INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VOL. XXVIII

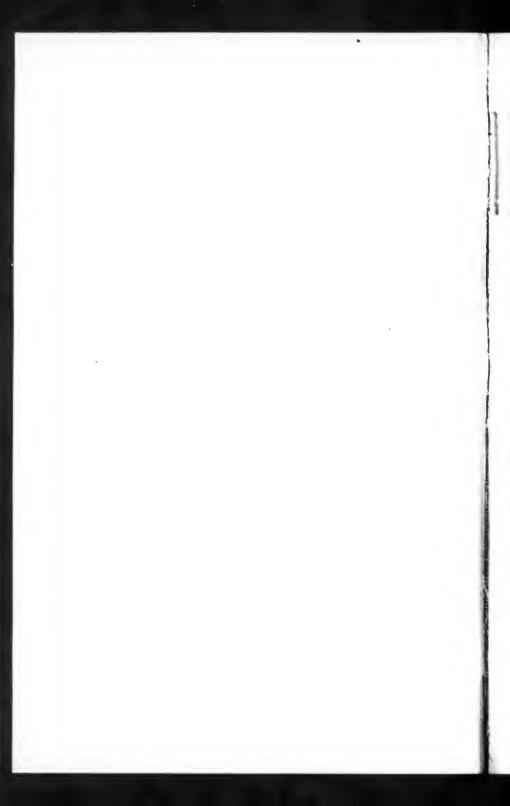
Nos. 4-6

APRIL-JUNE, 1909



31800

WASHINGTON: : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: : 1909



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE

A M E R I C A N R E P U B L I C S

APRIL

1909



NO. 2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A. CABLE ADDRESS for BUREAU and BULLETIN, "IBAR," WASHINGTON

SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR THE BULLETIN

English Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Spanish-Portuguese-French Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Double number (Bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French), \$3 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$4. Single number, 40 cents.

GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL · BUREAU · OF AMERICAN · REPUBLICS

PHILANDER C. KNOX, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

......Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, Brazil ... Office of Embassy, 1758 K street, Washington, D. C.

... Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra, Mexico Senor Don Francisco, D. C. Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY. Argentine Republic ... Señor Don Epifanio Portela,

1800 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. Bolivia.Señor Don Ignacio Calderón,

Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, Office of Legation, 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Señor Don Enrique Cortés, Office of Legation, 1728 N street, Washington, D. C. Colombia ...

Costa Rica...... Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo. Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.

..... Señor Don Carlos García Velez, Cuba ... Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.

Ecuador Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, 1614 I street NW., Washington, D. C.

Señor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Guatemala. Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

.....Mr. H. PAULEUS SANNON, Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

...... Señor Don Rodolfo Espinosa R.,

Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C. Señor Don C. C. Arosemena, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C. Panama.

PeruSeñor Don Felipe Pardo.a

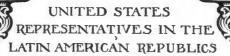
UruguaySeñor Dr. Don Luis Melian Lafinur, Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic .. Sefor Don Emilio C. Joubert, Office of Legation, "The Benedick," Washington, D. C.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, AD INTERIM Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Office of Legation, 1737 H street, Washington, D. C.

|Paraguay and Venezuela have at present no representatives on the Governing Board.

a Absent.



AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil Irving B. Dudley, Rio de Janeiro.

Mexico David E. Thompson, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic......Cuarles Hitchcock Sherrill, Buenos Aires.

ChileJoun llicks, Santiago.

ColombiaThomas C. Dawson, Bogotá.

Cuba Edwin V. Morgan, Hayana.

Ecuador......WILLIAMS C. Fox, Quito.

GuatemalaWILLIAM HEIMKE, Guatemala City.

Haiti HENRY W. FURNISS, Port an Prince.

HondurasPuilip M. Brown, Tegucigalpa.

Paraguay.....(See Uruguay.)

Peril Leslie Combs, Lima.

Uruguay EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.



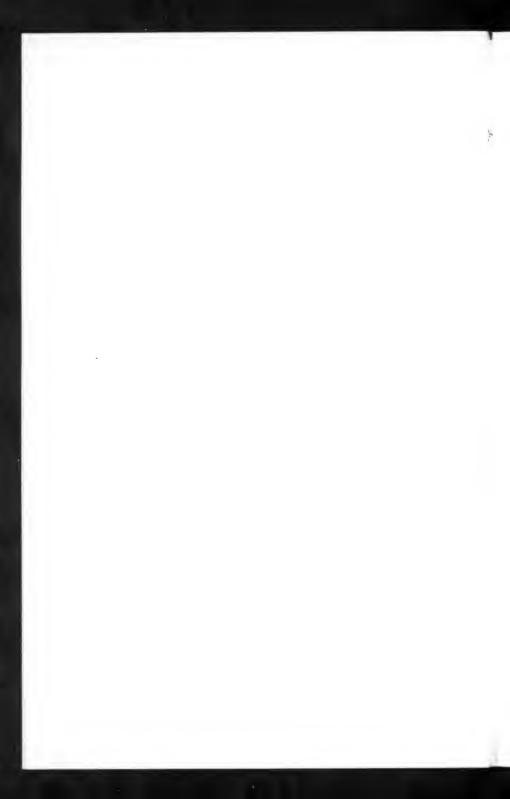
 Page.

Editorial Section..... Appreciation of the Monthly Bulletin-Special articles in this issue of the Bulletin-Misleading reports on revolutions-Material possibilities of Central America—Acknowledgment of books contributed by Senator Root—The International Bureau at the Alaska-Ynkon-Pacific Exposition—Progress on the new Pan-American Building-Past and future Pan-American scientific congresses— Latin American participation in western gatherings-The National Association of Manufacturers and Latin America-South American flags and coats of arms—The departure of Señor de Quesada-Hinton Rowan Helper and the Pan-American railway project-The Ambassador from Mexico-Internal development of the Argentine Republie-Brazilian trade and budget provisions-Chilean inchistries—Colombian conditions— Cuban economic measures-Dominican trade returns-United States Minister to Nicaragua-Chinese in Ecuador-Economic conditions in Guatemala-The New United States Minister to the Argentine Republic-Mexico in 1908-United States Consul-General in Mexico City-Panama treaties-Decrees of the Veneznelan Government.

What is in the Magazines...... 564 An American concert of powers— The Isle of Pines-Ecuadoran antiquities-Peru to-day-The First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile-Home-seeking in Panama— Chile, Bolivia, and Pern, the Western Republics of South America—Origin of Argentine mnsie-Costa Rica, a land of peace and prosperity-The Panama Railroad and the Isthmian Canal—Yaqui land—Argentine comment on election methods in the United States-Official organ of the International Central American Bureau-C. P. Huntington's views on the Panama Canal-A naturalist in the Orinoco delta region-Social life in Havana's palace—Mexican banks-The mental attitude of President McKinley toward the Cuban intervention-Inaugural ceremonies in Cuba, 1909—Latin American industrial conditions-The new start in Cuba—Salvador's bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Industrias Mexicanas-Mining in Mexico-Mine prospecting in

Page.	Page.
Nicaragua—The histrionic latinity of the Cuban President's genius—Dominican review of American topics—Status of the Gatun Dam—The Mexican oil	hibition in 1910—Municipal sta- tistics of Buenos Aires—Esti- mate of cereal production for 1909—Shipments of hides in 1908—Railways in 1907.
field of San Geronimo—The	Bolivia
mnnicipality of Buenos Aires. Latin-American Notes	New stamp law—Registration of trade-marks.
April Record in Pan-American	Brazil
History	Customs provisions of the budget—
First Pan-American Scientific	Sugar production of the Repub-
Congress	lic—Foreign trade, 1908—Boun-
Cotton, the Most Widely Used	ties for wheat cultivation—Ex-
Staple in the World 599	ports of minerals and precions
Municipal Organization in Latin-	stones—Public works anthorized
American Capitais:	by the budget-Rice culture-
HAVANA	Steamship service and contract—
Wireless Telegraphy in the Amer-	Rubber shipments from Para—
ican Republics 629	Zootechnical and agronomical
Para the State and Para the City 643	institute—Foreign trade, ten
Dominican Commerce in 1908 657	months of 1908—Miscellaneous
Reception of Señor de la Barra,	notes.
Mexican Ambassador 662	Cnn.e
Reception of M. Sannon, New	Exhibit of American goods in San-
Minister of Haiti	tiago—Industries and manufac-
The Flags and Coats of Arms of	tures—International Seismolog-
the American Republics:	icalConvention—Mining activity
Ства	at Chañarcillo—Customs receipts
National Holidays of the Amer-	in 1908—Railways in construc-
ican Republics:	tion in 1908—Railroad statis-
('UBA	tics—Fiscal deposits in Chilean
The Piassava Fiber of Brazii 674	banks on December 31, 1908—
The North American Society of	Agricultural ontlook for 1909.
the River Piate	Colombia
national American Conference, 684	tension of means of communica-
Automobiles in Latin America 687	tion—Tariff modifications—Ex-
British Investments in Latin	ploitation of emerald mines—
America 690	Improved financial conditions—
The Study of English in the	Net revenues of the Zapaquira
Schools of Gnatemaia 692	salt mines in 1908.
Subject-matter of Consular Re-	Costa Rica
ports	Exports to the United States in
Argentine Republic	1908.
Budget provisions for 1909-Finan-	Сива
cial statistics, 1907-8—Customs	Foreign commerce, 1908—Customs
receipts and revenues during	receipts, 1908—Proposed suspen-
1908-Posts and telegraphs in	sion of exports duties on sugar,
1908—Principal exports during	tobacco, and liquors.
1908 —Traffic in Buenos Aires	Ecuador
during 1908—Immigration in 1908—International Railway Ex-	Gathering and status of leading crops.

Page.	Page.
GUATEMALA	Paraguay
	loans—Sugar production and exports.
	Salvador Railway Company— Trade relations with the United States—Publication of a new official map.
	Cruguay. 743 Customs receipts, 1908—Regulations for imported food products—New steamship connection with California—Creation of a school of commerce—Docks and yards projected.
tion of grain elevators—Banks in 1908—Encouragement of the sugar industry—The Matamoros district in 1908.	Venezuela
Nicaragua. 734 Exports to the United States in 1908—New customs law—Par- cels-post Convention with Bel- gium.	concession—Immigration, first six months of 1908—Railway sta- tistics—Opening of Venezuelan ports—Payments on account of foreign debt of 1905—Decrees con-
Panama. 735 Establishment of a sugar refinery— Overland cable from Colon to Panama.	cerning the tobacco industry— Revision of the code—The ex- ploitation of salt—Federal reve- nues allotted to the States.







(Copyright Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

SEÑOR DON ALFREDO ZAYAS,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.



VOL. XXVIII.

APRIL, 1909.

No. 4.

'T' is a pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of letters from all parts of the world extending congratulations on the improvement in the appearance and quality of the Monthly Bulletin. If all the letters received in each month were printed they would fill a complete issue. There is particular gratification from the fact that a large number of these letters come from the Latin-American countries, and even from Europe, as well as from the United States. A significant fact is that high-class social clubs are now placing the BULLETIN upon the tables of their reading rooms as they do representative magazines. A professor in one of the leading universities of the United States, in a recent letter to the Director, stated that he wanted two extra copies in order to pass them around, and so meet the demand for them from the students that were taking his courses. The president of a great manufacturing and export house writes and says that he desires six eopies instead of one, in order that he may properly supply the requests of his office staff to read the BULLETIN. A Congressman stated that it is the only official publication in Washington that is thoroughly appreciated by the constituency receiving it. These are only a few illustrations of the growing influence of the Bulletin, and it is believed, therefore, that the efforts of the International Bureau to spread useful information about the American Republics are being appreciated.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN.

The attention of the readers of the Monthly Bulletin is ealled to the number and character of the special articles appearing in this issue. Among the subjects discussed are the following: "Cotton, with particular reference to its production in Latin-America and its use by the ancient Peruvians;" "The municipal organization of Havana, the capital of Cuba;" "The use of the wireless telegraph in Latin-America;" "Para, the

543

important state and eity at the mouth of the Amazon;" "The North American Society of the River Plate in Buenos Aires;" "The flag, coat of arms and national holiday of Cuba;" "The annual report of Hon. W. E. Pulliam, receiver of customs of the Dominican Republic." Aside from these is the usual interesting summary of commercial and general data covering the progress of the different American Republics.

MISLEADING REPORTS ON REVOLUTIONS.

In view of the faet that it is so easy to exaggerate a report of a revolution in some portion of Latin America and to draw on the imagination to pieture all sorts of complications resulting from a small disturbance, it is well to bear in mind that two-thirds of the reports of revolutions or outbreaks in Latin America are based on nothing more than what would be elassed as a local riot or eonflict between a mob and local officials in some town or state in the United States. Just because Cuba has started out anew in self-government, there is a tendency to construe the slightest trouble or elash as an extensively organized movement toward revolution. This is an injustice to Cuba and its present administration. It is natural that with the eyes of the world turned on that Republic a mountain should often be built out of a molehill. But if the erities and eynies will be patient, and if in their place the well-wishers and optimists ean be heard. Cuba will not only successfully solve the problems before her but receive that sympathetic support among other nations which counts for much among countries as it does among individuals. Cuba is a land of great promise and she has at her head statesmen of ability and patriotism who should be encouraged in every way possible in their efforts to bring about eonditions of lasting stability and prosperity.

MATERIAL POSSIBILITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

There has been much discussion in the newspapers about the unsettled affairs of certain parts of Latin America. Without debating the political issues involved, it is fitting to eall attention to the fact that even if portions of Central America are somewhat disturbed, the material possibilities and varied resources of that part of America should not be overlooked or hidden in the haze of reported difficulties. There is no question that Central America has potentialities of material development that will eventually make it one of the most prosperous sections of the Western Hemisphere. The construction of railways and the improvement of steamship connections, followed by the investment of foreign capital, will eventually bring about a new era of progress which will interest the whole world.



HONORABLE CHARLES HITCHCOCK SHERRILL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in the Argentine Republic, who sailed for his post April 6, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOOKS CONTRIBUTED BY SENATOR ROOT.

The Director wishes to take advantage of this opportunity to thank Hon. Elinu Root, late chairman of the governing board and now United States Senator from the State of New York, for an excellent collection of books, pamphlets, and reports on Latin America collected during his tour of South America and Mexico which he has presented to the Columbus Memorial Library. It is hoped that his example may be followed by others who wish to make this library the best collection of Americana on the Western Hemisphere. Inasmuch as the present number of books, pamphlets, etc., is now approximately 15,000, and as the stack room in the new building will have space for 250,000 volumes, there is abundant opportunity for the growth of this important branch of the Bureau.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The attitude of the United States Congress toward the present administration of the Bureau, and its confidence in the work it is doing, is evidenced by the provision in the sundry eivil bill, which passed the last Congress in its closing hours, for an appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the expense of a comprehensive exhibit of the International Bureau at the Alaska-Yukon-Paeifie Exposition to be held at Seattle, Washington, from June to Oetober of this year. As this issue goes to press, a carload of exhibits is being shipped to Seattle. These will be placed either in a special building or in a prominent section of the space devoted to foreign countries. An exhibit of this kind on the Pacific eoast of the United States can not fail to awaken the interest of that section of North America in the development of closer relations of trade with Mexico. Central and South America. It is the intention, moreover, to have a series of illustrated lectures on the countries, eities, peoples, industries, and resources of Latin America, given in the special biograph hall, which will have space in the United States Government Building. In this connection, the Director wishes to express his appreciation of the cooperation he is receiving from the Hon. JESSE WILSON, chairman of the United States Government Board, and W. M. GEDDES, secretary and disbursing officer thereof, in making preparations for a worthy exhibit of the International Bureau.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.

The new building of the International Bureau has now reached a point in its construction where the beauty of its proportions can be appreciated. A large portion of the roof is already in place, and it will not be long before work is begun on the interior finish. Plaster casts of the two heroic figures, allegorical representations of North and South America, respectively, are in place, to be carefully considered before they are cut



HONORABLE WILLIAM G. RUSSELL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary of the United States in Venezuela.

in marble. They will have a height of about 9 feet from the base of the pedestal to the erown of the head. Above them, at the top of the marble pylons at whose bases the statues sit, will be large marble plaques, one of which—that over the figure of South America—will pieture the parting of Bolivar and San Martin, and the other—that over the figure of North America—will pieture Washington's farewell to his generals. Still higher up on the south pylon will be a marble eondor, while on the north pylon will be a marble eagle. In the courtyard or patio the frieze is already in place, earrying names notable in American history, like those of Columbus, Washington, San Martin, Bolivar, Hidalgo, Marti, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Bonifacio, and O'Higgins. The assembly hall already gives evidence of being one of the most dignified rooms of its kind in the United States.

PAST AND FUTURE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES.

In this issue is published a brief description of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which met in December, 1908, in Santiago, Chile. Credit is due Dr. L. S. Rowe and Dr. W. H. Holmes, members of the United States delegation, for the data they provided for the preparation of this article. The report of the delegation to the Secretary of State of the United States, which is soon to be submitted, will take up many details that are not included in this statement of what was done. Already the United States delegation, in cooperation with the International Bureau, has commenced to make preparations for the next Congress, which will meet in Washington in 1912. It is now the intention to awaken such wide-spread interest throughout North and South America in the Washington Congress that the success of the Santiago gathering may be duplicated.

LATIN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN GATHERINGS.

Practical appreciation by various organizations in all parts of the United States of the countries which the members of the Governing Board of the Bureau represent in Washington is shown by the invitations extended to these members through the Director from the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which will meet at Denver, Colorado, in August; from the National Irrigation Congress, which will meet at Spokane, Washington, in August; and from the directorate of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will take place at Scattle, Washington, from June to October, to be present and participate in their programmes. If the President of the United States should make a far western trip this coming summer, as is now intimated, it is hoped that a considerable number of the Latin American Ambassadors and Ministers may accept these invitations.



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

GENERAL CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ,

Minister of Cuba to the United States.



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS AND LATIN AMERICA.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the most powerful organization of its kind in the world, is about to show its recognition of the propaganda of the International Bureau, and of the necessity of developing closer relations with Latin America, by commencing to publish on April 1 of this year a regular Spanish edition of its official organ "American Industries." When it is remembered that the National Association has a membership of several thousand of the principal manufacturers of the United States, who are desirous not only of finding a wider market for their exports, but a larger variety of products which they can import from foreign countries for the purpose of manufacture in the United States, thus bringing benefit alike to all countries concerned, the importance of such an announcement is evident. It is hoped that this experiment may prove a successful one, and the editor of "American Industries," Mr. Henry Harrison Lewis, has the best wishes of the editorial staff of the Bulletin in the conduct of this new enterprise.

SOUTH AMERICAN FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS.

That the publication in the BULLETIN of the flags and coats of arms of the various American Republics is appreciated, is shown by the demand for reproduction of copies of these, not only from magazines in the United States, but in Latin America. As each flag and escutcheon has a particular meaning and carries much historical significance, the educational value of publishing them is being recognized in a way that is gratifying.

THE DEPARTURE OF SEÑOR DE QUESADA.

