that soon each center will be provided with such a staff, in place of less expert visitors.

During the visit of Mlle. Suzanne Ferrière of the Save the Children Fund International Union, the Patronato expressed its adherence to the principles and program of the Union and its purpose of cooperating with the Chilean Red Cross, which is the Chilean correspondent of the Union.

Sr. Manuel Guzmán Montt, a distinguished philanthropist, bequeathed the sum of 200,000 pesos to the Patronato, of which 100,000 pesos are to be used for the construction of a new child health center, the remainder being invested for the maintenance of the same.

¹ See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights and measures.

The Patronato looks forward to extending its excellent work to include children up to the age of six years and, possibly, in time, school children as well.

ARBOR DAY ON NEW ATHLETIC FIELD.—Early in August a day was given to an encampment and review of boy scouts on the site of the new Vitacura athletic field, on the outskirts of Santiago. Public school children also attended in large numbers and, under the direction of students from the Agricultural School, planted 200 ash trees. A basketball game was another feature of the day's entertainment.

SEX EDUCATION.—At the request of the Octavio Maira Center, Dr. Eduardo Moore, professor in the School of Medicine and founder and director of the school for advanced study, gave in that center an important lecture on sex education, in which he condemned prostitution as unnecessary and pernicious and lamented the absence of instruction in sex hygiene in the schools as well as the general ignorance on the subject.

COLOMBIA

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIAL CENTER.—During the latter part of June the Social Center of the Catholic Women's League of Colombia was formally opened in Bogota. Among the most important projects undertaken by the center are a home for girls, instruction and recreation for working-girls, and an employment bureau for domestics and other working women.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS CHEAP HOUSES.—Congress, on August 4, approved a decree granting \$100,000 for the construction of cheap houses by the Costa Rican Red Cross to provide dwellings for poor people whose homes were destroyed by the earthquakes.

Another means toward relieving the housing situation was the extension by Congress on August 4 of the law of May 17 which permits no increases in the rentals of dwellings, business houses, and offices.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—The Board of Directors of the Society for the Protection of Animals met on August 3, in San José to establish a legal meaning for the term "cruelty to animals" that this offense might be introduced into the penal code, as well as the adequate penalties therefor.

LEPER PATIENTS CURED.—The faculty of medicine recently authorized the release of 17 patients as cured of leprosy from the Leper Asylum of Las Mercedes. The physicians of the asylum, not wishing to assume the responsibility of the release of these patients, called upon the medical faculty for their approval.

CUBA

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTE FOR CHILD PROTECTION.—Steps are being taken in Habana to create a Municipal Institute for Child Protection,

which will comprise prenatal, maternity, and dispensary service, care of children under 2 years of age, and a staff of visiting midwives. A branch of this establishment, with capacity for 200 children, will take care of feeding problems and will have, besides the dispensary, a pharmacy and a class in instruction for mothers. An excellent child-welfare center has been maintained in Habana for some years by the National Department of Health.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER.—The health director of Habana has organized a service of drinking water analysis, interesting the private laboratories in this work and asking the cooperation of all citizens in the fight against typhoid fever. Typhoid vaccination will be administered at all public health dispensaries and adequate treatment will be given to poor families.

HOME SANITATION.—Dr. Lopez del Valle, National Health Director, has given orders to local health officers throughout the Republic to proceed at once to the sanitation of the homes of industrial workers and laborers within their jurisdiction. The plan agreed upon for this work is expected to have been carried out by the end of the present year and the homes found then in undesirable hygienic conditions will be closed. Dwellings for workers on sugar plantations form a very important part of this program.

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE.—The program to be followed by the recently organized Ecuadorean Committee on Child Welfare, a branch of the International Save the Children's Fund Union in Geneva, includes collecting funds for helping needy children of any nationality. Contributions will be requested for this purpose specially on Christmas Day. Of the funds collected 10 per cent will be reserved for special emergencies, the remaining 90 per cent being sent to the executive committee of the International Union in Geneva. In case of a public calamity in Ecuador help will be asked of the executive of the union.

NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING INAUGURATED.—During the early part of July the new administration building of the Guayaquil general hospital was inaugurated. The same day the corner stone was laid for an extension of the hospital to contain sick wards.

HAITI

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA.—It is interesting to note, in the Report of the Public Health Service of Haiti, the improvement shown in malarial conditions of the island due to the persistent fight against the disease. Especially is this true of conditions in Port-au-Prince;

it is already rare to find in that capital the larvæ of anopheles, or the mosquito which propagates malaria.

MEXICO

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE REQUIRED FOR NEW HOUSES IN MEXICO CITY.—By a resolution of the President of the Republic, the municipalities of the Federal District, as auxiliary to the Department of Health, are charged with the duty of seeing that no new city or town additions are established without proper provisions for water and sewer service, pavements, and street cleaning and garbage collection, and that no houses are erected in sections already opened which have not such provisions for proper sanitation. If contracts have already been made between private persons or land companies and municipalities regarding sanitary service, the latter must require that they shall immediately be complied with, fulfilling also their own duties and obligations in connection therewith.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE. See page 1165.

URUGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—The National Hygiene Council recently approved a project, submitted by Dr. Julio A. Bauzá, the object of which is to create within the said council a special section devoted to child health (*higiene infantil*), which will concern itself entirely with the inspection and betterment of the health of young children. This project urges the collection and conservation of exact statistics covering the birth and mortality of the children of the nation in such manner as to enable investigations to be made as to the causes of infant mortality and the method of eliminating these causes. It also includes a recommendation for the inspection of all child-welfare centers throughout the Republic, and provides that all cases of contagious diseases in children under 14 be closely supervised and that active steps be taken to prevent the spread of contagion from such cases; that a federation for the protection of mothers and children be organized and, in connection therewith, a baby week be observed annually, as also public conferences and exhibitions of healthy babies. The National Hygiene Council will establish the League of Little Mothers, that is, girls over 12 years of age, to whom will be given during vacation time a course on the hygiene, care, and feeding of young children; it will also organize courses for mothers in which practical instruction will be given on the economical preparation of food suitable to the normal development of children.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

HEALTH INSPECTION OF LABOR CONDITIONS.—Early in July the chief of the National Department of Health sent to the Minister of the Interior the draft of a bill on inspection of hygienic conditions in factories, shops, and places of business in Buenos Aires. According to the projected law the Department of Health would make official inspections of the establishments and everything connected with working conditions, materials, and employees. In a note accompanying the bill the chief of the Department of Health called attention to the laxity of regulations concerning the work of women and children.

MEXICO

PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.—On August 18 a call was sent out for the Pan American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Mexico City beginning December 3, 1924. The principal object of the convention, according to the call, is to establish a better understanding between the labor movements in the various nations of the continent, because only as a result of such accord will they be in a position to render the greatest service to the interests of labor and to the peoples of the American republics.

FACTORIES AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—The following paragraph is extracted from an address made by Mr. Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at a luncheon given in July by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the United States:

The day of the underpaid slave has passed in Mexico. Wage earners in that country are getting better and higher salaries than at any time in the history of the nation. Wages are steadily increasing, and the laborer is living far more comfortably than his father or mother ever dreamed of. Education is playing a great part in the social development of the country. Millions have been expended in establishing new schools. Factories have provisions for the partial education of the children of their workers. I visited one particular factory in Mexico, and as a model of cleanliness, sanitation, and wholesome working surroundings I have never seen its equal. . . . Clothes and shoes were being manufactured there. Women were employed in the clothes division and men in the shoe department. An idea which could be profitably followed by many factories in the United States impressed me in particular. It was the establishment of a kindergarten and nursery fully equipped in every detail for the care of infants and small children of those workers who were unable to entrust the care of their children to others while engaged in their labors. In the nursery were baths, cribs, and toys for the little tots, all in charge of trained nurses. The kindergarten was equipped much the same, and had also working benches, tools, and what not to encourage each child in any special activity in which he showed

unusual interest. Some were drawing, others sewing, others fashioning crude toys with simple implements. The activities of these children were under the expert supervision of teachers who have studied similar advanced methods of education in the United States.