In saying farewell to Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, one of the members of the Bureau governing board, the International Bureau of the American Republics feels a regret proportionate to the high esteem in which he is held by the officers of the institution. Since the middle of the year 1902 Mr. Quesada has been minister plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington and has been the continuous friend and supporter of the aims of the Bureau in whose progress he has always manifested a profound interest. As delegate to the Second and Third International Conferences in Mexico and in Rio de Janeiro, also as president of the committee on the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, his work for the development and betterment of both Bureau and Bulletin commanded the warmest acknowledgments of all concerned, and it is with the most earnest desire for his future welfare that his departure is noted.



HONORABLE HINTON ROWAN HELPER, Ex-Consul-General of the United States in Buenos Aires, who died in Washington, D. C., March 9, 1909.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER AND THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

In Hinton Rowan Helper, whose recent death in the city of Washington is reported, an ardent advocate of the project for a railway from Alaska to Patagonia passes to his final accounting. Born in North Carolina, on December 27, 1829, he was a traveler and writer of renown prior to his appointment by President Lincoln, in 1861, to the consulate of Buenos Aires. Mr. HELPER chose the post in the Argentine Republic in preference to a European assignment by reason of his great interest in Latin American affairs, which had been greatly stimulated by his travels in Central and South America. He served in Buenos Aires, where he married, until 1866, and a strong impression was made upon him of the need of closer rail communication between the extremities of the Western Hemisphere. In a letter presented before the Congress of the United States in 1906 by Senator Cullon, Mr. Helper narrates the strenuous and unceasing efforts made by him in behalf of the railroad during forty years, during which time while the project had received the commendation of statesmen and business men, the purpose still remained practically abortive, as a concerted work. That his labor was not in vain is, however, evidenced by the prominence given to the possibilities inherent in a continuous rail route between the three Americas by the various International American conferences held in Washington, Mexico, and Río de Janeiro, and the creation by those conferences of a committee specially charged with the carrying out of the projected line. Surveys have been made of existing railroads in the various Republics, whose ultimate connection would make them part of the Pan-American route, and the governments interested have lent their cooperation toward opening up new roads looking to a linking up of the entire system as premised by the originator. Mr. Helper's activities were not limited to field work, as is attested by numerous scholarly volumes and essays bearing apon diplomatic, industrial, and kindred subjects. Preliminary measures have been taken to erect a monument in his memory worthy of his public services, for which participation on the part of Latin America is desired.

THE AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

The Government of Mexico has appointed Señor Don Francisco León de la Barra Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Señor Don Enrique C. Creel, who resigned the post to assume the office of Governor of the State of Chihuahna. Señor de la Barra has rendered very important services to Mexico, both within the Republic and in its foreign service. He has devoted much time to the study of international law, for which reason, principally, he was named in 1898 consulting attorney for the ministry of foreign relations and later on first as minister

76021-Bull, 4-09-2

plenipotentiary to the republies on the Atlantie eoast of South America, and again in Belgium and the Netherlands, with residence in Brussels. He was delegate to the Second Pan-American Conference held in the City of Mexico, the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, in 1907. Señor BARRA is a member of various scientific and literary societies. The International Bureau of American Republies takes particular pleasure in extending to Señor DE LA BARRA a most cordial welcome, as the representative of Mexico on the Governing Board of the Bureau.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The proposed holding of an international railway exhibit in Buenos Aires during the summer of 1910 in connection with the centennial celebration of the independence of the Argentine Republic, renders of peculiar interest the recently published statistics of railways in the country. At the beginning of 1908 there were in operation 13,746 miles of line, indicating an increase during the preceding twelve months of 974 miles. Of these, the Government owned and operated 1,838 miles, while British capitalists were the principal owners of the remaining 11,908 miles. Railroad properties show a total valuation of \$949,071,397 gold. These figures increased eonsiderably during 1908. In all lines progress is marked in the record of the Republie for 1908. Immigration figures surpassed previous returns; exports advanced in almost every line; postal and telegraph receipts increased 9.8 per cent, and financial conditions generally were prosperous.

BRAZILIAN TRADE AND BUDGET PROVISIONS.

The item of greatest interest to the United States in connection with the lately promulgated budget of the Brazilian Government for 1909 is that article 13 of the revenue estimate continues the privilege of 20 per cent reduction in the import duties to eertain merchandise of United States origin. It is also of note that machinery for the development of certain industries, such as wheat culture, rice growing, sugar cultivation and manufacture, are exempted from customs duties, in many instances bounties being offered by both federal and state government for their inception or continuance. While the trade figures for 1908 show a decline from \$472,000,000 to \$397,925,000, it is reported that during the closing months of the year commercial prospects greatly improved and the outlook for 1909 is favorable.

CHILEAN INDUSTRIES.

It is reported from Chile that greater interest than ever before is being manifested in the development of industrial life and that the manufacture of articles hitherto imported will be a development of the near future. In spite of the desire of the Chilean authorities to advance in every way possible the sale of the products of their home industries, a cordial reception is assured the projected exhibit of United States merchandise in Santiago during 1909. Railroad construction has been actively carried on, and the recently reported contract for the Arica-La Ligua extension is a valuable index of present interest in the matter. The harvest yield in the wheat-producing sections is anticipated for 1909 at a 20 to 25 per cent increase over the preceding year.

COLOMBIAN CONDITIONS.

President Reves, in his last message to the Colombian Congress, reported at length concerning the cordial relations existing between Colombia and her sister Republies. The treaties recently negotiated on the part of the United States, Panama, and Colombia, are an augur of future prosperity in all lines. As a consequence of a revised expenditure list, the Government was enabled to report a gold surplus at the close of the fiscal year of \$2,000,000, and indications of a betterment of financial conditions are found in lower rates for loans, a satisfactory letting of the contract for the exploitation of the famous Muza emerald mines, and in the renewed activity in railroad construction. Rail connection between Bogota, the capital, and the headwaters of the Magdalena River was initiated in February, though the extension of the line from Girardot, at the head of navigation, as far as Factativa, at which point union is made with the Sabana road to Bogota, which has been in operation for many years.

CUBAN ECONOMIC MEASURES.

It is proposed by the Cuban Executive to suspend export duties on sugar, tobaeeo, and liquors for so long a time as the revenues from imports shall be sufficient to meet the service of the foreign debt. This is the case at present. While the year 1908 showed a falling off in the trade and customs receipts as compared with the previous twelve months, the reported large crops of sugar and tobacco for the present season will offset the temporary loss.



Conyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

 $\label{eq:honorable} \mbox{Honorable Horace G. Knowles,} \\ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Nicaragon.$

DOMINICAN TRADE RETURNS.

The prosperity prevailing in the Dominican Republic at the close of 1908 is amply demonstrated by the report recently made concerning the trade volume of the year, in which a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 is recorded as compared with 1907. This gain is entirely on the side of exports. Cacao, sugar, and coffee, which, with tobacco and bananas, constitute over 94 per cent of the total exports, show notable increases, the yield of cacao being reported as nearly double that of the year previous. The sum of \$1,529,729.05 was deposited in New York for the service of the foreign debt, and a generally favorable status is to be noted in all lines of progress.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

The Hon. Horace G. Knowles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Nicaragua, appointed December 19, 1908, was born at Seaford, Delaware, in 1863. He was graduated at Delaware College in 1884, and in 1889 was appointed United States Consul to Bordeaux, France, and retired with the advent of the Cleveland Administration in 1893. He was admitted to the bar of Newcastle County, Delaware, in 1895, was several years the attorney of the county, and successfully conducted many important cases. He was the editor and proprietor of "The Evening Journal," the leading daily newspaper of Delaware, for two years prior to entering the diplomatic service in January, 1907, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Romnania and Servia. July 1, 1907, he was appointed Minister to Romnania and Servia and Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria.

CHINESE IN ECUADOR.

An incident indicative of the unity of interests between the United States and Latin America is the fact that the Chinese Government has intrusted the affairs of its subjects in Latin America to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States. These officials have been performing the duty in Central America for some time, and recently the American ministers in Chile and Ecnador have been instructed to do so. Most of the Chinese are engaged in commercial pursuits and are very successful. While a rigid exclusion law exists, the President of the Republic, General Alfaro, has shown himself very considerate, and has, at the request of the American minister, Hon, Williams C. Fox, granted a number of concessions relieving them of hardships.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GUATEMALA.

A message delivered by President Estrada Cabrera on March 1, 1909, to the National Assembly reports a favorable status for Guatemalan affairs and forecasts continued development for the Republic. A surplus is credited to the public revenues for 1908 and increased earnings noted for various public enterprises. The new mining code, promulgated in June, has been productive of augmented activity in this field and increased yields of coffee, bananas, rubber, sugar, and hard woods are features of the year's industrial life.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ARGENTINA.

President Taft and Secretary Knox have shown their desire to promote cordial relations with the Argentine Republic by the selection of Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York City, as the new United States Minister to that Republic. Mr. Sherrill, is one of the ablest and most successful of the younger lawyers of the North American metropolis. He is a man not only of scholarly attainments, but of wealth and social position, and a personal friend of both President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1889, and has attained a position of influence seldom reached by men of his years. Particular importance is attached to his mission in view of the fact that the Fourth Pan-American Conference will meet at Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, in the summer of 1910.

MEXICO 1N 1908.

Although Mexican trade values for the first six months of the fiseal year 1908–9 show a decline of nearly \$35,000,000 gold, as compared with the corresponding period of the year preceding, this shrinkage was the result of conditions which had gone before and which are fast disappearing. On the other hand, a remarkable note is struck by the excess of exports over imports, amounting to over \$18,000,000 gold. Furthermore a considerable part of the export decline is under the head of precious metals, the largest item in that reduction being silver pesos, of which none were sent abroad in the six months under review, nor were any Mexican gold coins shipped, both statements being satisfactory signs rather than the reverse.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL IN MEXICO CITY.

Mr. Arnold Shanklin, consul-general of the United States in Mexico City, Mexico, was born in Carrollton, Missouri, January 29, 1869, and is therefore just 40 years of age. He received his education in the Carroll-



(Photo by Strauss, St. Louis, Mo.)

HONORABLE ARNOLD SHANKLIN,
Consul-General of the United States in Mexico City.

ton public schools and at Washington University, St. Louis, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. in 1889. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of that city. In 1904 he was commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition to Mexico, and on September 25, 1905, was appointed consul-general at Panama. His commission as consul-general to Mexico City is dated January 11, 1909, and on his departure from Panama for his new post, the Panama Journal said:

Mr. Arnold Shanklin, Consul General of the United States, leaves Panama to-morrow to take up a more important post. The genuine sorrow the people of this country feel at losing him is tempered by the knowledge that his excellent work here has won for him a well-merited promotion.

No other American official on the Isthmus has ever endeared himself so much to Panamanians of all classes of society and of all political parties as the hard-working, keen-witted, and warm-hearted Consul-General, whose frank, open manner and genuine sympathy never failed to inspire the confidence so indispensable to the upbuilding of real solid friendship between Panamanians and Americans on the Isthmus.

From President Obaldia down to the humblest citizen of this little Republic all look upon Shanklin as a friend and inwardly hope that some day he may come back again. At all the banquets and receptions tendered him, all through the long list of official visits he paid, it was noticeable even to the most easual observer that no one ever said "adios," it was always "hasta luego" or "au revoir."

Well! quien sabe?

Mr. Shanklin is a member of the National Geographic Society, American Society of International Law. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to five clubs, including the Commercial Club of Panama.

PANAMA TREATIES.

The negotiation of treaties on the part of Panama with the United States and Colombia, whose progress is reported from time to time in the press of the countries interested, is an earnest of future prosperity and amity for the Republics concerned. Certain concessions applied to the interchange of products and merchandise will affect trade conditions favorably, while the arbitration provisions are in keeping with the standard of civic virtue required by the new ideals of civilization.

DECREES OF THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.

Numerous decrees recently issued by the Government of Venezuela provide for conditions whereby certain restrictions on trade and industry are removed and distribution made of certain moneys for public expenditure in the different States of the Republic.



SEÑOR DON GONZALO DE QUESADA,

First diplomatic representative of the Republic of Cuba in the United States, who will be succeeded by Señor Don Carlos Garcia Velez.

BOOK NOTES . O

"The Old and New Pern," the center and stronghold of Spanish colonial power and prestige for three centuries, and prior to that the seat of Inca civilization and its fabulous wealth, is the subject of Marie Robinson Wright's latest volume in her series of American historical works (George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia). Mrs. Robinson Wright's labors in the field of research have been crowned by membership in various geographic and scientific societies in both North and Sonth America, and the recognition accorded the meritorious character of her work by the governments and countries described has been that of unlimited appreciation and approval. The volume on Pern is in many respects noteworthy. Not only does much of glamor still cling to the marvelons tales of the gold and silver and precions stones of the Incas, but their surviving works in architecture, irrigation methods, pottery, and textiles attest the high degree of civilization to which they had attained. The solidity and beauty of their buildings were the subject of wonderment on the part of the invading Spaniards, and sociologically they seem to have solved a problem in a manner which only the most advanced thinker of the present day dare formulate, inasmuch as marriage and the rearing of a family were regarded as matters for state or communal management. The details of the betrayal of the noble Inca chief Atahuallpa, who was seized and executed by the order of Pizarro while making a visit of courtesy to the invader, in whose honor and for whose service the entire town of Cajamarca was abandoned, are narrated with picturesque veracity, while the subsequent stripping of the Inca territory of its treasure of precious stones and metals is given the graphic prominence which stories of a nation's spoliation always command. The ensning sway of the vicerovs, the gradual erection of eeclesiastical and civic buildings, which still remain as witnesses to the artistic style of the period; the final struggle for the regaining of the empire by the descendants of the Incas in 1780; and the spread of the doctrine of independence until its achievement in 1820, are all given due place, while the subsequent history of the Republic is a record of the progress and development of a nation which had to learn self-government after having been for centuries accustomed to give unquestioning allegiance to an absolute monarch under a system that gave all honor to military prestige and social rank. That this lesson has been well learned is evidenced by the uniform enlightenment characterizing the national life since its independence. Lima, the capital, not only is the seat of the oldest uni-

versity in America, but its cathedral, dedicated in 1540 and completed in 1625, vies with ecclesiastical structures of the old world in magnificence of conception and detail. To Lima is also credited the ouly American saint on the calendar of the Roman Church, the deeds of Santa Rosa of Lima, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries, being regarded as entitling her to canonization. It is with the new, as well as the old Pern, that the anthor deals in the present volume, and the vast agricultural resources of the country and their development form an attractive addenda to the spontaneous yield of mineral wealth recorded in the early days. Coincident with this development new railways and roads are being opened, port and navigation facilities are being improved, and commercial and financial growth is attested by increased revenues and greater trade values. In sum, the story of Peru, as told by Mrs. Wright, is of interest to the antiquarian, the soldier, the scholar, and the business man. Photographic reproductions of past glories and present progress give illuminating glimpses of the changed conditions.

The war between the United States and Spain, which began on April 21, 1898, has been told frequently and in some cases well, but no book on the shelves of the Cohumbus Memorial Library in the International Bureau of the American Republics gives a better general idea of the causes and consequences of this war than "The Campaign of Santiago, Cuba," by Col. Herbert H. Sargent, Second Cavalry, United States Army. (Three volumes, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 8vo.) Although given this title the book treats of the whole era of this war, both on land and sea, with sufficient details of the events in Manila to round out the story to its completion. The military and naval tactician can read the narrative of this campaign with interest, for it gives not only the popular history, but, written as it is by a trained army officer, the technical and military analysis. The author is neither too landatory nor full of blame; in fact, his exposition of the events as they passed is commendable for its impartiality, the criticisms on faults or errors applying equally to the American as to the Spanish forces and maneuvers. It would appear, however, that in crediting the Cuban patriots with determination to fight for freedom to the last, Colonel Sargent fails to take into consideration the temper of the Spanish people themselves, who, as a people, were opposed to the war, and were stimulated by false stories and reports about the Americans. Cuba would have been free, in any event, but the reader must from other sources learn to distinguish between the Spanish people and the Spanish Government.

Monsieur Pierre Dexis, on special mission for the University of Paris, and whose writings and books are widely known, has recently written a very interesting and instructive book, entitled "Le Brésil an XXº Siècle " (Brazil in the twentieth century), in which he sets forth the economic, political, and social life of the country, as well as its wonderful resources and opportunities. Monsieur Dexis gives considerable space to the subject of colonization, immigration, and labor conditions, so that his book is of great value to those who contemplate seeking new homes in this distant land, while the chapters devoted to the monetary and exchange questions and coffee valorization are exceedingly interesting to the financier and capitalist. Monsieur Dexis has given much thought and study to the question of coffee valorization and his article published on this subject in the "Revue politique et parlementaire" of Paris was much commented upon. Monsieur Dexis has been spending some time in Washington and on March 1 delivered an interesting lecture before the Alliance française of that city on the "Peasantry of France."

A valuable bibliographical index received by the Columbus Memorial Library is the "List of References on International Arbitration," compiled under the direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress of the United States. The purpose of the list is to furnish a ready reference for all material published concerning international arbitration, and especially The Hagne Conferences. As the limitation of armaments and the collection of foreign debts received extended discussion at The Hagne Conference of 1907, material covering these two topics is also listed under separate classification. Other references include the French occupation of Mexico, the Venezuelan awards, and the settlement of the Dominican question. For the student of these matters the pamphlet will be found invaluable.

[&]quot;La Bolivie Actuelle" (Present-Day Bolivia) is the title of a compilation of official reports with comments thereon compiled by J. De Lemoine, issued under the authority of the Bolivian Consulate-General in Belgium, 1909. The pamphlet is prefaced by a sketch of the life of Dr. Eliodoro Villazon, prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic at the close of President Ismael Montes's supplementary term of one year, the election for which office is to be held on May 2, 1909. The reports included in the publication cover French translations of the 1907 record of public works, finance, commerce, and foreign affairs as prepared by the various bureaus in charge.



PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS WIFE RETURNING FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, This is the first time the wife of the President has accompanied bin in the inaugural procession. (Reproduced from Spanish Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

NDER the title "An American Concert of the Powers," a scholarly plea for united action on the part of the nations of the Western Hemisphere for the maintenance of peace and progress is published in "Scribner's Magazine" for The writer, Theodore S. Woolsey, taking as his text "The Equality of States," clearly elucidates a working plan, whereby the general principles of the European concert may be translated to America, which operating in union for the keeping of the peace, the advancement of civilization, the fostering of trade, and for mutual protection shall constitute a sort of American police power in the hands of all the stable, responsible, and orderly lands of the continent. In support of the idea he cites the formation of the International Union of the American Republics growing out of the Pan-American Congress of 1889, whose aim is to foster and emphasize the solidarity of American interests, and through whose agency greater mutual knowledge between the States interested has been attained. As a valuable agent in the diffusion of this knowledge tribute is paid to the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and to the visits of Secretary Root to the countries of Latin America. He sees, furthermore, in the joint action of Mexico and the United States in 1906, resulting in the peace of the "Marblehead," the actual introduction into American politics of the principle under discussion, and considers that in the light of various well-known facts it may be assumed that "a concert of powers in America is actually in process of formation; that its influence in keeping the peace has already been exercised and that the machinery for its existence already exists."

In "Van Norden" for February, 1909, the Isle of Pines, off the southern coast of Cuba, is described as "the isle of opportunity," and details furnished as to the resources which offer valuable returns for intelligent exploitation. Apart from the agricultural and timber wealth of the island, Arthur B. Reeve states that mineral deposits of known wealth are to be found, while as a health resort its fame is well established. In the forests are hardwoods of the most valuable species, and the tobacco grown is said to be equal to the famous Vuelta de Abajo of Cuba.

The same issue of the magazine gives an account of the Manabi and Esmeraldas antiquities recently brought to light in Ecuador by the

expedition under Professor Savule through the munificence of George G. Heye, one of the most enthusiastic archaeologists in the United States. The chairs and statuary, of which reproduction is made, give an adequate idea of the high degree of civilization and culture attained by these "people of long past yesterday," as they are called by Gustavis Myers in the article in reference.

The first number of "Pern To-Day," edited and published by John Vavasour Noel, in Lima, reached the Columbus Memorial Library as the issue for March, 1909. This is stated to be the first illustrated monthly magazine in the English language published in Pern, the purpose of which is to give each month an account of the country's development. Among the interesting contents may be noted an appreciative sketch, with portrait, of President Legula; a charming account of the trip from New York to Callao; an outline of the operations of the Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao, which, established in February, 1907, has been actively engaged in extending and improving the coastwise service along the Pacific, as well as in the construction of a dry dock which is now on the way . from its English yard; while notes of general and social interest are supplemented by a " Panama Section," in which it is designed to publish each month a statement of the progress of the canal, in whose successful completion the magazine foresees a valuable agent of Pernyian advancement.

"The Independent," in its issues for February 18 and 25, devotes considerable attention to Latin American affairs, the first-named number containing a paper by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch on the "First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908," and the other a personal narration of home seeking in Panama by Dilwynn M. Hazlett. For March 11, another paper in the series, prepared by the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics on Latin American countries, deals with Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, "the western Republics of South America." Considered as producers of nitrate, tins, and copper, respectively, these countries occupy a well-defined position in the commercial world, but other and less exploited resources are also theirs. In the Chilean valley may be raised cereals sufficient for home consumption and a surplus for export, while the abundant water of the south provinces provides inexhaustible water power for the wheels of industrial enterprises. The Bolivian basins of the Amazon and Parana provide immense rubber areas, the transport of whose product is one of the objective purposes of the railway policy so actively fomented by the Government. Pern, with an outlet for her products on both oceans, is looking more and more to agriculture as a means of national wealth, and irrigation projects supplemental to and also independent of the ancient Inca canals are being used for the utilization of the coastal regions. In all three countries there is a lack of capital and labor, but their natural resources will ultimately repay the price of industrial undertakings.

In the "Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras," of Buenos Aires. for January, 1909, is an article treating of the "origin of Argentine music" by Señor J. Alvariz. In a general sense the music of the Republic may be divided into two classes—that of the city, which is practically the same as that of Europe, and that of the camp, or, as it is called, "gancho" music. The compositions which characterize the latter are limited to marking the rythm of a dance or accompanying a song, and there is no provision for chorns or concerted work. While there is undeniably something in the entirety of gaucho music to make it recognizable, the prevailing tendency of Argentine music is to absorb such extraneous influences as come within its borders, so that the effect is necessarily conglomerate. Much of the Indian unusic is limited to attempts to imitate the sounds of animals, and by reason of their pancity of instruments, their efforts are of limited value. The real origin of almost all Argentine dance and song music is Spanish, which has, in its turn, been influenced by contact with that of other nationalities. The article is concluded with a study of the influence of the music of the negro slaves, who formed at one time a considerable part of the population. For those whose interests lead them in the bypaths of musical wanderings the article is exceedingly valuable. It contains many musical illustrations of arguments advanced by the author, as well as reproductions of native erade instruments.

An appreciative and interesting sketch of "Costa Rica, a Central American Republic that is peaceful and prosperous," is published in "Putnam's Magazine" for March, 1909, the author, Henry Wellington Wack, speaking with authority and cuthusiasm of the resources and possibilities of this "Switzerland of America." The scenic beauty of the mountain districts is contrasted with the tropical wealth of the forests, which contain over 140 varieties of merchantable timber, while the banana and coffee plantations are cited

as producing the finest grade of the products. Thirty thousand banches of bananas are shipped from Costa Rica daily for northern markets and weekly cargoes are sent to England and France. Over 13,000,000 bunches were exported from Port Linnon in 1908, while the 25,000 acres planted in this fruit cause its production to overshadow other resources of the country. The salubrity of the climate, the hospitality of the inhabitants, the adequate hotel accommodations in the larger cities, and the facilities for travel render Costa Rica an ideal country for the tourist and health seeker. Photographs by Rud, of Sau José, give illuminating glimpses of architectural and railway construction on a par with that of better-known lands, while the homes and habitat of the peons are shown to retain all the picturesque charm of old-world types.

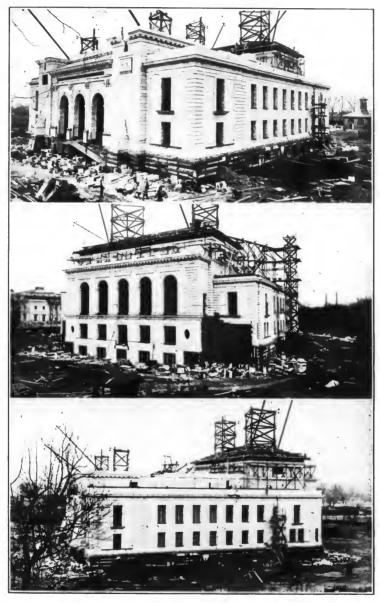
The part played by the Panama Railroad in the building of the Isthmian Canal and its bearing upon the future operation of that waterway is given first place in "The Bookkeeper" for March, 1909. Described as the pivot of two oceans, this road and its history is followed by Ernest Cawcroft from the time Columbus approached the shores of America to the present day. Numerous efforts were made to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and many pioneer railroad men found the prospect of linking the east and west shores of the continent an attractive one, but it was not until 1851, on the 1st of October, that a train ran over the completed track from Aspinwall or Colon to Gatun, the first station on the line from the Atlautic. Six years of constructive effort, the expenditure of \$8,000,000, and many lives sacrificed resulted in the completion of this 48-mile road, the shortest but one of the most valuable transcontinental railways in operation. As a factor in developing trade interchange between the east and the west Mr. Cawcrorr accords to the Panama Railroad a position second only to the Panama Canal.

An attractive description of Yaqui land forms the initial article of the "Pacific Mouthly," for February, 1909. For the Yaqui Indian of Mexico the writer, Charles R. Price, claims descent from the eulightened Aztecs, against whom Cortez conspired. Upon scattering after conquest, the peaceful valley at the mouth of the Yaqui River on the coast of Lower California was selected for their future home. Here they prospered, surrounded by all facilities for peace and plenty, until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The long period of peace had not deprived the Yaqui of his warrior

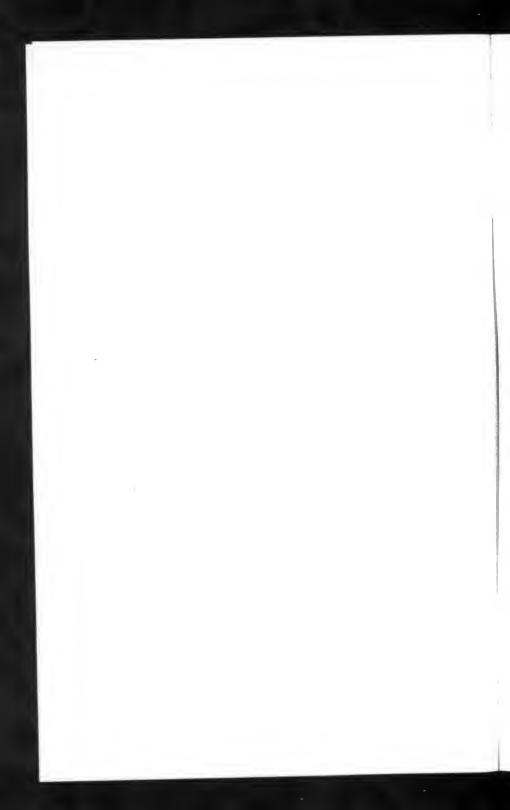
qualities, and in subsequent contests, either with the Spaniard or Mexicau, the personal bravery, fortitude and self-denial of these Indians made their name a synonym for Spartan endurance. Their deportation after surrender has left their old home open to the vanguard of civilization, and towns have sprung up, and ranchers and farmers are cultivating the soil under irrigation methods which would be regarded by the former dwellers thereon as a defiance of the god of nature.

A consideration of election methods in the United States by R. Ancizar occupies considerable space in the February, 1909, issue of "Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras," of Buenos Aires. Opening with a translated extract from the "London Globe," in which adverse comment is made on the personal element injected into the recent campaign by President Roosevelt, the article proceeds in the main to justify such action as productive of beneficial results. In summing up the requirements for the presidency of a great nation, it is well said that political gifts alone are not sufficient. The conditions are much the same as those governing commercial and economic enterprises in which, while it is sufficient for the administrative boards to be composed of just and honest men, for the actual management of affairs, technical specialists are required. It is claimed that the methods employed in America prior to elections are such as to focus the public gaze upon just such special qualifications.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of the first number of the official organ of the International Central American Bureau, "Centro-América," for January, 1909. The burean, which was inaugurated on September 15, 1908, in Guatemala City as the result of a convention between the various Central American Republics, is designed for the development and mutual furthering of the interests of the signatory States. Such is also the announced policy of the new magazine, whose activities will have direct bearing upon the well-being of the 4,706,262 inhabitants of Central America. present publication contains the text of the convention prescribing the establishment of the Bureau, the proceedings of the inaugural ceremonies, a report on the work and duties of the Bureau, supplemented by much general information concerning Central America in general, extracts from the report of the Director of the International Bureau in Washington, and many items of instructive interest.



VIEWS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL BUREAU BUILDING, TAKEN APRIL 5, 1909.



C. P. Huntington's views as to the Panama Canal are interpreted by Francis II. Robinson in the "Overland Monthly" for February, 1909. The effect of the construction of this or any other isthmian waterway upon the various large cities of the Pacific coast and of the Gulf of Mexico was held in the main to be disastrons, while for the port of New Orleans a future as the greatest city in the United States was predicted. The location of great industrial enterprises in the Mississippi was forecasted, while the far-reaching results of the canal across Central America would, it was promised, revolutionize commercial and industrial enterprises. The high position held by Mr. Huntington in the railroad world renders his opinion of note. He fought the project with all the vigor for which he was noted and, as the time is drawing near for the testing of these prophecies, this statement of the dead magnate is of more than passing interest.

For the nature lover "Harper's Magazine" for March contains an article of thrilling interest in the description by C. William and M. B. Beebe of the life of a "Naturalist in the Tropics." The particular tropical section is the Orinoco delta region, where the gentle explorers spent their time aboard ship or in a dugont penetrating the mysteries of the mangrove forest, throughout which exists not a foot of solid soil. The curious habits of the tree which practically creates the soil in which it grows by sending out tendrils and roots to which adhere the particles of matter which shall one day extend the coast of the continent, the beauty and rarity of the forest denizens, the swamp animals and fish, the haunting noises of the night, all are described with graphic eloquence, while photographs of hitherto unobtainable species bear tribute to the zeal and enterprise of the writers.

The personal aspect of the American intervention in Cuba and the new régime in Havana are considered by C. R. MILLER in "Town and Conntry," for March 6, 1909, under the title: "The social life of Havana's palace." As in a monarchy, the palace is the center of social life in the Cuban Republic, and President Gomez, with his attractive family, of whom photographs are published, intend to maintain the hospitable standard expected of them. Interior and exterior views display architectural and decorative features of great beauty.

The development attained by Mexican banks since the application of the banking law of March 19, 1897, to the close of 1908, is shown

in his paper on Mexico's credit institutions in "The Banker's Magazine." for March, 1909, by Señor Joaqu'in D. Casasus, forming part of the series now running through that magazine. In effect, the capital of the banks of issue absolutely paid up, which amounted in 1897 to \$23,010,000, had risen in 1908 to \$119,900,000, a fivefold increase.

Dr. Henry S. Puttchett, in "The North American Review," for March. 1909, publishes some interesting recollections of President McKinley and his mental attitude toward the Cuban intervention in 1898. Of value is the statement that the then President of the United States expressed the opinion that "if he had been left alone, he could have concluded an arrangement with the Spanish Government nuder which the Spanish troops would have been withdrawn from Cuba without a war."

The restoration of self-government in Cuba and the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of the island to the control of the islanders are discussed by Mrs. C. R. Millen in "Leslie's Weekly," for March 11, 1909. Stress is laid upon the evident determination of the Cubans to worthily make use of their opportunities as an independent nation, and the writer bespeaks for Cuba a square deal by American newspapers in their published treatment of the affairs of the island.

"Industria" (Londou), for February 1, 1909, apart from its general notes on Latin American industrial conditions, publishes veracions sketches of the Republics of Salvador, Bolivia, and Gnatemala, also a paper on coffee, a most important item in the domestic economy, while reproduction is made of the article on "Rubber and its relatives," recently prepared for the Bulletiu of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

"The World To-Day," for March, 1909, makes, among its record of the month's events, note of the new start in Cuba, publishing pictures of localities and individuals connected with the inauguration of President Gomez, the same subject being treated in the body of the magazine by Carmela Nieto de Durland.

The Republic of Salvador, commencing with January, 1909, has decided upon the issuance of a monthly publication, "Boletin del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores," in which, as in other countries of America and Europe, the important features of the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to be published.

"Industrias Mexicanas" is the title of a new monthly publication to be issued in Monterey, which made its initial appearance in February, 1909. As its name indicates, it is to be issued in the interests of Mexican industries.

"The Mining World," in its issues for January 23 and February 6, 1909, publishes interesting papers by T. C. Graham and Mark R. Lamb, on "Mining camps near Topia, Mexico," and "Cyaniding operations in Mexico during 1908," respectively.

"The Mining Journal" for January 9, 1909, has a paper treating of mine prospecting in Nicaragua, principally in the Wawa district, in which it is stated that future operations may reasonably be expected to be successful by reason of small working expenses and very rich ores.

"Current Literature" for March, 1909, publishes extensive excerpts with comments on an article in the Spanish "Diario" touching the histrionic latinity of the Cuban President's genius.

With the opening of the year 1909, the Dominican Republic began the publication of a monthly American review, in which various events of interest to Latin America are reported and commented ou.

"Nothing wrong at Panama," declares Roy Crandall in the "World Magazine" for March, 1909, supplementing his utterance by official and other statements to prove that Gatun Dam is all it should be or was intended to be.

With the announcement to the world of news of the great geyser of five spouting from the Mexican oil field of San Geronimo, Carl Williams, in "Van Norden" for February, 1909, states that the greatest petroleum field yet known was brought to the attention of the public.

In its comment on the leading articles of the month, the "Review of Reviews" for March publishes, with complimentary note, extracts from the Bulletin article on the "Municipality of Buenos Aires."



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

TROOP "A," OHIO NATIONAL GUARD, ESCORT TO PRESIDENT TAFT IN THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES, MARCH 4, 1909, IN PARADE FORMATION, AWAITING THE COMMAND TO BEGIN THE MARCH TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The building in the background is the Congressional Library.

(Reproduced from Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

The longevity of the inhabitants of Buenos Aires is shown by the fact that during December, 1908, two centenarians died at the ages of 118 and 119 years.

Two United States business men are reported to be negotiating with the government of the State of Pianhy, Brazil, for the purpose of organizing a company to engage in cattle raising and mining in that State.

The Playa Vicente Rubber and Development Company, which has planted some 950 acres of rubber trees (*Castilloa elástica*) near Playa Vicente, in the State of Veracruz, Mexico, exports annually over 70,000 pounds of rubber, or about one-tenth of the total yearly exports from that Republic.

President Diaz, of Mexico, on December 12, 1908, formally opened the new railroad from Gnadalajara to the port of Manzanillo. From Gnadalajara the President proceeded to Manzanillo to inspect the important port works, which promise to make Manzanillo one of the safest ports on the Pacific.

The Ocos Railway, in Guatemala, although only 24 miles in length, handles some 150,000 bags of coffee, or over 15,000,000 pounds of dry coffee, annually. This railway connects the port of Ocos with the rich coffee districts of Tumbador and San Marcos. It is now proposed to establish connection with Guatemala City.

Plans are being completed for the installation of a big poultry and fine feather farm in Orizaba, Mexico. The company will invest about \$25,000 gold on the plant, covering more than 4 acres. Feathers will be treated for market; the feather boas and other articles will be manufactured. Rabbits and pigeons will be raised for cities of southern Mexico.

The interest which Mexico takes in the final completion of the Pan-American Railway is shown by the fact that recently, on the inauguration of the new section of the Tehuantepec Railway, and the establishment of Gamboa Station, it was ordered that all documents, tickets, bills of lading, etc., shall read: "Via Gamboa y Ferrocarril Pan-Americano."

The Government of Salvador has under construction a handsome office building, in the city of San Salvador, which will provide upto-date and modern quarters for the government departments, and in addition will go far toward beautifying the capital city. It is

being erected in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in a few months.

"Gateado," one of the most beautiful of woods, is extensively found in the forests of Mexico, especially in the State of Veracruz. It is of a deep yellow color, heavily marked with seal brown and lighter brown stripes of irregular form and size, which gives it a peculiar aspect. It is used to some extent in furniture-making in Mexico, the manufactured article retaining all the natural colors.

By a decree of President Gomez, of Venezuela, dated January 8, 1909, the National School of Arts at Caracas is to include in its course of instruction theoretical and practical training in the manual arts, embracing building and carpettry work, cabinet and carpet making, printing, lithographing and bookbinding, the manufacture of hardware, and ironwork and pottery. The course covers three years.

Near the Temple of Minerya, Guatemala City, where the Minerya festival was recently celebrated, is a unique relief map of Guatemala, which is an ingenious and artistic piece of work designed by Fran-CISCO VELA. This map is 80 square meters in extent, built of brick and cement, and shows clearly the ports, cities, mountains, rivers, and railroads of the country, as well as Lakes Atitlan and Amatitlan, surrounded by lofty peaks and mountains.

The rich silver mines of Juliantla, State of Guerrero, Mexico, were discovered by an Indian, Migrel José, who, while burning charcoal, saw traces of the ore exposed by the heat of his fire. An excavation disclosed the famous "Estaca" mine, which has produced nullious of dollars worth of the precious metal. Smelting works, with a capacity of 50 tons per day, have been established at this mine, and it is proposed to increase the capacity to 200 tons.

By the opening of rail communication between Guadalajara and Colima, and thence over the already operated line to Manzanillo on the Pacific, Mexico has established a second transcontinental railway connecting the two oceans. The Tehnantepec Railroad is of course the principal and the shortest way across the continent, but now it becomes possible to leave the steamer at Tampico or Veracruz and to travel overland through Guadalajara to Manzanillo with only two changes of cars. While such a route is not intended to be a trunk line, it will often serve the purpose of shortening the trip from and to various ports of the east and west, and attention ought, therefore, to be called to it on account of the possibilities offered.