PARAGUAY

PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—See page 1160.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.—On July 9, 1924, Argentina celebrated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of Tucumán. The celebration was, of course, universal throughout the country, that in Buenos Aires including a Te Deum at the Cathedral, a military parade, a reception by the President in the Government Palace, and a special illumination of the city and decorations with the national colors. The schools held brief exercises either in plazas near the school buildings or in front of the buildings, the pupils singing the national anthem and listening to short addresses appropriate to the occasion.

AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT.—Last August an exhibit of paintings and sculptures by American women was held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Hon. John Wallace Riddle, American ambassador in Argentina. The exhibition, which was characterized by a writer in *The American Weekly* of Buenos Aires as a fraternal message to the younger generation of American artists, is said to have impressed the throngs who visited it by the sure technique, rare and rich coloring, and depth of expression evidenced in the various exhibits.

BOLIVIA

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LA PAZ.—A medical society has been organized recently in La Paz by a number of prominent physicians of that city. The main purpose of the society is to improve the medical profession by means of scientific meetings and discussions and presentation of clinical cases for study. Public lectures will be given on practical hygiene, and a medical bulletin will be published. The society will also cooperate with the Government in preparing a sanitary code, of great importance for the health and living conditions of the public.

BOLIVIAN FILM.—The Fox Film Co. of New York has purchased the rights to a historical play entitled the "Urn of Miracles" by Sr.

Rómulo Arana Peredo, a Bolivian author. This play, which will be filmed by the above-mentioned company, has 10 parts relating to life and customs in the city of Potosí, during 1648 and subsequent years. The series is complemented by a sketch entitled "Things that should be known about Bolivia," which includes pictures of various activities and industries, as well as some railroad views.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY.—The Geographic Society of Sucre is organizing a National Museum of History in that city, which it is hoped will be ready in time for the centennial celebrations in August, 1925. A number of valuable historical relics have already been presented to the Society for the Museum.

BRAZIL

DR. RAUL SOARES DE MOURA.—Doctor Soares, President of the State of Minas Geraes, died on August 5, 1924. On other pages of this issue will be found figures from his last message, indicating the prosperity which the State had attained since he assumed office. A man of many admirable qualities and unbounded energy, Doctor Soares began his administrative career as Secretary of Agriculture under Dr. Delphim Moreira, President of the State of Minas Geraes, having been also Secretary of the Interior of Minas Geraes and Federal Minister of the Navy, as well as serving at other times in the State and National Congresses.

COLOMBIA

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.—A very interesting book by Dr. Pedro A. Zubieta has just been published relating the history of the early diplomatic missions of Colombia, covering the period from 1811 to 1837. Doctor Zubieta, who is head of the diplomatic history division of the Department of Foreign Relations, is the author of several other important historical works.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES.—An important part of the program arranged for the celebration of the national holidays in July was the Olympic games organized by the commanding officer of the military school. Over 800 competitors were inscribed, in 22 different kinds of sports. Several educational institutions and athletic clubs also participated.

HONOR CONFERRED ON DR. ESGUERRA GÓMEZ.—Dr. Esguerra Gómez, a Colombian physician in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has received the Chevillon prize, which the Academy of Medicine of Paris awards every two years for the best work on the treatment of cancer, the judges being Mme. Curie and Professors Reclere and Broca. It will be recalled that Dr. Esguerra Gómez has won other distinctions in this important field of medical research.