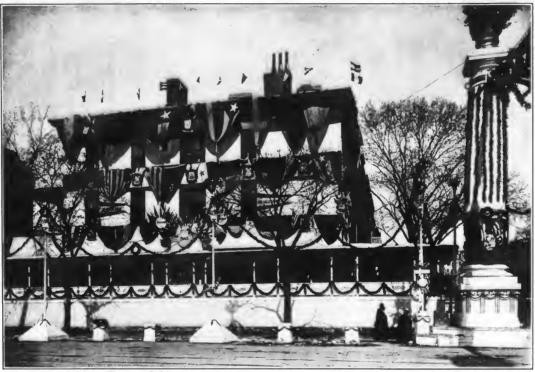
Few trees can be said to be of as much use to mankind as the Brazilian wax palm (Copernicia cerifera), which is found in the northwestern States of Brazil. The root is used for medicinal purposes and produces the same effect as sarsaparilla. The trunk furnishes excellent material for building purposes; also for musical instruments, water pipes, and pumps. The fruit is used for feeding cattle, and the nut obtained from the tree is a substitute for coffee. From certain portions of the tree wine and vinegar are made, while it also yields starch and a saccharine substance.

An American engineer, D. H. MacMillan, in a report to the stock-holders of the *Compañía Petroleas del Pacífico*, affirms that there is every evidence of an extensive petroleum field in the district of Carelmapn. Chile, but it will be necessary to sink deeper wells than has heretofore been done. The report states that the geological formation of the ground is ideal for petroleum, and very similar to that of the oil fields at Bakn, Russia, and Texas in the United States. The company has ordered more powerful hydraulic machinery from the United States with which to continue the explorations.

On February 24, 1909, the large floating dry dock of the Compañía Pernana de Vapores y Dique del Callao, left Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan, for Callao, Pern. It concluded its long journey from England and arrived at its destination in March of the present year. The new steamship *Ucuyali* of this company, also being built in England, is expected to reach Callao in June, 1909, and will immediately be placed in service between Panama and Callao. This vessel and the sister ship *Huallaya* will be 400 feet long and capable of maintaining a speed of 18 knots an hour, and it is expected that the time for the voyage between these ports will be reduced from ten to four days.

As an indication of the determination to control the consumption of pulque in Mexico, as indicated in the article on Maguey (Bulletin, March, 1909), it is worthy of note that the immicipality of Orizaba, Mexico, has decided to derive a larger share of its revenues from the pulque industry and thereby to remove other taxes, such as that for professional occupations, etc., which bore rather heavily upon just those citizens who were the greatest credit to the community. The step is equivalent to the "high license" so justly popular in other countries.

The scaport of Palos, Spain, from which Columbus sailed in his memorable voyage of discovery of America, has determined to perpetuate as an annual holiday the day of Angust 3. On that date in 1908 a committee took action to establish a suitable form for this celebration and decided to hold a regatta on the bay which the town faces. This is to be called the Palos-Canarias Regatta of the 3d of Angust. All the Republics of Latin America have entered into the project with enthusiasm, and the entire western world is asked to take part in the next festival and celebration.



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

DECORATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUILDING ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE COURT OF HONOR.

The Bureau decorations are formed by the flags and coat of arms of the twenty-one American Republics. In the centerare three shields bearing the words "Friendship," "Peace," and "Commerce," respectively, each being draped with miniature flags of the Republics.

(Reproduced from Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)



- April 1, 1801. The first newspaper published in Buenos Alres, Argentine Republic, "El Telegrafo Mercautll, Rural, Politico, Economico é Historiografo del Rio de la Plata," is issued in that city.
 - 2, 1531. The Spauish conquistador Pizabro enters Cajamarca, the capital of the Inca King Atahuallpa, and, taking advantage of the unsuspecting king, makes him a prisoner.
 - 1895. A treaty is signed between the United States of Mexico and the Republic of Guatemala settling their boundary disputes.
 - 3, 1533. Spanish troops capture the city of Cuzco, capital of the Inca Empire thus completing the conquest of that vast territory.
 - 4, 1735. LA CONDAMINE, having discovered india rubber, or caoutchone, lu South America, brings samples of it to Europe.
 - 5, 1818. General San Martin obtains a decisive victory over the Spanish troops at the battle of Maipu, which praetically assures the independence of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile.
 - 6, 1682. The great French explorer, Robert Chevallier de la Salle, reaches the mouth of the Mississippi River and takes possession of the adjacent country in the name of the French King.
 - EMPEROR DOM PEDRO I abdicates the throne of Brazil in favor of his young son.
 - 8, 1494. COLUMBUS, on his second voyage of exploration, discovers the Gulf of Darlen and the Isthmus of Panama.
 - The French Government takes formal possession of Haiti, which had previously been seized by French buccaneers.
 - 10, 1864. PRINCE FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, formally accepts the Crown of Mexico.
 - 11, 1608. The Jesnits, having reached Paraguay, establish extensive missions, as well as industrial establishments, schools, and agricultural colonies.
 - 13, 1743. Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States of America, Is born at Shadwell, Virginia.
 - 14, 1907. A congress is opened in New York City for the furtherance of arbitration and peace.
 - 15, 1904. Andrew Carnegie establishes the so-called "Hero Fauld" of \$5,000,000.
 - 1865. Death of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States and emancipator of the slaves in the United States.
 - 16, 1821. Portugal recognizes the Independence of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (now the Argentine Republic).
 - 17, 1521. Death of Fernando de Magallanes in the Philippine Islands, shortly after discovering the Strait of Magellan. He was killed by natives.

- April 18, 1535. Peruvian bark, from the cinchona tree (used in the manufacture of quinine), is discovered by a Jesnit. Its virtnes were not generally known in Europe, however, until the year 1638.
 - 19, 1825. The "thirty-tive patriots" of Urnguay, having decided to free the Republic from the Portuguese yoke, land in their native country from Buenos Aires.
 - 1873. Death of William Wheelwright, North American captain of industry, and promoter of the first steamship line on the west coast of South America, and of various railway lines in Chile and Pern.
 - 20, 1814. The Argentine Admiral, Don Guillermo Brown, commences the blockade of the port of Montevideo, in the possession of the Spanish forces,
 - 21, 1884. Natural gas is discovered at Pittsburg in the United States.
 - 22, 1819. The constitutional congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (now the Argentine Republic) proclaims a constitution.
 - 23, 1907. Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce is signed between the Republics of Salvador and Nicaragna, at Amapala, Hondaras.
 - 24, 1704. The first daily newspaper in America, "The Boston News Letter," is issued at Boston, Massachusetts.
 - 1500. The Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, discovers Brazil, and calls it "Terra da Santa Cruz" (land of the holy cross).
 - 1844. Spain recognizes the independence of the Republic of Chile.
 - 1898. President McKinley, of the United States, issues a proclamation declaring war against Spain.
 - 26, 1818. The Chilean men of war Pucyrredon and Lauturo defeat the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso, compelling the raising of the blockade of that port.
 - 1907. The Tercentenary Exposition, in commemoration of the first settlement of Virginia, is opened at Jamestown, Virginia, in the United States.
 - 27, 1791. Samuel E. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, is born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the United States.
 - 1893. An international naval parade is held in the harbor of New York, in honor of the Columbus quadro-centenary.
 - 1904. The United States of Venezuela adopts the present constitution,
 - 28, 1877. The site of an Indian city of considerable size, with numerous stones covered with undecipherable hieroglyphics, is discovered in the Argentine Republic, in Catamarca, by a scientific expedition.
 - 20, 1851. Inauguration of the first electric railway in America, running from Washington to Bladensburg, Maryland, in the United States
 - 50, 1789. Georgi: Washington is inaugurated first President of the United States in the city of New York.
 - 1904. The Lonisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the purchase from France of the territory now embracing the State of Lonisiana and the tier of States contiguous to and adjoining the Mississippi River, is opened at St. Lonis, Missouri, in the United States.



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT AND HIS CABINET AT THEIR FIRST MEETING.

From led to right they are President Wm. H. Taff; Hon, Franklin MacVengh, Secretary of the Treasmy; Hon, George W. Wickersham, Antorney-detrepal; Hon decorge von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy; Hon, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Hon, Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Jabor; Hon, Fullinger, Secretary of the Interior.

Salinger, Secretary of the Interior.

(Reproduced from the Spanish-Portuguese-French Bulletin for March.)

FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS ::

HE First Pan-American Scientific Congress, which convened in Santiago, Chile, on Christmas Day, 1908, and concluded its labors on January 5, 1909, was in reality the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress, broadened, through the inclusion of delegates from the United States, from the uarrower idea of Latin-American to the fuller conception of all-American solidarity in scientific and economic studies.

The International Union of the American Republics, concretely expressed through the Conferences of Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro, and through the creatures of these Conferences, the Bureau of the American Republics and Pan-American committees, represents the idea of American solidarity on its governmental and commercial side. The Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago

represented the same idea on its intellectual side.

The one expression is the rational complement of the other. Together, they form an ideal of international relations which, were it brought to full fruition, would present an Utopia in the brotherhood of man more perfect than ever dreamed by More. But American solidarity is not a dream. It is already a vigorous growth, and toward this growth the Congress at Santiago has contributed in no

small degree.

To the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires is due the initiative which resulted in these assemblies of scientists from the Latin-American countries at first, and lastly from all the American countries. Under the auspices of the Argentine Government, during the Presidency of Dr. José Evaristo Uriburú, representatives to a First Latin-American Congress were invited to Buenos Aires and met in that city on April 10, 1898. The purpose of continuing these meetings did not form a part of the first plan. The original idea was to commemorate the anniversary of the foundation of the Argentine Society by assembling in the city of Buenos Aires the leading men in all lines of scientific research for a discussion of scientific and economic problems, and particularly such as had a general and peculiar application to Latin-American countries. The invitations sent out by the Argentine Government were most enthusiastically received in all the countries from Mexico south, and the results of the Congress were most satisfactory.





MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FOURTH SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS (FIRST PAN-AMERICAN) IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, 1908-9.

The medal of the Fourth Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile, was designed by C. Cannt de Bon, a young Chilean sculptor. The obverse represents the American Republics propelling the flaming chariot of progress toward Chile, shown as a distant star in the firmament. The reverse shows the beautiful building of the University of Chile.

It was seen that the continuation of these meetings would result in great good, not only in the benefit to be derived from the exchange of ideas upon special questions of applied science, as advancing particular sciences, but also from the fact of a meeting together of the leading thinkers of the several countries. In other words, the assembly made for the spread of a spirit of neighborly helpfulness and good will.

Politics were eschewed. Points of contact and not points of difference were brought to the front. In this respect the Scientific



CALLE AHUMADA, SANTIAGO.

Between the "Plaza de la Independencia" and the principal avenue, called "Alameda de las Delleias," in the old section of the town, in which are located most of the administrative buildings as well as the commercial houses of the city.

Congresses have a great advantage over the Conferences of the Republics, in that in the latter points of difference are necessarily much to the fore. One aim and purpose of the Conferences is to adjust and settle these differences. The sole purpose of the Congresses is to advance the cause of civilization through a broadening of the intellectual horizon in each of the countries. Both have their uses and both are good.

The Second Congress met in Montevideo, Urngnay, on March 20, 1901, during the term of office as President of the Republic of Señor



The Municipal Building shown in the foreground of this picture, is situated on the north side of the beautiful Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas. The adjoining building, with the tower, is the office of the Intendente or Governor of the Province of Santiago, the Post-Office being next to it. MUNICIPAL BUILDING, SANTIAGO.

Juan Cuestas, and the Third Congress in Rio de Janeiro on August 6, 1905, during the Presidency of Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodhigues Alves of Brazil. At the last Congress, Santiago and December, 1908, were chosen as the place and time for the meeting of the Fourth Congress.

In each of the congresses, following the first, there had been a broadening of the scope and work of the meetings. This work was, from the first, accomplished through the organization of the Congress into sections of mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, etc. New sections have been added, old sections divided, and modifications made in the arrangement of subheads, but the central idea remained the same: A meeting together of Latin Americans in order to discuss matters of especial interest to Latin America. The change of name of the Fourth Congress into the First Pan-American Congress, and the extending of invitations to the Republic across the Rio Grande, was a most significant move in the direction of American solidarity, and this is the true significance of both congresses and conferences. This solidarity does not look to political union or dependence. It is built upon the maintenance of the present status, and its essence is the recognition of a community of interests and identity of purposes in all the American Republics. Whereas in these matters Europe is divided, America is one. The idea did not originate in this the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, nor in the First Conference of the American Republics in 1889, nor even in the famous message of President Monroe. Its birth was the dawn of liberty on the American continent. It is the spirit of Patrick Henry and of Washington, of Bolivar, San Martin, O'HIGGINS, SUCRE, and of Hidalgo. The revolutions, the Monroe doctrine, the conferences, and the congresses are but steps marking its progress.

A prime factor in recognition of this community of interests has been and will be these scientific congresses.

The invitation to the United States to send delegates was received nearly a year in advance from the Executive Committee, of which Dr. Valentin Letelier, President of the University of Chile, was chairman. The invitation was to the Government of the United States, and also to the leading universities and scientific societies. It was favorably received by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, and a special recommendation made to Congress for an appropriation to cover the expense of the delegation. Director Barrett, of the Bureau of American Republics, appeared before the committee of Congress and urged the granting of the appropriation. This was done, \$35,000 being allowed for the purpose, and a dele-

gation composed of ten members was appointed by the Secretary of State.

The appointees were as follows:

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the chair of political science in the University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, of the chair of political science in the University of Wisconsin, vice-chairman.

Dr. Hiram Bingham, of the chair of history in Yale University. Dr. Archibald C. Coolidge, of the chair of history of Harvard University.

Col. WILLIAM C. Gorgas, United States Army, chief sanitary officer at Panama.

Dr. William H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. Bernard Moses, of the chair of history and political science in the University of California,

Mr. George M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. William R. Shefnerd, of the University of Columbia.

Dr. William R. Smith, of the chair of philosophy in Tulane University.

Several of these gentlemen speak Spanish, and all of them are familiar with Latin America.

Owing to the time, at least two months, necessary for the trip and the expense, the response from the scientific societies and universities, not represented on the United States official delegation, were not as full as would otherwise have been. In the case of the universities, the season of the year, midwinter, and the time of their greatest activities, was most inconvenient for so long an absence. However, a number of papers on scientific subjects were prepared and forwarded by persons unable to be in attendance. The following delegates, in addition to the full official delegation as given above, were present from the United States at the Congress:

A. A. Michelson and J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago.

C. W. Hall, University of Minnesota.

J. B. Woolworth and Thomas Barbour, Harvard University.

W. L. Browning, Princeton University.

W. F. Rice, Northwestern University. H. D. Curtis, University of Michigan.

And Di Hemper Illinois University

ADOLPH HEMPEL, Illinois University, ORVILLE A. DERBY, Cornell University.

The Congress assembled on the date appointed, December 25, 1908, with some 700 or 800 delegates. The largest delegation, other than

from Chile, was from Argentina, over 100 gentlemen, representing nearly every field of scientific research. The Congress was organized with the following officers:

President Senhor Enrique R. Lisboa, of Brazil; Vice-Presidents Señores Lorenzo Anadón, of Argentina, Fredrico Susviela Guarcii, of Urugnay, and Mathias Manzanilla, of Pern; Secretaries Señores Emilio Fernandez, of Bolivia, Melchor Lasso de la Vega, of Panama, and Enrique Martinez Sobral, of Mexico.

Only two general sessions of the Congress were held, the opening session on December 25 and the closing session on January 5. The real work of the Congress was transacted in the several sections, which held daily sessions.

There were nine sections:

1. Pure and applied mathematics, 17 themes proposed.

2. Physical sciences, 33 themes.

3. Natural, anthropological, and ethnological sciences; (I) anthropology and ethnology of the American races, 28 themes; (II) zoology, 13 themes; (III) botany, 9 themes; (IV) geology and mineralogy, 22 themes.

4. Engineering, 27 themes.

5. Medical science and hygiene, 38 themes.

- 6. Juridical sciences: (I) studies, 2 themes; (II) uniformity of legislation, 2 themes; (III) comparative law, 8 themes; prehistoric, 3 themes.
- 7. Social sciences; (I) American history, colonial, 10 themes; emancipation, 6 themes; the republics, 9 themes; (II) public international law, 18 themes; conventional international law, 15 themes; diplomatic history, 6 themes; international policy, 16 themes; (III) political economy; history and criticism, 9 themes; commercial and custom-honse questions, 11 themes; financial questions, 10 themes; general, 9 themes; (IV) criminology, 11 themes; police, 7 themes; (V) literature and fine arts, 11 themes; (VI) American universities, 6 themes.

8. Pedagogy and philosophy, 69 themes,

9. Agronomy and zootechnics, 45 themes.

Each of the United States delegates presented and read one or more papers in the appropriate sections; and in addition a large number of papers were presented from the United States prepared by others who were anable to be present. The Bureau of the American Republics translated from the English into Spanish thirty-one of these papers which were afterwards presented to the Congress. These were:

"Recent Advances in the Study of Typhoid Fever," by M. T. Rosenau.



GOVERNMENT PALACE.

The Government Palace, called "La Moneda," is situated near the beautiful "Ahameda de las Delicias." and is one of the largest buildings in Chile. It contains not only the President and most of his ministers, but also the Treasury, and a number of departmental offices. In the construction of this large culties in the construction of this large culties is a constructed.

"The Reclaiming of Arid Lands in the United States," by F. W. Newell.

"The Peopling of America," by W. H. Holmes.

" Plans and Gauges of Inter-Continental Railways," by William T. Wilgus.

"Some Phases of the Early History of Mexico and Central America," by Alcée Fortier.

"The Treatment of Indian Tribes in the United States," by Francis E. Leupp.

"Notes on the Sanitation of Yellow Fever and Malaria, From Isthmian Experience," by Dr. H. R. Carter.

"Plague, Methods of Control," by Dr. T. C. Perry.

"The Writing of History in the United States," by W. M. SLOANE.

"The Value of Gas Power," by Charles E. Lucke.

"The Newer Geological Views Regarding Subterranean Waters," by James F. Kemp.

"The Application of Electricity to Railways," by Frank T. Sprague,

"Uniformity and Cooperation in the Census Methods of the Republics of the American Continent," by S. N. D. North,

"Uniformity of Commercial Law Throughout American Continent," by Roscoe Pound.

"Instruction in Animal Husbandry at Agricultural Colleges in the United States," by George M. Rommel.

"Terminologia Pan-Americana," by C. O. Mahloux.

"America in the Pacific." by Archibald C. Coolinge.

"America and International Law," by PAUL S. REINSCH.

"Car Lighting in North America," by R. M. Dixon.

"Reinforced Concrete Construction for South America," by William II. Burk.

"The Mineral Wealth of America," by R. W. RAYMOND.

"The Economy of Fnel," by WILLIAM KENT,

"The New Philippine Currency System," by E. W. Kemmerer.

"Water Supply of Cities and Towns," by Allen Hazen.

"Use of Tertiary Coals in General Metallurgy and in the Manufacture of Coke," by William Hutton Beauvelt.

"National Sanitary Police in the United States," by George M. Rommel.

"The Supply of Potable Water," by RUDOLPH HERING.

"An Analysis of Four Hundred Cases of Epidemic Meningitis Treated with the Antimeningitis Serum," by James W. Jobland and Simon Flexner.

"American Agriculture in its Relation to Chilean Nitrate," by William S. Myers.



NATIONAL CONGRESS, SANTIAGO.

The home of the Childean Congress is a handsome structure in the Dorie and Corinthian style of architecture, occupying an entire square, 250 by 256 feet. In the foreground is the monument of the Childean savant Andres Bello, while on the other side of the building is to be seen the monument exceeded in memory of President Manuel Mount and his Minister Varas,

"The Process for the Concentration of Ores," by Robert H. Richards.

" Fiture Supply of Iron Ore." by Henry W. Howe.

The following resolutions and recommendations were adopted by the Congress at its last day's session:

Recommending the passage of laws regulating stock issues of foreign banks and requiring the effective guaranty of capital stock.

Recommending the necessity of studying the regulation of domestic and foreign stock companies, with a view to securing the interests of stockholders, creditors, and the general public.

Declaring that it is proper to stimulate the study of how to create in the American countries a correct system of industry, commerce,

navigation, and credit.

Recognizing that the future Panama Canal is a work called to contribute with especial significance to the economic progress of this Continent, the Congress resolves to register the approval which the happy initiative of the United States merits in undertaking this work of progress and mutual drawing together.

Resolves to recommend to the countries represented that the formation of national steam navigation companies, properly subsidized and associated among themselves in the common exploitation of this Continent, would be a happy means tending to the development of the merchant marine, to the encouragement of commercial interchange, and, therefore, to the economic progress of the Latin-American countries.

Considering the opportunity to have arrived for advancing a general movement for the uniform taking of a census in all the American Republics it is resolved by the Congress to recommend to the Governments thereof—

1. That a common date be chosen for taking the census in all the countries of the American Continent.

2. That, as far as possible, uniform subjects of inquiry be chosen which will facilitate comparison of the returns of the census in all the American Republics, and at the same time increase and perfect the materials required for sociologic, economic, and political studies:

Declares the necessity of enacting general laws in the American countries regarding the utilization of waters: (a) The authority competent to make concessions thereof; (b) the conditions of the concessions; (c) utilities necessary to facilitate their use; (d) registry for the recording of rights in waters.

Votes approval and encouragement to the movement of opinion among the American peoples for the reformation of the laws regarding responsibility of employers for accidents to workmen and for the



THE CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO.

Santiago Cathedral, an imposing structure and one of the oldest churches in South America, is situated on the Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas, Santiago's favorite "pasco."

establishment of this responsibility upon the basis of the theory of professional risk.

Votes for the passage in the several countries of America of industrial legislation for the protection of women and children.

Considers necessary the sanction of law to workmen's contracts, or the perfecting of existing laws on the subject, in the sense of giving better protection to the workman.

Reckoning the social defense of infancy a duty of the State, the Congress resolves that the American countries enact social legislation regarding the young with the view of wiping out extreme infantile indigency.

Recommends:

1. The establishment in all the American Republics of national bureaus or departments of labor intended to formulate and develop labor legislation in the respective countries.

2. That there be established an international American labor burean, which shall be in connection with the national bureans in the several Republics and shall maintain intimate relations among them.

3. The international American labor burean shall be composed of delegates from the said national bureans and shall bring together statistical labor data from the several countries and make up the general American statistics on the subject; shall formulate and eucourage American labor legislation, and after having completed said studies promote a new Pan-American economic social Congress, with a view of giving to these studies

practical form.

Considering that the development and diffusion of economic social knowledge will contribute most efficaciously to the social order and progress of America; that one of the most adequate means for forwarding and extending this knowledge is the organization of periodical Pan-American social congresses; that one of the objects of these general scientific congresses is to procure the holding of special congresses, recommends to the American universities the promotion of the organization of the first Pan-American Social Congress.

Suggests to the American agricultural universities the propriety of studying the organization of agrarian credit in the form of rural savings institutions (cajas rurales) as one of the principal preventive means against misery and vice among the rural proletariat.

Recognizing that economic education of man for the collective life is an efficient method for attaining the harmony and progress of the social classes, therefore recommends to the American countries that they adopt the following means: (a) To include in their programmes of general instruction the graduated and proportioned teaching of



MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SANTIAGO.

The National Museum is situated in the Quinta Normal de Agricultura (Agricultural School Farm), which covers 320 acres. The museum, a handsome structure of stone and glass, is a reproduction of the Crystal Palace of London, and contains numerous collections of considerable value.

economic science (individual, domestic, and social economy) adapted to the necessities of each country; (b) to found economic institutions which shall constantly investigate the peculiar conditions of society in order to give to this teaching a national character; (c) to create centers and a press for economic propoganda; (d) to make economic social criticism in the study of history and to include with the study of philosophy that of practical social ethics.

Resolves that the countries of this Continent may give an account in the next Congress of having put into effect these means in further-

ance of the economic education of their democracies.

Recommends to the governments the obligatory teaching in primary and secondary institutions of learning of home economy, work, and accounting, as one of the means for resolving the economic

and social problem of the people.

Having in mind that the Academy of Sciences of Paris, as also the Third Scientific Congress assembled in Rio de Janeiro, have recommended that finger prints assure personal identification in a manner most certain, and that the Vucetich system or dactiloscopy is that which best utilizes the said finger prints for identification, recommends to the American Governments the adoption of the dactiloscopy of Vucetich both in the police service and in civil acts and contracts where it may be necessary or convenient to prove personal identity.

Passes the following resolutions:

1. To recommend with especial interest to the American countries the installation of central bureaus of dactiloscopic identifications, in order that in proceedings under criminal laws justice may be properly enlightened, as also in order to make more universal and effective the enforcement of laws against crime.

2. To recommend also the collection of criminal statistics under a single direction, which may secure uniformity in pro-

ceedings and data.

3. To recommend the adoption of a universal exchange dactiloscopic descriptive card (*cédula*) for individual description, which may be sent from one country to another, making use for this purpose of the Vucetich or other similar model.

Recommends eliminating in every identification system personally vexatious proceedings, and restricting the employment of photography to those cases in which the social defense against crime makes such use necessary.

Recommends to the organization committee of the next Congress the creation of a section of general psychologic studies.

Recommends to future Pan-American Congresses the establishment of a section in which problems relating to the press may be treated.

Recognizing that stability in monetary values is a necessary condition in order that the distribution of wealth may be made equitably



A PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN SANTIAGO.

Although the majority of buildings in Santiago are only one story and built of sun-dried brick or adobe, there are a number of handsome private residences of pulntial proportions in the city. Most of these residences are built on or near the main avenue, the "Alameda de las Delicias," or in the adjacent cross streets.

among all members of society, and that this stability exercises at the same time an influence as powerful as beneficent in production, or the economic development of countries: that, therefore, it is a fundamental duty of public authority to care for the maintenance of the monetary units.

Recommends to the American universities (a) that, without neglecting the education of professional men, they keep in view the forming and education of men of science, developing in them a civic spirit and the idea of cooperation in the solution of the problems of the American continent: (b) that, in the programme of this instruction, preference be given to the acts, affairs, or problems which especially concern the political, economic, and social development of the American countries; (c) that administrative, disciplinary, and teaching autonomy be the basis of the organization of the American universities.

Bearing in mind the progressive influence exercised by military institutions in the civilization of peoples, and taking into account that the development of these is necessary to the education of the people and the maintenance and preservation of social order, recommends the creation in subsequent Scientific Congresses of a special section for military institutions.

Recognizes that alone under the shelter of peace can the peoples of America live and prosper, that the aptitudes of a people for the economic life depend in a great part upon the education and the habits of order and work of the individuals, and that the economic development of a country is most intimately connected with its social and political structure.

Declares that in order to make known Latin-American culture, it is proper to have published periodically, under the anspices of the universities, the political and literary history of the countries of Latin America. In order that this history may be extensively distributed to schools and scientific associations it is recommended that the work be from time to time reedited with the necessary additions in order that the intellectual movement and social development, of which the former is the exponent, may be continually embraced in historical exposition and scientific examination.

Recommends that immigration offices, in addition to studying the laws of Enropean countries, take into special consideration the social atmosphere of each of these and of their emigration zones in order to produce, wherever possible, harmony between the customs of the immigrants and of the native population, and to produce suitable surroundings to the industries in which the former are engaged, avoiding, where possible, the immigration of vagrant elements and those without settled occupations.



CALLE DE ESTADO, SANTIAGO.

Calle de Estado is one of the busiest thoroughfares in Santiago, running from the "Alameda de his Delicias" to the principal sunare, the "Plaza de Arians," It is lined with numerous retail stores, in which can be found all the luxuries of American or European effects. Records its vote of approval to the most excellent Government of the United States of Mexico for the monetary reformation which it has accomplished in that country and which constitutes one of the most admirable economic operations of our time.

Votes its approval to the Government of the province of Buenos Aires for progress realized in the work of dactiloscopic identification

in the police of that province.

Regards the Government of Peru as having performed a truly democratic work in enlarging the rights of workmen in respect to labor accidents, and in consequence records its vote of approval.

One of the most noteworthy features of the Congress was its social recognition by the leading officials and prominent citizens of Chile. The receptions and dinners of President Montr and of the members

of his cabinet were most cordial and brilliant.

The delegates were received and dined by the diplomatic corps. The French Minister, although of course his country was not represented in the Congress, was foremost in the social reception accorded the delegates. The leading families of Santiago threw open their homes and treated members of the Congress as personal friends and honored guests. Excursions to the fine haciendas of the Central Valley in the neighborhood of Santiago were of daily occurrence. The reception given to the United States delegates by Mr. Julius Foster, by birth a citizen of the United States, but for a long time a resident of Chile and the father of a large family, all Chilean citizens, was one of the most noted assemblies during the Congress, and after its close a large number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the southern provinces of Chile on an excursion tendered by the Government.

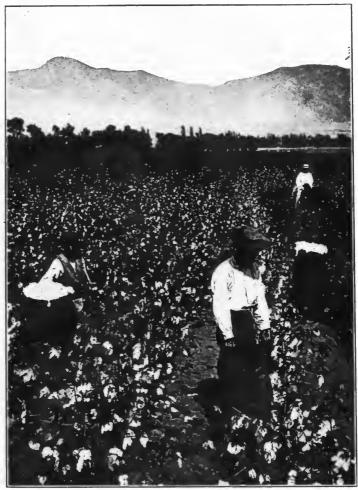




COTTON, THE MOST WIDELY USED STAPLE IN THE WORLD :: :: ::

IHEN and where cotton was first utilized in the industrial and commercial activities of the world can not be definitely established. It does not appear to have been cultivated or woven into fabrics in ancient Egypt, and expert chemical analysis of the cloths used for wrapping Egyptian minimies proves that these materials were of linen and not cotton. The records of India, on the other hand, demonstrate that from time immemorial the cotton plant was cultivated and its fiber converted into wearing apparel, and employed in the useful and ornamental arts. Cotton has also been known and used for a thousand years, at least, in China and Japan. In the rich literature of India this beneficent plant is hardly more than incidentally mentioned. Its textile value and uses were known to the Hebrews and Phœuiciaus, and probably, through the latter, to the Greeks and Romans.

The Arabs and Saraeens introduced cotton into western Europe in the ninth century, but it was not until the fifteenth century, when merchants of Genoa brought cotton to England, in exchange for woolen goods, that its possible commercial and industrial importance was realized. Although Columbus gives no description whatever of the cotton plant, later Spanish and Portuguese explorers found cotton garments worn and cotton extensively cultivated by the Indians on the islands of the West Indies and in Mexico, Pern, and Brazil. Cortex speaks highly of the skill of the Mexican natives in cotton weaving and spinning. Pizarro found cotton fabrics in ancient Pernviau tombs which some modern archeologists trace back to a civilization autedating that of the Incas.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

CHINESE PICKING COTTON ON IRRIGATED LAND IN PERU.

Peru is famed for the excellent quality and fiber of its cotton, for the improved production of which extensive irrigation works are being constructed in the Departments of Pinra and Lima, on the coast. Chinese labor is largely employed, being cheap and edicient. The total exports of Peruvian cotton in 1907 were valued at nearly \$3,000,000.

Early Portuguese historians describe cotton as they found it in Brazil.

Gossypium, the scientific and botanical name for the cotton family and genus, has been traced back to the Sanskrit and to the Latin Cossipium (the fleece worn). The word cotton is derived from the Arabic qutun, which originally denoted flax.

The cotton plant is a member of the *Malvacew* or mallow family, and the total number of species actually existing is very large. In its wild state it is apt to be a perennial, but when cultivated it frequently becomes an annual. In size the plant varies from less than a foot high to 16 or more feet. The flowers are either single or



AN EGYPTIAN COTTON FIELD.

Egypt stands third among the eotton-producing countries of the world, being ranked only by the United States and British India. Several varieties are grown, but all of them resemble in many respects the well-known American sea-island species. Although the United States is by far the greatest cotton-producing country in the world, it imports large quantities of Egyptian cotton, averaging nearly 5/4000,099 pounds annually during the past ten years.

in clusters, varying greatly in size, while the color ranges from a yellowish white to a pale yellow and a rusty red. There are infinite variations in the form and size of the leaves, some being smooth and glossy and others hairy, but they are always lobed, having three, five, or seven lobes. What is known as the "boll" is, for manufacturing purposes, the most important part of the plant, as it contains not only the seeds but also the floss. The pure white varieties of floss, obtained by careful cultivation and selection, are preferred, but among the brown and rust-colored varieties there are some of high industrial value. The cotton bud develops in the following manner: First, the



This variety was originated in Lockhart, Texas, and was developed from a single plant found in the general crop in 1899 by a planter of that region. It is known as the storm-proof variety, is nondropping, and produces a high percentage of lint.

flower; then the matured "boll" or pod; next, the hard outer covering opens, revealing the white wool-like material within, and, finally, when the white material containing the seeds is removed there remain the four husks of the boll.

Cotton is primarily a native of the tropics, and the number of species diminish rapidly in direct ratio to their distance from the equator. The cotton plant, whether wild or cultivated, is found in a belt of land encircling the globe between 45° north latitude and 30° south latitude, though only where local climatic conditions are favorable can cotton be raised as far north as 45°, as for example in Asiatic Russia, which has the same latitude as Massachusetts.



BOLLS OF TRIUMPH COTTON.

The chief cotton-producing areas of the world embrace: In the United States, the Southern States, including all those parallel with or south of North Carolina, as far west as New Mexico; practically all of British India; and Egypt, which ranks third as a cotton-producing country, followed by Asiatic Russia, Central China and Japan, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru. Among other countries where considerable quantities of cotton are grown, or can be grown, are Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, and Central America. The Latin-American field has remarkable possibilities.

In the seventeenth century the first attempt to grow cotton was made in Virginia, and by 1653 the staple had already become of much national importance in the British colonies of North America.

Cotton in England became a competitor to the then strongly intrenched woolen industry, and its manufacture being made profitable through the great inventions of Arkwright and others, it received governmental protection and encouragement. Arkwright's and other English patents were introduced into America, and at the close of the eighteenth century Whitney's saw gin was invented.

Up to this time England had obtained her supplies of cotton chiefly from the Levant, the West Indies, and South America, but at the opening of the nineteenth century, out of her total consumption of 54,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, India furnished 6.500.000 pounds and the United States 20,000,000 pounds. By the middle of the century Fall River, Massachusetts, in the United States, and Manchester and Lancashire, in England, had become the great cotton manufacturing centers of the world. India was also coming to the

front as a producer of cotton.

The cotton industry in the United States was terribly paralyzed by the American civil war, and it cost the Southern States thirteen years to regain their former supremacy. At present the most remarkable fact in regard to the United States is that the Southern cotton-growing States are becoming rivals of the Northern noncotton-growing States, and particularly New England, in the manufacturing of cotton textiles. India has advanced to such an extent as a cotton-manufacturing country that, as in the United States, the demands of her own mills naturally control the amount of raw cotton available for export. The twentieth century is characterized by the rapidly advancing progress of cotton manufacturing in the United States, on the Continent of Europe, and in India, which countries are seriously menacing the supremacy of Great Britain in the cotton markets of the world.

The beneficence of the cotton plant as an agent of civilization can hardly be overestimated. Its sudden development is almost unparalleled in the history of economic products, and its enormous importance to-day in the agricultural, commercial, and industrial life of the world renders it difficult to believe that scarcely more than two hundred years ago cotton was practically unknown to the civilized nations of the West. The superiority of raw cotton for the purposes of textile manufacture consists in the fact that the fiber of its floss has a natural twist, possessed by no other vegetable fibers, which renders it peculiarly adaptable for spinning and weaving. Out of its natural wool light and durable clothing is made, and it is manufactured into other textile articles immerous beyond description. Textiles manufactured from a mixture of cotton and wool materially lessen the heat-retaining properties of wool and furnish garments of a medium warmth, while cotton and silk, or cotton and linen, when interwoven, produce useful and pleasing articles of apparel and ornament. Cotton and cotton wool, in medicine, surgery, and dentistry, have an ever-increasing number of applications. Finally, goods manufactured out of cotton are relatively cheap.

The usefulness of cotton does not end with its adaptability for spinning and textile mannfacture. Its seeds furnish an oil which is edible and of industrial value. The stems and leaves furnish an



AN OPEN BOLL OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The several species of Egyptian cotton are characterized by long and very strong fibers, smooth seeds, small, political, three-locked bolls, and yellow flowers. Some of thein are second only to sea-island election in the length, fineness, and silkiness of their fiber. The great strength and high degree of twist allow the production of a very strong yarn in manifacture, and they bring a price second only to that paid for the highest grades of sea-island, being used solely in the manufacture of the finest goods.

admirable fodder for live stock. Indeed, there is no portion of the plant that has not a high value. Human ingenuity has constantly discovered new applications of its products, notably, the manufacture of gun cotton, a highly explosive substance, obtained by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. This substance, when dissolved in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, yields an adhesive liquid called collodion, much used in surgery.

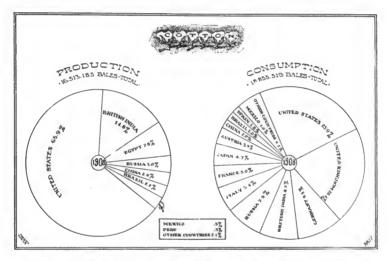


A MEXICAN COTTON TREE.

The frequent references to the value of the cotton tree has caused a great deal of interest in its possibilities by cotton planters everywhere. The floss obtained from the tree resembles in appearance the cotton of commerce, but the staple is short and lacks the strength and fineness of the Sea Island and Upland cottons. United States capital was recently reported as being interested in the Mexican caravonica, or tree cotton, and two companies were organized with a joint capital stock amounting to \$1,000,000 to develop the industry.

As cotton is grown in so many independent centers within the geographical belt between 45° north and 30° south latitude, and many countries make no record of the production within their own areas, it is impossible to state with exactness the total amount annually produced and consumed in the world, but the accompanying table gives an idea of the relative consumption in the leading countries engaged in the industry.