A TIMELY VISIT.—The BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Isaac A. Manning, of Cartagena, Colombia, for the following:

United States residents in Cartagena, Colombia, were most happily surprised to receive a visit from the United States Cruiser *Rochester*, of the United States Special Service Squadron, flying the flag of Rear Admiral John H. Dayton, on the Colombian national holiday, July 20, 1924. The cruiser arrived in the forenoon of July 19, the visits of courtesy being exchanged the same day. That night a ball was given by the Popa Club, at which the officers of the *Rochester* were the guests of honor. The next morning Admiral Dayton and his staff attended high pontifical mass at the cathedral, at which the Archbishop of Cartagena officiated, later being honor guests at the governor's palace, where they reviewed the Cartagena police force which, under the direction of Chief Agustín Calvo, has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Later they attended the ceremony of the oath to the flag of the brigade corps stationed at Cartagena. Several of the American colony entertained the admiral and officers at luncheon at the Cartagena Club, at which the governor, Sr. Vicente Martínez, was present. The governor entertained the officers and American colony at a tea at his country residence that afternoon, much of Cartagena's social life being delightfully represented. Later, the *Rochester's* band gave a concert at the Miramar Club, situated on the bay front. Other courtesies exchanged were the ball given by the American colony and the reception given by Admiral Dayton and Captain Ellis on board the flagship to the Cartagena, Popa, and Miramar Clubs. *La Patria*, a daily newspaper, referring to the reunion at the Miramar Club, says: "This enjoyable festivity demonstrated the spirit of cordiality manifest to-day between the United States and Colombia and the warmth of a frank and mutual respect, which was crystallized through the last international convention signed by the two governments, and which we hope will long endure."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW CABINET.—Gen. Horacio Vásquez, the newly elected president of the Dominican Republic, whose inauguration took place with due ceremony July 12 of the present year, has appointed the following cabinet: Sr. Ángel Morales, Secretary of the Interior, War and Navy; Dr. Ángel Marfa Soler, Secretary of Foreign Relations; Dr. José Dolores Alfonseca, Secretary of Finance and Commerce; Sr. Pedro A. Lluveres, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction; Sr. Andrés Pastoriza, Secretary of Public Works and Communications; Sr. Rafael Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration; and Sr. Pedro A. Ricart, Secretary of Public Health and Charities.

GUATEMALA

FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE FIRST GUATEMALAN CITY.—Four hundred years ago on St. James's day, July 25, 1524, the city of Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala, predecessor of the present capital, was founded by Alvarado on a spot known to the Indians as Iximché, or the place of corn. (Later, after an earthquake, the capital was removed to Antigua, Guatemala, and in 1773 to its present site.) This historic date was commemorated by Guatemalans

with many interesting celebrations, the most unique being a parade of Indians in tribal costume marching to the strains of their native music, played on Indian flutes. The parade, which started from the national hippodrome in Guatemala City, was led by marimba players, Indians costumed for the Dance of the Giants, and others bearing harps, drums, chirimfas and other Indian musical instruments, as well as standards, incense burners, and crosses. The *cofradía*, or brotherhood, of the town of Mexico in its costume traditional in religious processions took part in the parade also. For the benefit of the Indians brought in from the Provinces to take part in the parade an address in the Quiché language and talk on education for their children were given.

The schools celebrated the anniversary appropriately with outlines of early colonial history.

The press gives the following account of an interesting event:

The Society of Geography and History of Guatemala gave as a feature of its entertainment in the evening the Guatemalan opera *Quiché Vinac*, whose opening scene represents dawn on a tropical mountain ridge with the High Priest of the Quiché Indians singing the Hymn to the Sun, after which comes the announcement of the sacrifice of Princess Alitza of the Cachiquel Indians, imprisoned by the Quichés, as a peace offering to the god Tohil, the act closing with the dawn dance of the Quiché priests. The next act shows Alitza and her would-be rescuer, Amalchi of the Cachiquel Indians, in the wood singing a love duet, followed by the snatching of Amalchi's talisman flower by the sorcerer and the scene of death on a funeral pyre. The music represents the combat of the warriors defending the fatherland, but the two victims prophesy the disappearance of the Quiché Indians, and at the close the conquistadores are heard approaching. The composer is Rodríguez Beteta.