The cotton plant is peculiarly susceptible to a variety of diseases and pests, one of the most formidable being the boll-weevil worm, which came from Mexico into Texas about 1893. It is difficult to calculate the exact losses entailed by armies of weevils during their incursions, year after year, into the cotton belt of the United States. In Texas alone it was estimated that in 1902 and 1903 over \$20,000,000



worth of cotton was destroyed each year by weevils and other insect pests. Through the investigations and efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture and the cooperation of the various state governments of the cotton-growing area, and also of Mexico, the ravages of these pests have been materially reduced. One successful method is to introduce early maturing varieties of cotton, and by other means to hasten the harvesting of crops. Another is to endeavor to discover what species, whether wild or enlitivated, have the greatest power of resistance. An eminent naturalist, Mr. O. F. Cook, has discovered that, probably for nutold centuries, the Indians of Central Gnatemala have cultivated a perennial variety of upland cotton called *Kekchi*, in spite of the presence of unmerous boll



A COTTON FACTORY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

There are about 140 cotton factories in the Republic, with approximately 45,000 looms and an annual output of nearly 200,000 miles of cloth, sufficient to girdle the earth eight times. About one-third of the industrial capital of the country is invested in cotton mills. While importing more than \$33,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures yearly, Brazil also exports the equivalent of about 110,000 bales of raw cotton each year, in addition to approximately \$4,000 tons of cotton seed.

weevils. The climate during the summer has a prolonged dry season, which is a natural aid against weevils.

Among the most useful varieties of the cotton plant are the Sea Island (of long staple); the Uplands (long and short staples); the Egyptian cotton (long staple); and, what appears to be one of the parent stocks of the Egyptian, the Peruvian (G. Peruvianum), the fibers or staples of which are exceptionally long.

Every Republic in Latin America grows cotton. In some of them— Peru, for instance—and along various parts of the Caribbean coast, cotton is an indigenous plant, and was used by the natives before the discovery of America; in others it has been introduced because the soil and climate were found to be particularly well adapted to all the needs and requirements of successful cultivation. In all probability the ancient aqueducts of the Incas, by which the whole valley of Chira was at one time irrigated, would not have been built had these aborigines not wished to use the land for cotton growing. A modern example of the same industrial ambition is to be found in the famous Lagnna district of Mexico, in which, hardly more than a generation ago, the cotton plant was little known, but the soil and climate of the locality were found to be so remarkably suited to its cultivation that a portion of the immense State of Coahuila was irrigated, with the result that the value of the cotton crop now runs into the millions of dollars annually, and an entirely new area has been peopled. During and shortly after the civil war in the United States a large migration from the South took place to Central America. Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil, and the colonists were for a time very successful in planting new cotton fields; but on the declaration of peace, many returned to their old homes, and the industrial activity, due to their settlement, has only recently been emulated by native energy. Now, however, with the increase in the demand for cotton, the popularity of its textiles in all directions and the growing need for the utilization of products which all the Republies of Latin America can so abundantly supply, these cotton areas of the New World are attracting decided attention.

Mexico, Brazil, and Pern are the three Republics in which cotton cultivation has the widest extension, and each of these has given its name to a particular indigenous species of the plant. The plants cultivated in the other Republics belong to some one of these species or they have been introduced from abroad as promising better results than the American plant.

In Mexico the native cotton was found along the eastern shore, but every State in the Republic can grow or is actually growing cotton to-day, and the annual yield would be very much greater even than it is if other crops did not prove at present more profitable.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

BALES OF TEXAS COTTON.

Part of the four-million-bale cotton crop of the great State of Texas ready for shipment to the market. Each bale weighs approximately 500 pounds. The cotton belt of Texas is one of the most productive in the United States, and the State leads in the output of this fleecy staple.

The same assertion may be made in regard to Brazil. Every State has its cotton fields, but only along the Atlantic seaboard of the mid-tropic State is it cultivated sufficiently to form a staple for export. Almost every State in Brazil also has cotton mills, and these form a very prosperous industry in the country. One-third the entire industrial capital of the country, representing \$60,000,000, is invested in cotton mills. They pay substantial profits and could consume all the raw cotton produced, although, owing to the configuration of the country, it is often easier to export raw cotton than to try to use it in home mills.

The average value of Peruvian cotton is about \$2,500,000 annually, but the area over which it may be cultivated is by no means exhausted. In all the valleys west of the Andes both climate and soil are remarkably favorable, and it is only a question of time, coupled with sufficient labor, when Peru will rank among the great cotton-producing and probably manufacturing countries of the world.

Paragnay is naturally a great cotton country with as high a production per acre, where cultivation is systematically carried out, as that of older and better-known lands. The plant grows spontaneously here, and the raw cotton is finding profitable export to the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The Government is taking wise steps to encourage the industry by offering suitable encouragement to immigrants who will settle on cotton lands and by arranging for a suitable plan whereby the raw cotton may find a foreign market. It is predicted that within a few years Paragnay will be able to

export cotton to the amount of \$100,000,000 annually.

Although the cotton crops of the other Republics have not yet assumed such proportions that they can be reckoned by percentages among the total output of the world, yet in the aggregate they amount to a noticeable figure. All Central America grows cotton; Panama has valleys that can be brought under cultivation whenever the demand arises; the West Indian Islands all have profitable cotton areas; every country north of the Tropic of Capricorn is blessed with large tracts, either near the sea or in the sheltered valleys of the fertile uplands, where cotton is cultivated for local use or with greater scientific regard than characterized its growth a generation ago. Even Chile and the Argentine Republic, within the Temperate Zone, are giving careful attention to cotton as a profitable agricultural product for the future, and both Republics are exporting cotton as well as manufacturing it. It will be seen, therefore, that when the cottonbearing areas of the rest of the world, such as are used to-day or are known to be susceptible of cultivation, are in full yield, the soil and climate of Latin America will be found peculiarly adapted by nature, and still more enhanced by the art of man, for the profitable production of cotton.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

WINDING MACHINE, INCA COTTON MILLS, LIMA, PERU.

There are fine, well-equipped cotton factories located at Lima, one at Arequipa, and one at lea, the raw material consumed amounting to about 3,000 tons per aumum.

The Government encourages the industry by the free distribution of cotton seed to planters.

A striking feature of the cotton industry deserves attention. As has been noticed, all Latin America is peculiarly adapted to the cotton plant, and in many instances areas for its cultivation have been for centuries utilized. Before the time of modern commerce the manufacture of the raw material into the finished product was necessarily a matter of domestic activity, but as the mechanical arts progressed in the United States and Europe raw cotton was exported, manufactured abroad into cloth, and as such imported by the country growing it. The United States even to-day continues this practice, as great quantities of raw cotton are exported to the spindles of Europe to be returned transformed into delicate fabrics. same process is going on in Latin America. The factories of these countries can not keep pace with the demand for cloth, especially that of the finer grades, resulting from the increased standard of living. It happens, therefore, that cotton countries still import cotton goods, and will continue to do so. Brazil uses \$33,000,000 of foreignmade cotton cloth; Argentina, \$30,000,000; Chile, \$13,000,000; Cuba, \$8,000,000; Mexico, \$7,000,000; Peru, \$3,000,000 annually. Only a small fraction of this is in competition with the product of the domestic spindles: the larger portion is used to meet the increasing demand, or is the highest grade class of fabric, which must bear a foreign stamp. Therefore this market is open to the world. By degrees all America will develop its cotton manufacturing industry; the production of native cotton will more and more be utilized in the local mill, but until that period arrives the increasing population of every country will have to be supplied with the finished cloth from cotton.



MUNICIPAL ORGANIZA-TION IN LATIN-AMERICAN CAPITALS :: :: ::

HAVANA.

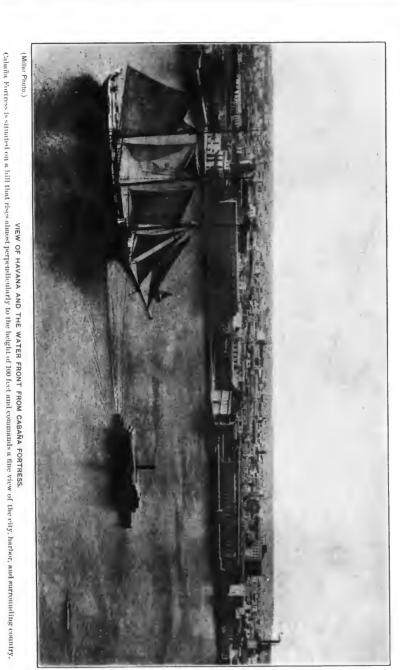
AVANA, the "Key of the New World" (Llave del Nuevo Mundo), as reads the legend on its coat of arms, was founded on its present site by Diego Velasquez in 1519. Better than any other of the Latin-American cities is it known to foreigners. Thousands, not only citizens of the United States but Europeans, who know but little, if anything, of the capitals of the larger Republics of Brazil, Argentina, or Mexico, are familiar with this capital city of the Pearl of the Antilles.

They know the beauty of its situation, the quaintness and charm of its architecture, and the geniality of its welcome. As one approaches from the sea, where the deep blue of the Gulf changes to the pale green of the inshore waters, the city comes into view, lying like a great carpet of rich oriental colors fringed around by the mottled dark green of the hills behind, fading away to right and left

into a lighter green and then into a blue.

The entrance to the harbor is a narrow cut of less than 400 yards in an almost straight shore line. The city, with its yellow and white houses with red-tiled roofs, lies to the right of the entrance. On the left and jutting ont a little into the Gulf is the picturesque light-house and fortifications of the Moro. On the right, at the city's extreme point, is the fort of La Punta. The harbor within the entrance is a roughly shaped quadrangle over 2 miles wide. On the harbor front is La Fuerza, the old stronghold of the city.

The architecture of Havana is heavy and massive. Even to one accustomed to the Spanish-American type the honses of Havana seem remarkably solid and heavy. The building material is a peculiar loose-textured seashell conglomerate of a glaring white color called *cantera*. It is similar to the *coquina* of St. Angustine, in Florida, but heavier and more compact. It is hewn out with axes and sawed into great blocks. After exposure to the air it becomes harder. The walls in Havana are nearly always plastered or stuccoed, variously colored. The colors are yellow, white, light gray,



76021—Bull. 4—09——6

grayish blue, and deep red. The surfaces are frequently very ornate with frescoing, moldings, and imitated jointings. In the older parts of the city are the projecting Moorish gratings covering the windows.

The President's palace, formerly the home of the governor-general, is one of the finest buildings in the city. It was built in 1834 and occupies an entire block on the Plaza de Armas and near the harbor front. The palace contains the mayor's office and the hall of the city council and other offices of the city government, as well as the residence apartments of the President.

The cathedral, a block away from the palace, is one of the show buildings of Havana. It was built in 1704 and occupies the site of an older church. Other of the more important churches are San Au-



THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING IN THE CITY OF HAVANA—IT COST \$600,000 GOLD AND WAS OPENED IN MARCH, 1909.

gustin, built in 1608, and now the oldest church in the city. Santa Catalina, built in 1698, and Santo Domingo, formerly a monastery of the dominican fathers. La Merced, the largest, wealthiest, and most aristocratic church, was built in 1746 and rebuilt in 1792. Its interior is richly decorated. El Templete, the memorial chapel, built on the spot, under a ceiba tree, where the first mass was said by the priests accompanying Diego de Valasquez in 1519, was dedicated in 1828.

The most interesting points in Havana are the parks and paseos. The three principal parks are: Columbus Park, now an attractive pleasure place, with fountains playing among tropical plants and flowers; La India Park, containing the famous statue of the Indian



THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, HAVANA.

The President's Palace, formerly the Palace of the Governor-General, was built in 1831, and is one of the finest edifices of the Cuban capital. The main entrance, facility the Phaca de Armas, is of relity curved marche, and in the beamful interior garden or court stands a famous statue of (volumbus, This building has been the seem of many stricting events in the national line.)

woman after which the park is named, and Central Park, surrounded by clubs and hotels, the place of concerts and the center of Havana's social life.

The first comprehensive municipal law in Cuba was the royal decree of July 27, 1859.

Municipalities under the operation of this law were governed by a board of aldermen, presided over by a president who, in Havana, was generally the civil governor of the province. Theoretically the board was autocratic in character, but the real power rested with the president. The board, elected by popular suffrage of all quali-



(Miller photo.)

RED OR THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE, HAVANA.

This is one of the three rooms which comprise the State reception rooms, and Señora Gomez, the President's wife, utilizes it in receiving her guests. Among the crimson upholstered chairs in the room is one which is surmounted by a gilt crown. It was formerly the throne chair, and stood on a dais in this room. Back of the throne room is the Palace chapel.

fied voters, was, in effect, a council of advisers to the president, registering as ordinances such laws as he, acting under the Governor-General of Cuba, thought proper to enact. Differing with the theory in vogue in the United States, that legislative and executive functions ought to be exercised by different instrumentalities, in Cuba these functions were joined in the same body. The board, and that was to say its president, was both legislature and executive of the city.

Subsequent modifications of the law, until recently, did not change this essential feature thereof.



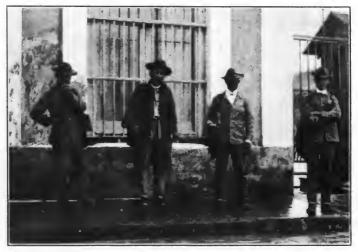
(Miller Photo.)

INTERIOR OF THE COLUMBUS CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

The Cathedral has long been popularly known as the Columbus Cathedral, but the name is "Cathedral of the Virgiu Mary of the Immaculate Conception," and it was erected ou the site of another church by the Jesuits in 1704. The interior walls are finished in dark marbles, the columns of highly polished mahogany, with gilt-bronze capitals, the choir stalls of mahogany, beautifully carved. The high altar is of Carrara marble. The walls and ceiling contain many beautiful paintings, and the Cathedral is said to contain a small painting by Murillo, representing the Pope and the Cardinals celebrating mass preparatory to the sailing of Columbus.

By the royal decree of November 25, 1863, the superior civil government of Havana was created. In effect the decree was an amplification of the law of 1859. The decree of January 30, 1866, changed certain functions of the board and regulated the position of the civil governor in his double capacity of governor of the province and president of the board.

The Constitution of Spain, dated July 2, 1876, was not fully proclaimed in Cuba until April 7, 1881, but the organic municipal law of Spain was extended to the island by royal decree of October 2, 1877. Some modifications in the Spanish law were made as applicable especially to Cuba. These modifications referred to the number of



(Miller photo.)

LETTER CARRIERS IN HAVANA.

The mail service in Cuba is conducted by the Department of Communications, which also has under its supervision the telegraph system of the Government. There is free delivery of mail in the larger cities. The Department also conducts a parcels-post system for the earrying of small packages through the mails.

aldermen of each board and to the powers of the Governor-General in appointing mayors. Under it each mayor was appointed by the Governor-General from three nominees presented by the board; although the Governor-General might, if he saw fit, disregard the list furnished by the board. Assistant mayors were appointed in the same manner, except that the appointee must be a member of the board.

The reform law of March 15, 1895, proclaimed on the 23d of that month, was a more or less substantial gain for the democratic idea, although the essential structure of Spanish municipal organization and government was not changed thereby. By virtue of this law



THE MALECON, HAVANA, DURING THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The malecon is a massive sea will overlooking the barbor of Havama and Morro Castle. In the park to the rear is a music pavilion, in the fonic style, of great architectural beauty. During the camival feelivities the walks and driveways are througed with merrymakers, and the houses in the vicinity are crowded with spectators.

each board of aldermen elected one of its members as mayor. The Governor-General might, after a hearing, remove the mayor and make a new appointment, but the new mayor could be chosen only from among the members of the board. In addition to their functions as executive officers of the boards the mayors were representatives and delegates of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General had always possessed the power to stay any ordinance of the board, in effect to veto it. By the terms of the reform law this power was limited. If there were charges of corruption in the passage of the ordinance, the Governor-General laid the matter before the criminal court. If, however, the contention was that the board had exceeded its powers or had infringed the organic law, the matter was for the consideration of the provincial governor and assembly. In the latter case, provincial governors might themselves take the initiative for the stay of an ordinance claimed to be ultra vires.

In matters of revenue and taxation an appeal lay from the action of the municipal board to the provincial assembly, and a final appeal for the assembly to the conneil of administration presided over by the Governor-General. This council consisted of 30 members, one half of whom were elected.

Throughout the whole period of Cuba's colonial history the real government of the municipalities of the island, not only on the administrative side but also on the deliberative or legislative side, was in the hands of the Governor-General of Cuba, acting through agencies directly responsible to him and dependent on him.

The present constitution of the Republic of Cuba of February 21, 1901, fundamentally changes the underlying theory of municipal government in the island and approaches somewhat the practice in the United States. In particular, legislative and executive functions are separated. The former are exercised by municipal councils elected by direct vote of all qualified voters, and the latter by mayors, or as they are called in Spanish-speaking countries alcaldes, elected in the same manner as the councils. By the provisions of the constitution (articles 103 to 113) the municipal council has legislative control of all matters relating exclusively to the municipal district. It prepares budgets of expenses and provides the revenues to meet the same. It contracts loans and votes the necessary revenues. It appoints and removes municipal employees. The alcalde has the right of veto as to the resolutions of the council, but the resolution, after deliberation thereon, may be passed over the alcalde's veto and become effective by a two-thirds vote of the council.

Resolutions of municipal councils may be suspended by the alcalde, the provincial governor, or the President of the Republic whenever,



THE CUBAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION AT HAVANA.

The view shows the Lower House in session February 5, 1909. The sessions are now held in a temporary building, but a new Hall of Representatives has been planned. Congressment must be Cuban citizens, not under 25 years of age, and a representative is chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof.

in their judgment, these are contrary to the constitution, treaties, or the general law. The right to take cognizance and pass upon claims arising out of such suspensions is reserved to the courts.

Alcaldes have general administrative powers and appoint and

remove the employees of their own office.

The present organic municipal law, enacted in pursuance of the constitution was decreed on May 19, 1908, to go into effect upon the taking of office by the alcaldes and councilmen elected under the electoral law of April 1, 1908. The law is the work of a special commission appointed to draft the same, composed of Messrs. E. H. Crowder, Rafael Montoro, Felipe G. Sarraín, Juan Gualberto Gómez, Blanton Winship, Miguel F. Viondi, F. Carrera Jústiz, M. M. Coronado, Mario G. Kohly, Otto Schoenrich, Erasmo Regüelferos, and Alfredo Zayas.

This commission was appointed on December 24, 1906, and its report embodying the first draft of the law was published on January 27, 1908, and distributed to all officials, political parties, newspapers, and private persons requesting the same, inviting them within thirty days to submit any criticisms and objections to the draft that they might deem proper. These criticisms and objections were considered by the commission and a final draft of the law was submitted on May 8, 1908. This draft was in the form as finally decreed eleven days later and first published in the Gaceta Oficial for May 29.

The new law is most comprehensive. It recognizes fully the constitutional division of legislative and executive powers, and also the dual capacity of municipal government, acting locally, and as anxiliary to the central power of the state; but it does not confuse these last two functions as was the case under the old colonial laws.

Municipalities are divided into three classes: First, those having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants; second, those having from

20,000 to 100,000; third, those having 20,000 or less.

Havana, of course, is a city of the first class. Its municipal conneil consists of 27 members elected for four years, one-half alternately each two years. Councilmen serve without pay and can not be removed except after final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction convicting them of some offense which by the law is a disqualification to holding public office. The officers of the council, a president, vice-president, and two secretaries, are chosen every two years following the municipal elections. Permanent and special committees are chosen from among the councilmen, and to any of these committees, except the finance committee and the tax committee, are added by vote of the conneil an equal number of private citizens, one-half of whom may be foreigners, as associate members having



BALLROOM IN THE CLUBHOUSE OF THE BUSINESS CLERKS' ASSOCIATION, HAVANA.

The Association of Havana Business Clerks was founded in 1889 to care for the sick and provide instruction and recreation for its members, with now exceed '5,800 in number and whose bandsome clubboase is on the Frade north of Central Park. One flower ball and four carrival balls are given annually in the magnificent white marble clubboase.



OBISPO STREET, HAVANA.

One of the principal streets of the older shopping districts of Havana, so narrow that wheeled vehicles are only allowed to pass in one direction. The buildings have heavy cornices and overhanging balconics. Signs are often suspended across the street, and during mid-day awnings are stretched from roof to roof, covering the street and producing the subdued light of a huge buzuar,



THE TEMPLETE (CHAPEL), HAVANA.

The chapel, which was dedicated with great pomp in 1828, in commemoration of the first mass said in Havana in 1519, contains three celebrated publicities by Escoban. The lowest of the central of the contrast was Vanderlyn's model for the central figure in his painting of the "Landing of Columbia," which hangs in the Rotunda of the Capico at Washington.

the same right to vote on committee matters as have the conneil members.

Mayors or alcaldes are elected for four years and are paid a salary. In the absence or disability of the mayor the president of the council acts in his stead. The mayor is the head of the civil administration of the city and is assisted in minor affairs by ward or barrio mayors elected by the municipal council. These barrio mayors are exceedingly important officials and perform functions elsewhere exercised by numerous bureaus and officials. In Havana they are the direct medium of communication between the inhabitants of their respective barrios and the higher authorities. They keep a register of licenses, enforce orders and regulations, and report violations of the same. They are charged with the care of streets and highways and of the poor. They issue permits for burial of panpers and tickets for medical attendance to the needy. They overlook all public services, reporting interruptions and accidents and also the enforcement of the truant laws for children of school age. On occasions they may even act as collectors of taxes.

An important provision of the new law is that limiting the proportion of expenditures for municipal government which may be allotted as salaries to the personnel of the administration. This limitation runs from 50 per cent in small towns, having a budget not exceeding \$10,000, down to 10 per cent where the budget is from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and 9 per cent where it is over \$1,000,000.

In no case can expenditures exceed revenues.

Loans can not be contracted except for public works or public services upon special resolution of the municipal council and approved by a popular vote of two-thirds of the voters.



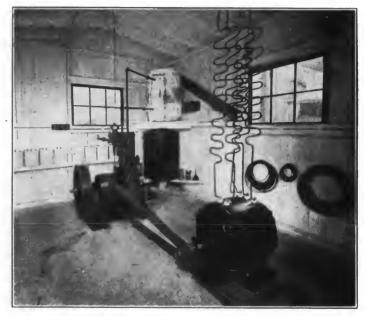
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS :: ::

HAT the American Republics have fully appreciated the true value of the wireless telegraph and its application to their social and commercial interests is demonstrated by the rapid advances that have been made in the equipment and operation of the numerons stations established during 1908. Nearly every seaport of importance in South and Central America has adopted the wireless, and stations for many of the inland towns have been projected and are now in course of erection. Such a variety of systems and codes have been put into operation, however, that considerable discord has arisen in the exchange of communications, and conditions are such that an agreement must be reached between the several governments and private companies concerned whereby messages can be freely exchanged, in order to bring about the most satisfactory results.

When this much desired arrangement shall have been effected, it will be possible to establish communication, through a series of relays, between any two cities of importance on the American continent. New York would then, for instance, be able to transmit a message by wireless telegraphy to Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, a distance of 6,890 miles, with probable relays at West Indies, Para, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Bahia Blanca, via the east coast; and to Valpavaiso, a distance of over 5,000 miles, with probable relays at Washington, or West Indies, Colon, Guayaquil, and Iquitos, via the west coast.

Although Mahlon Loomis secured a patent for a form of wireless telegraphy in 1872, Marconi has been credited with having obtained the first patent on "Radio telegraphy," or "wireless," as it is commonly called. This patent was issued in 1896, since which time nearly 700 patents have been recorded in the United States alone. An active interest was not taken in the invention until 1898, and the first company formed in 1900, so that practically within the eight years of its history perfection has been attained and communication established by wireless telegraphy with every civilized nation.

Messages are transmitted by what is known as the "radiation of electro-magnetic waves." The operation is not wireless, however, in its entirety, as these waves are conducted through a connection to a series of overhead wires known as the "antennæ." The antennæ either radiate or induct the electro-magnetic waves which are transmitted through the air and which respond to the tuning of the apparatus at either station where communication is desired. By tuning, messages can be sent and received at any point within the radius of the influence, and between any two or more stations where connection is required or established. The range of radiation of the waves

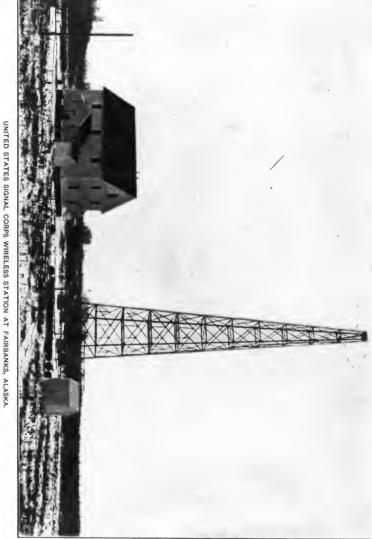


A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH GENERATING SET, DRIVEN BY A GASOLINE ENGINE.

covers about the same distance in every direction, and is regulated by the adjustment of the instruments. It is proven that these waves travel as fast as light, or, approximately 168,000 miles, or nearly seven times around the world, in one second.

By transforming dynamic electricity into static, high potentials are obtained, and electro-magnetic waves transmitted great distances through space, frequently 3,000 or 4,000 miles, without difficulty.

In sending a message, a key similar to the regular telegraph instrument is employed, and, through the agency of electrical forces and the air, connection is made with any station within the radius, and the



76021 Bull. 4 09 ---

The tower at this station is 200 feet high. Other wireless telegraph stations are maintained by the United States Army at Nome, St. Michael, Fort Egbert, and Circle City. Alaska.

communication received by an instrument similar in appearance to the telephone receiver used at central or exchange stations.

Wireless telegraphy has many apparently mysterious qualities for which scientists have been unable to satisfactorily account to the layman. Failure to operate, on account of the conditions of the atmosphere, has been the chief source of annoyance. Another fault, and one which has recently been remedied, is in the absence of secrecy in transmitting messages. Lightning and other electrical disturbances have also caused some inconvenience, but, in the event of a storm, the apparatus is now usually grounded in order to prevent injury. It is reported that lightning will seriously injure, if not entirely destroy, instruments, even though it might strike at a point 5 or 10 miles distant.

These elements of unreliability and disappointment are now disappearing, however; the confidence of the public has finally been won, and the near future will see the wireless on a substantial and conservative commercial basis.

Why the wireless has worked better at night, or in cold weather rather than in hot; why transmission is better on the Pacific Ocean than on the Atlantic; or why communication is better in one direction rather than in another, have all been puzzling questions, but are now fully accounted for. A careful investigation of the subject will disclose the simplicity of the methods employed and remove the veil of mystery which has for some time appeared to envelop the wireless problem.

An authority states that-

Wireless methods of transmitting Intelligence are of a special value in troplcal, heavily wooded, or mountainous countries, for the following reasons:

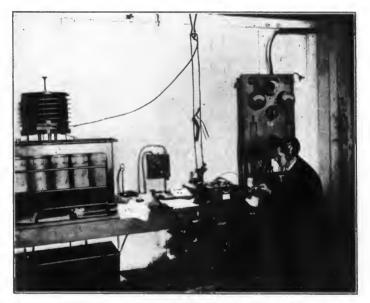
- 1. There is no line of poles to be kept up, and no clear road to be made.
- 2. When any trouble occurs it is in the stations, and not possibly several hundred miles away, and so does not require the sending out of special men to make repairs.
- 3. It is less expensive as regards first cost and, once set up, costs very little to maintain.
- 4. One station can communicate with any number of other stations, which, If operated by wire, would require a special line to be run in each case. This prevents interruption of communication, for if one station should meet with an accident the communication can be carried on by other stations; that is, a break at one point does not mean the total breakdown of the entire line of communication.

Until recently, telegraphy has not been a commercial success in tropical and semitropical countries for two reasons—first, the great absorption of the electrical waves during daylight; secondly, inability to receive messages through atmospheric disturbances.

In 1905 reliable communication was established between the stations at Para and Breves, in Brazil, by using a long wave length to

overcome the daylight absorption, and also by using strong signals to overcome the atmospheric disturbances.

A means has now been discovered, however, of entirely overcoming atmospheric disturbances, and during the past year mmerous experiments have been made between Great Britain and Massachusetts, which have proven that communication can be maintained both day and night through all atmospheric disturbances. As a result of this valuable discovery, the United States has contracted for the erection of a station at Washington, D. C., which will establish communication both day and night and in all kinds of weather over a distance



UNITED WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the morning of March 4, 1909, Washington was practically cut off from all communication with the outside world, with the exception of this one medium, the wireless telegraph.

of 3,000 miles. By this same system a chain of six stations, working over distances of from 500 to 1,200 miles, throughout the West Indies and Central America, has been contracted for, and will be guaranteed to work both day and night and through atmospheric disturbances, giving the same regularity of service as cables.

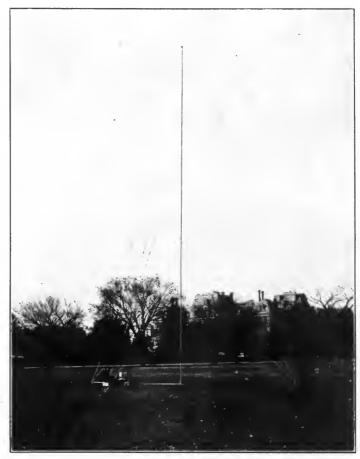
During the night of March 3, 1909, a severe storm crippled the telegraph wires around Washington, D. C., for a radius of over 75 miles, cutting off all communication, with the exception of one means—the wireless telegraph—by which practically all news of the inauguration of President Taff was flashed over the country.

Messages are exchanged regularly with Baltimore and Philadelphia, where relays are made, and during the night New York City and Tampa, Florida, are frequently connected with Washington, although this station is equipped with but a 2-kilowatt apparatus and only intended for short distances.

In July, 1908, when the American fleet was en ronte to New Zealand from Honolulu, Admiral Sperry's flagship, the Connecticut, exchanged wireless messages with Point Loma, California, over a distance of 2,900 miles, but the greatest recorded distance over which a message has been transmitted with accuracy and without any relay was during the week ending March 27, 1909, when several messages were exchanged between the Marconi wireless station at Port Morien, Nova Scotia, and the French government station at Paris, France, the distance being 3,500 miles between the two points. The greatest distance recorded with the aid of one relay was from Savannah, Georgia, to the erniser Pennsylvania, en ronte to Honolulu, a distance of 4,000 miles, with a relay at Point Loma. This message traveled 2,070 miles over land and 1,930 miles over the sea.

Wireless communication with balloons has been successfully maintained in several instances recently, notably by the Condor, which rose from Brussels and exchanged signals with the station erected on the Palais de Justice, of Brussels. The aeronauts also easily overheard signals sent from the French military station on the Eiffel tower. The possibility of such signals had long ago been established. Danger was, however, feared from the sparks. The first person to experiment systematically in this line was Hergesell, who, while cruising on the ocean, sent up unmanned balloons from the ship. The balloons were fitted with small receiving apparatus, tuned to different wave lengths, and the arrangement was such that the signal would open the valve of any one balloon. He succeeded in bringing down certain balloons at will, over a distance of 10 nautical miles.

An international conference was held at Berlin in 1903 to establish certain codes and regulate the operation of wireless telegraphy between the different nations represented; but little progress was made, and a second conference was accordingly held in 1906, when, on November 3, an international wireless telegraph treaty was drawn up. The supplementary agreement, the final protocol, and the agreement for executing the provisions of the treaty have, up to the present time, been ratified by Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Holland, Ronmania, Russia, and Sweden. The treaty, the final protocol, and the agreement for executing the provisions of the treaty have been ratified by Great Britain, Japan, and Mexico, and recently the latter country has also ratified the supplementary agreement.



TEMPORARY FIELD STATION OF THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS, SET UP ON THE PARKING IN THE REAR OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The imposing edifice in the background is the State, War, and Navy Building.

This treaty provided, among other things, that all shore stations shall take a message from any ship, regardless of its nationality or the system of wireless telegraphy employed. It also favored the adoption of a universal wave length to be used in signaling a request for communication and transmitting messages.

Although certain signals are recognized universally, the need for a universal code is extending rapidly, and it is a question of but a short time before some system will be agreed upon by all nations con-

cerned and messages exchanged through a common code.

In the United States the land telegraph companies are most liberal in their treatment of the wireless telegraph companies. Messages are freely addressed to vessels at sea and turned over to the wireless stations for transmission, accounting to the wireless companies for their proportionately heavy tolls. They even refund the small amounts accruing to themselves for the land transmission in the very frequent cases where the messages fail in delivery owing to the ships being out of range or to defects in the wireless service, notwithstanding that the land service was fully and properly performed and that they have ·no interest in wireless tolls nor any responsibility for the wireless service.

Each day brings news of an important improvement in wireless telegraphy, so that instances of failure in delivery of messages are being reduced to a minimum; and, in its unbounded field of usefulness, time and distance will no longer figure in the projection of the

wireless system.

To the army the wireless is indispensable in communicating and signaling and has been perfected to such an extent that complete outfits can be carried on the backs of mules, and the operator can transmit messages within twenty minutes from the time the mules are stopped and the unloading is commenced. These outfits consist of receivers, transformers, generators, and all necessary equipment of a station, together with a telescopic pole, which can be erected to a height of 60 feet, with wires and antennæ.

The range over which messages can be sent is almost unlimited, as improvements are being constantly made, and it is a question of but a short time before communication can be easily established between all the South and Central American Republics, a number of which are contemplating the equipment of their armies with these new portable field stations. Immediate communication is now effected where, heretofore, weeks and even months were required, and the day has passed where an army is cut off from its line of communication. Over the long mountain stretches, and through almost impenetrable forests, messages will be sent, using the air as a transmitting medium and displacing the time-worn telegraph pole.



UNITED STATES ARMY MULES LOADED WITH WIRELESS FIELD EQUIPMENT.

The wireless telegraph has been so perfected that complete outfits can be carried on the backs of males, and within twenty minutes after the mules are stopped and the unloading is commenced the operator can transmit messages.

Nearly every modern steamship affoat has the wireless telegraph apparatus installed as part of its regular and necessary equipment, and messages are exchanged with shore stations and communication kept up almost constantly with other ships.

On many of the vessels a daily newspaper is published, containing the latest news of the world, and this, too, irrespective of distance or condition of weather. Passengers in midocean are now able to keep in immediate touch with every civilized country on the globe, a feat predicted, only some few years ago, in the wildest kind of fiction.

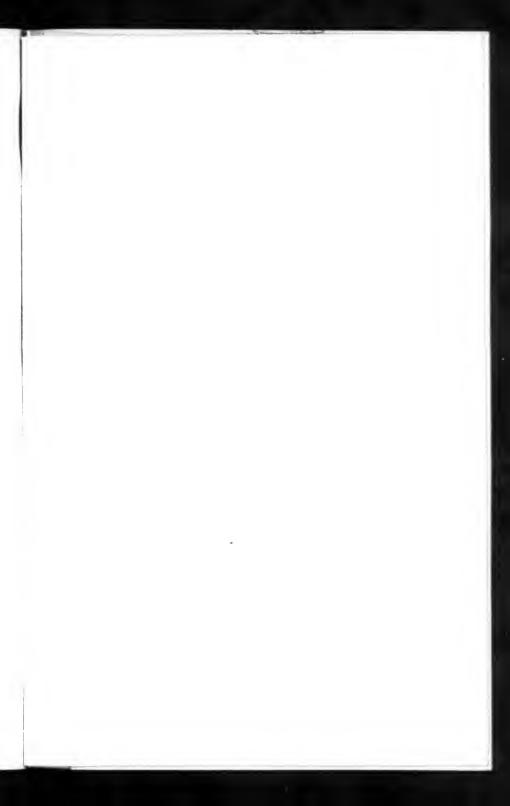
The marvelons manner in which over 1,200 passengers and all the crew were rescued from the ill-fated steamship *Republic*, through



A UNITED STATES ARMY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH FIELD TRANSMITTING STATION. THE MOTOR IS DRIVEN BY HAND POWER.

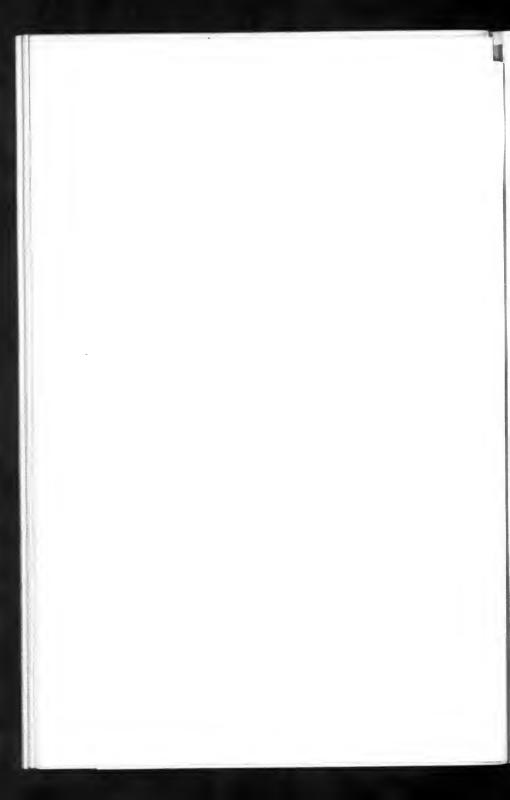
wireless telegraphy, on January 23, 1909, is still fresh in the world's memory and will live in history as one of the greatest achievements that modern science or human ingenuity has realized. Just how the distress signal, recognized the world over, "C. Q. D.," was flashed from the *Republic* by Operator Binns to other ships and shore stations, and how the relief was effected, has proven beyond all question that the wireless telegraph is of vital importance to every maritime interest.

The equipment of naval vessels with the wireless is now almost universal, so important is the question of communication to every government.