PANAMA

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.—In the presidential elections of August 3 last Don Rodolfo Chiari, candidate of the Liberal Party, was elected by a large majority of votes for the 1924-1928 term. Señor Chiari was officially notified of his election on September 2, and was sworn in before the National Assembly on October 1, 1924.

INAUGURATION OF NEW BUILDING.—During the latter part of August the inauguration of the handsome new building for the national archives took place in Panama. The President and members of the cabinet attended the ceremony.

NATIONAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—A national athletic association has been established in Panama by an executive decree. The purpose of the association is to organize and supervise athletic events and to promote closer relations between the Latin American countries by means of their sporting organizations and clubs. Five

members of the association will be appointed, for a term of two years, by the Secretary of Public Instruction. The association will name its own board of directors.

PARAGUAY

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT AND NEW CABINET.—The inauguration of the new President of Paraguay, Don Eligio Ayala, and of the Vice President, Manuel Burgos, took place on August 14 last, before the two houses of Congress. President Ayala has appointed the following cabinet: Secretary of the Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Señor Manuel Peña; Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Manuel Benítez; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Enrique Bordenave; and Secretary of War and Navy, Señor Luis A. Riart.

PERU

FOUNTAIN PRESENTED TO LIMA BY AMERICAN COLONY.—The beautiful fountain designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and presented to the city of Lima by the American colony on the occasion of the Peruvian centennial of independence was inaugurated on August 6 of this year. The fountain is located in Washington Square opposite the monument to George Washington.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Whitney is the sculptor also of the fountain which adorns the patio of the building of the Pan American Union in Washington.

URUGUAY

THIRD CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.—The inaugural session of the Third National Congress of Agricultural Engineers took place on August 22, 1924, in the School of Agriculture in the city of Montevideo. The principal object of this congress is to definitely orient agricultural practice throughout the Republic of Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.—The Government of Uruguay named, as the official delegate to the Twenty-first Congress of Americanists, which was celebrated in The Hague and Gotenburg, Dr. Alfredo de Castro, Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

URUGUAY PARTICIPATES IN THE INAUGURATION OF BALBOA MONUMENT.—The Minister of Foreign Relations has designated Dr. Pedro Erasmo Callorda, Minister of Uruguay in Cuba and Mexico, as the Uruguayan representative in the inauguration ceremonies connected with the erection of the monument in Panama in memory of the Spanish navigator, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

SUBJECT	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
June report of the National Postal Savings Bank.....	1924 July 18	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Second official forecast of the corn crop.....	July 22	Do.
Production costs of principal Argentine crops.....	July 23	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at the end of May, 1924.....	.....do.....	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
The Argentine market for American textiles.....	.....do.....	Do.
Prospects for grain production, crop season of 1924-25.....	July 25	E. Kitchel Farrand.
Argentine insurance statistics for 1923.....	.....do.....	Do.
Official report on foreign commerce of Argentina for 1923.....	Aug. 4	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Mineral production and exports of Bolivia during April, 1924.....	July 15	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
Compulsory savings by workmen, and regulations for enforcement.....	July 24	Do.
Bolivian motor roads.....	July 25	Do.
BRAZIL		
Cotton consumption, Pernambuco consular district, during 1923....	July 5	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
To exploit the coconut in Brazil.....	July 7	Do.
Sugar shipments of Pernambuco, quarter ended June 30, 1924.....	July 8	Do.
Proposed "Good Roads Day" in Pernambuco.....	.....do.....	Do.
Brazil nut shipments and crop prospects of Amazonas, quarter ended June 30, 1924.....	.....do.....	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaus.
Declared exports to the United States, half year ended June 30, 1924.....	July 9	Do.
Rubber shipments and crop prospects of Amazonas, quarter ended June 30, 1924.....	.....do.....	Do.
Cotton growing in Amazonas.....	July 10	Do.
Activities of the Brazilian Plantation Syndicate (Ltd.).....	.....do.....	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Agricultural Society in Ceará, Brazil.....	July 12	E. Verne Richardson.
Pernambuco coffee statistics, 1923-24.....	July 16	Do.
Road construction in State of Minas Geraes.....	July 21	A. Gaulin.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during June, 1924.....	July 28	Do.
Increased cotton production in Pernambuco.....	.....do.....	Fred C. Eastin, Jr., vice consul at Pernambuco
Shipments of Carnauba wax at Recife, six months of 1924.....	July 31	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for July, 1924.....	Aug. 1	A. Gaulin.
Mining industry in State of Minas Geraes during 1923.....	Aug. 2	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during July, 1924.....	Aug. 5	Do.
Motor ambulances for Ceará, Brazil.....	Aug. 6	Fred C. Eastin, Jr.
Total exports and imports from ports of Pernambuco Consular district, for 1923.....	Aug. 7	Do.
The Port of Mscuu, Rio Grande do Norte.....	.....do.....	Do.
New electric light plant for S. Miguel de Campos.....	.....do.....	Do.
New manufacturing facilities for chemicals at Pernambuco and Alagoas, Brazil.....	Aug. 8	Do.
CHILE		
Advertising in Antofagasta consular district.....	Aug. 12	McMillin, consul at Antofagasta.
The Salta-Antofagasta railway.....	Aug. 13	Do.
Visit of the "Italia" with its exposition of Italian products.....	Aug. 14	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla consular district for July, 1924.....	Aug. 10	Maurice Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
The market for paper in Cartagena.....	Aug. 15	Lester L. Schmare, consul at Cartagena.
Colombian coffee prospects for 1924.....	Aug. 21	Maurice Stafford.

Reports received to September 15, 1924—Continued

SUBJECT	Date	Author
COSTA RICA		
July report on commerce and industries.....	Aug. 5	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
General conditions affecting American trade.....	Aug. 11	Do.
Government assistance to import livestock.....	Aug. 12	Do.
Prohibiting importation of used coffee bags.....	Aug. 22	Do.
CUBA		
Present new sugar crop, and exports from consular district of Matanzas, for June and July, 1924.....	Aug. 9	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Current lumber market situation.....	Aug. 16	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian cotton: production, consumption, exportation and crop estimate.....	Aug. 19	Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
July, 1924, report on commerce and industries.....	Aug. 6	Augustus Ostertag, consul at Guatemala City.
PANAMA		
The market for American confectionery.....	Aug. 1	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
July, 1924, report on commerce and industries.....	Aug. 15	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Review of commerce and industries for June, 1924, financial conditions, budget and exchange, agriculture, manufacturing and communications.....	July 3	Digby W. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
URUGUAY		
Uruguayan exports to the United States, first six months of 1924....	July 11	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
The 1923-1924 wool clip.....	July 15	Do.
Cattle hair production.....	July 17	Do.
Uruguayan market for seals.....	July 29	Do.
New official values assigned products for exportation from Uruguay.....	do	Do.
Commerce and industries for June, 1924, general conditions.....	July 30	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Parcel Post shipments to Venezuela.....	July 23	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
American automobile assembly plant at La Guaira.....	July 29	Do.
General business conditions in Venezuela.....	July 30	Do.
New Venezuelan tariff law.....	Aug. 1	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.
Mercantile situation in June, 1924.....	Aug. 2	Do.
Exports of Cebadilla from La Guaira, 1911-1922.....	Aug. 7	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
Additional German steamship service for Venezuela, "Hamburg-Colon-Central American" service.....	do	Do.
Non-intoxicating beverages in Venezuela.....	Aug. 15	Thomas W. Voetter.
Venezuelan railroad operations during first quarter of 1924.....	Aug. 16	Harry J. Anslinger.



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