THIS CHART WILL BE THE APPEARING AT THE EN

L BE THE FIRST CHART
THE END OF THIS FILM



The Argentine Government has established a number of wireless stations along the coast, which have been operated with flattering success. Among the principal points may be mentioned Buenos Aires, Rio de Santiago, Recalada light-ship, at the mouth of La Plata River, Campo de Mayo, and Bahia Blanca. At Cabo Virgines, Ushnaia, on the island of Tierra del Fuego, and several other points high-power apparatus is being installed.

The Government of Bolivia has taken under consideration the

equipment of several high-power wireless telegraph stations.

Brazil has taken more than an active interest in wireless. Stations have been established by both the Government and private companies, and will be found at Para, Santarem, Manaos, Rio de Janeiro (2), Ilha Grande, Fort Santa Cruz, Ilha das Cobras, Ilha Mocangue, and Villegagnon, where government and public business is accepted. Ponta Negra, Ilha Raza, Guarabiba, and a number of other stations

are to be completed and opened for business shortly.

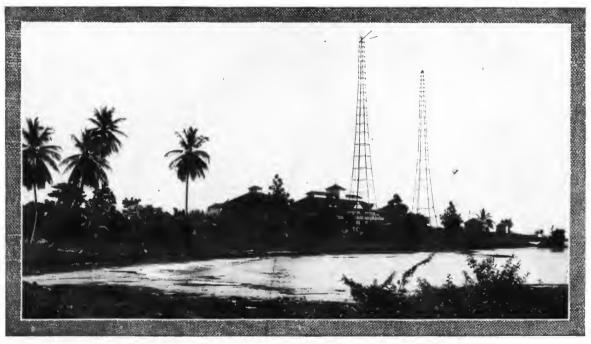
The Brazilian Government has undertaken the gigantic task of connecting the Amazon territory, telegraphically, with the southern districts; but, owing to the nature of the ground to be traversed and the probable time required to complete the work, slow progress is being made, and wireless telegraphy has been suggested as the only system adapted to the situation, and one which could be rapidly installed at reasonable expense. The length of this line, as contemplated, will be about 1,200 miles. In Brazil the telegraphic system is not regarded as a source of revenue of the treasury, the main object of the Government being to facilitate as much as possible the use of the telegraphs and to connect all the most distant parts of the Republic. Arrangements have been concluded between the Government and the telegraph companies, and hereafter all the lines will be united so far as the working is concerned.

The Chileau Government has erected stations at the island of Juan Fernandez, over 400 miles from the coast, and Valparaiso, which have been most satisfactorily operated. A station is also to be equipped with high-power apparatus in the Strait of Magellan,

probably at Punta Areuas.

In Colombia a station at Santa Marta has been opened and a highpower equipment installed, and in connection with a contract made in 1906 for the management and operation of the telegraph systems of the Republic it was provided for a theoretical and practical school of instruction in wireless telegraphy to be established at Bogota.

The Government of Costa Rica has established a station at Boca del Colorado, which is now open for both government and public business. The United Fruit Company also has a station at Puerto Limon for the purpose of intercommunication with their other sta-



WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION OF THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY AT PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA.

It is said to be one of the best equipped and most efficient stations in Central America. As this company usually has about forty of its sixty steamers in the Carribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico at a time, and Port Limon is its largest shipping point, this station is of great importance to its interests.

tions and the public business. This is said to be one of the best equipped and most efficient stations in Central America.

In Cuba the following wireless stations have been completed, inspected by the chief signal officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, and accepted by the Cuban Government: Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Morro Castle, Havana, and Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines. Stations at Camagney, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, Havana, Guantanamo, and Cape San Antonio are also completed and open for government and public service.

The right to establish and operate the wireless station at Cape San Antonio was granted in 1907 to the United Fruit Company, which is also anthorized to make connections with other wireless stations making up the system and with those vessels of the company which may be equipped with wireless installations. The company binds itself to receive and transmit at the station, free of charge, messages to and from vessels belonging to the Cuban and United States Governments and the naval and military stations of the United States.

In part recompense for this service the Cuban Government will transmit over its land lines all of the company's messages from Pinar del Rey to the large plantations it owns and operates at Banes and Preston free of charge.

The United Fruit Company has about sixty steamers engaged in the transport of fruit from the West Indies and Central America to the United States, and there are usually forty of their ships in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico at a time.

It is proposed to so enlarge the system that all the ships of the company may be in constant range of some shore station.

The United States, Costa Rica, Nicaragna, and Panama have all granted the necessary licenses for the complete installation of stations.

The Dominican Republic will have two stations for the purpose of conducting government business and intercommunication between ports. These stations are located at Santo Domingo City and Santiago. It is proposed to establish a third station on the northern coast, probably at Monte Cristi. When the chain is complete, communication can be rapidly effected between all the surrounding islands.

Gnayaquil and Isla de Pnna are two projected stations for Ecnador and will be equipped with high-power apparatus.

A contract was approved, under date of December 9, 1908, authorizing the establishment of a wireless telegraph station in the immediate vicinity of the city of Tegucigalpa and various substations along the coast of Honduras.

Probably in no other country has the wireless been more satisfactorily operated than in Mexico. Stations are now in operation at

Cabo Haro, Santa Rosalia, Mazatlan, San Jose del Cabo, Payo Obispo, and Xcalac, and a number of others have been projected and are in course of erection.

The United States Government has installed a station with a range of over 500 miles at Swan Island, off the coast of Nicaragua, and the United Fruit Company has active stations at Bluefields and Rama, which are both of high efficiency.

At Colon, Canal Zone, Panama, the United States Government has a high-power equipment in operation, and the United Fruit Company has a station at Boeas del Toro erected for the purpose of intercommunication with their various stations.

The Pernvian Government has stations at Puerto Bermudez, Massisea, Iquitos, Requena, and Orellana, all open for government and public business, and in 1907 an appropriation of \$35,000 was made for the establishment of extended wireless connections through the Montaña or forest region on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

In Urugnay stations at Montevideo and Punta del Este have been opened for the public service. A high-power equipment is installed at Montevideo and fitted for communication with any ship or station on land without regard to the system. The Government of Uruguay is constructing a station on Lobos Island, which will include a residence for the staff, installation of a siren, etc.

At Willemstad, island of Curacao, the Netherlands Government has established a wireless station with a range of 300 miles and open for both government and public business. This station will also be used for intercommunication with projected stations in Venezuela.

The United States Navy has in operation two stations in Porto Rico, San Juan and Culebra, which are both open for government and public business.

The destiny of a nation depends more upon its commercial influence than any other known power, and the position wireless telegraphy will occupy as a potent factor in the future of the American Republics is far beyond any human speculation.



PARA, THE STATE, AND PARA--SANTA MARIA DE BELEM--THE CITY AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMAZON^a

ARA is the name used to designate both a State and a city, in Brazil. The State of Para is the third largest in the Republic, comprising nearly one-seventh of Brazil, one-thirteenth of South America, having an area of 443,653 square miles, almost as great, therefore, as two Texases.

This is one of the oldest regions of the Western Hemisphere; the mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500 by Vicente Pinzon, a captain of Columbus, and was visited many times thereafter by Portuguese and Spanish navigators, all avowedly in search of the mythical El Dorado or Manoa. The Amazon was at that time called the Mar Dulce (sea of fresh water), and so appears on ancient maps. French. Spanish, and Dutch had struggled for possession of this tempting region, but the Portuguese, owing to their own energy and by the prior claim granted in the famous papel decree, at last secured complete control of the entire region, and on December 3, 1615, they founded the town of Belein, which has become the capital of the State.

Santa Maria de Belém do Para is the official name of the truly attractive city. Belem is the shortened title, although Para has been so long the term applied to the whole country at the month of the Amazon that it is well understood the world over as significant of the city and the products passing through it as a seaport. In reality Belem is not actually on the open ocean; it lies 138 kilometers (86 miles) from the Atlantic, on the right bank of the River Para, known also as the Guajara, which here broadens out into the Bay of Guajara before it adds its waters to the immenser stream of the Amazon.

Belem is but a few miles south of the equator, and is therefore in remarkable contrast to the other capital, Quito, also on the equator, but nestled among the snow-clad peaks of the Audes at an elevation of 9,350 feet.

^a By Maj. J. Orton Kerbey, formerly United States Consul at Para.



FREI CAETANO BRANDAO SQUARE, PARA, BRAZIL.

A statue of Bishop D. Frel Caetano Brandao, a philanthropist, who built the first hospital in Para in 1787, occupies the center of the park. The base is of white marble and the bronze figure of the Bishop represents him in his robes of office. The statue cost \$10,000, and was east in Rome, Italy, after the design of E. Quatrini.

The city at the meeting of the ocean tide and the river current is the great entrepôt for the already enormous and steadily increasing commerce of the Amazon. The wealth of this region had been in very early days recognized, for in the first quarter of the seventeenth century Franciscan missionaries had explored the country from Quito down and reported on conditions there. One can not think of Para without the Amazon, or of the Amazon without Para. Although the city is not at the actual month of the river, being rather on a side outlet and closer to the Tocantins that debouches here, nevertheless, by a remarkable relation of current and tide, the main or north channel of the nighty river is dangerous and seldom used, so that Belem is actually as closely identified with the Amazon as is New Orleans with the Mississippi. The commerce, therefore, of over 40,000 miles

of navigable waterways passes through the port of Para.

The immensity of the Amazon needs constant repetition to keep

the facts well in mind. For 1,000 miles the least depth is 60 feet, and there is an average depth of 150 feet. The amount of water poured into the Atlantic is four times that from the Mississippi. Its length has been stated to be, in round numbers, 6,000 kilometers (3,750 miles), of which two-thirds is in Brazilian territory, the remaining third being in Pern. This most westerly affluent is only navigable a couple of days to the Pondo "Manseriche" or gateway of the Andes. The larger and longer affluents are the Ucavali, Urubamba, and Vilcanote, respectively, the two being navigable by steamer for 1,000 miles and then by launches to the divide between Lake Titicaca and Cuzco. This upper river is called there the Marañon. When the Marañon reaches the Brazilian border the name is changed to the Solimoes until the junction of the stream with the Rio Negro, where it finally becomes the Amazon. Of the main stream, restricting the statement even to Brazilian territory, the number of tributaries is immunerable. Upward of 1,100 have been counted, but there are many more smaller affluents, besides lakes and lagoons which add their waters by not yet defined channels to the giant river. These tributaries, like the Putomavo, the Negro, the Purus, and the Madeira, are mighty in themselves, but seem of secondary size when compared with the Amazon. They are all navigable, however, and as civilization advances, replacing the wilderness with productive settlements, commerce will extend farther and farther along the currents of these natural highways. The drainage area of this interior fluvial system is immense. It includes portions of Bolivia, of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Gnianas, besides the immense region altogether within Brazil itself. It is a modest comparison that the valley of the Amazon is larger than that of the Mississippi between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains.

And Para is and expects to remain the natural ontlet for the commerce which must take place as the products of the Amazon are exchanged for supplies to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the world. Manaos, the capital of the State of Amazonas, 1,000 miles up the river, will, of course, maintain its ascendancy in the neighborhood adjacent to it; other cities are destined to grow into importance second only to Manaos and Belem, but Para, as it may always be called, will ever be the meeting point of these tides of trade.

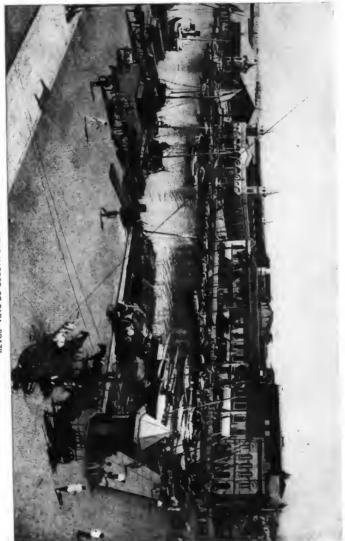
The State of Para, lying on both sides of the Amazon, has within itself many resources independent of the traffic on the river. In



OFFICE OF "A PROVINCIA DO PARA," PARA, BRAZIL.

This influential newspaper, edited by the able Brazilian journalist Doctor Lemos, is one of the most important in the Republic. The new office building was erected by fellow-citizens of Doctor Lemos and presented to him as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his work in favor of liberty and progress. In addition to a thoroughly modern printing establishment, the building contains reading rooms, exhibition rooms, and halls for the newspaper staff.

1866 the Amazon, the Tocantins, Madeira, and the Tapajos were opened to the ships of the world, making the waters here a neutral or international territory, so to speak. North of the Amazon the State possesses lands hardly explored by man, but worth the best efforts of the pioneer and settler. Here, bordering on the Guianas, is a rich tableland, said to have the finest climate in the world. It is away from the moisture of the river, high enough to escape the continued heat of the real Tropics, rich in rubber and hard woods, and with a fertile soil capable of producing almost all the necessities



A QUAY IN THE HARBOR OF PARA, BRAZIL.

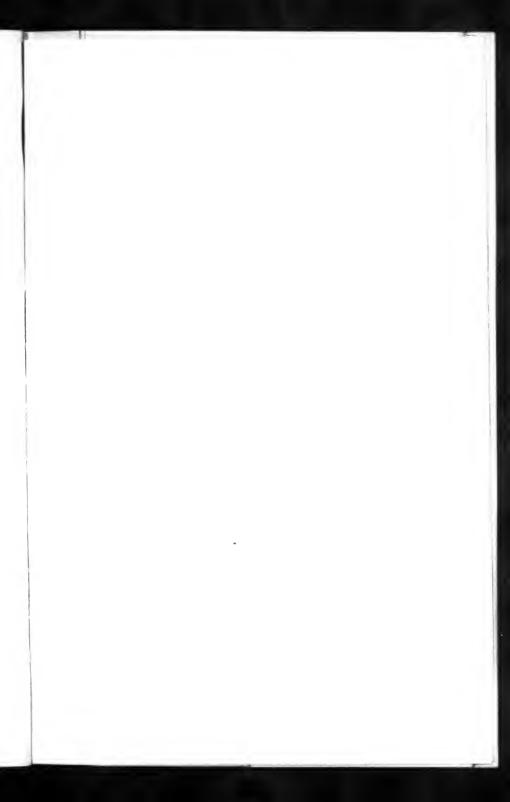
A new quay and dock system is being constructed by the United States Engineer Percival Farquhar, under contract with the Brazilian authorities for the improvement of Yara's harbor. The complete works call for over 7,500 feet of shore-line construction to be completed by the end of the year 1913. At the beginning of 1969 it was estimated that nearly 800 feet had been finished. The contract was entered into in April, 1906, the year 1913.

of life. On the island of Marajo, itself as large as Portugal, lying at the mouth of the Amazon between the northern and the southern estuaries, are already numerous cattle farms supplying the immediate ueighborhood with fresh meat and furnishing a share of the export traffic of the city. South of the Amazon is a region better known historically and industrially, but still scarcely touched when its real agricultural capacity is considered. This portion of Para is only contiguous to, but not dependent on, the Amazon; it extends by gentle upward slopes in a southwesterly direction to merge into the interior States of Govaz and Matto Grosso. Its natural riches and resources have begun to be appreciated and developed, although not at all commensurate with its needs or possibilities. A railroad has been built to the length of 165 miles toward the east; another is building for 112 miles to the southwest, and a third trunk line, westward to the heart of the continent, is projected, and will some day become a This great region has at present a population of only 1,019,000, less than 3 to the square mile. Comparing this with the population of France, and admitting-no argument on the matter being necessary—that the land has equal capacity to support a population, the State of Para will not be crowded when it has a productive people of 73,000,000. The crops that will grow on this land are those of the tropic and subtropic zone, in addition to the great staples of rubber and cacao, such as tobacco, cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rice, many cereals, and fruits. There are also immense plains where cattle can thrive because the climate is favorable to breeding, and the easy access to more temperate zones will permit of freshening the stock by the importation of foreign strains.

HUMBOLDT declared in 1800-" The valley of the Amazon in the near future is bound to become a great center of civilization and the world's greatest storchouse." That his prophecy has not been immediately fulfilled is no contradiction to the truth of it. HUMBOLDT did not mean that the development of this portion of the South American continent must proceed pari passu with that of Europe. That this future is certain, however, is quite evident to

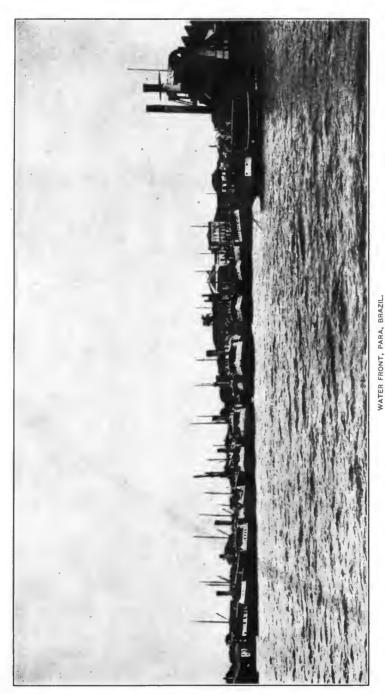
those who examine the factors in the case carefully.

The State of Para has fertile land, and offers tempting inducements to capitalists or colonists who will occupy it and produce from it. The products of the soil are those demanded by the older industrial countries in an ever-increasing ratio. The rubber wealth alone, coming from or through the State, is of itself sufficient to encourage a brisk traffic, but, added to other crops relatively as valuable and quite as profitable, the interchange of commodities between this region of South America and the temperate region of North America, be it from the port of similar position, New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, or from other shipping centers on the Atlantic and



THIS CHART W SECOND CHAR AT THE END C ART WILL BE THE
CHART APPEARING
END OF THIS FILM





The boats are part of the fleet of river steamers belonging to the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, which operates twelve routes on the Amazon and its tributaries. For river traffic Para has 154 steamers, about forty of which belong to this company. Their service extends to the Paras River, 2,255 miles from Para.

Gulf, is the most natural result to be expected. Geographically, too, it is hard to imagine a more favorable location. From the mouth of the Amazon to New York the distance is about 3,000 miles, and about the same distance to the mouth of the River Plate. From Para to Lisbon is 3,000 miles, to London the distance is 4,000 miles. From



RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PARA.

Dr. Augusto Montenegro, Governor of Para, entered upon his official duties in the early part of the present century and has made a popular and progressive State Executive. His official and private residence is in the city of Para. This home is typical of the many beautiful residences of Para's wealthy citizens.

Para up the Amazon to Iquitos in Pern, all the way by navigable water, it is 2,300 miles, and when the railway across the Andes to Paita is finished, a by no means improbable task for the coming generation, these added 700 miles will bring traffic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In the center of this gigantic radius of 3,000 miles,



PALM AVENUE, PARA, BRAZIL.

This avenue is locally known as " <code>Dezescis</code> de <code>Novembro</code>" (16th of <code>November</code>), named in honor of a national holiday,

north, east, south, and west, sits the capital of the State, Para, or, as Brazilians prefer it, Santa Maria de Belem.

Belem is the Portuguese equivalent for the English Bethlehem. There is a Belem at the month of the Tagus River closer to the sea than Lisbon, and it is practically the last point of light seen as the traveler departs from the Old World to cross the Atlantic, while Brazilian Belem is the first point glimpsed in closing the voyage in the New World. The port is one of the busiest in the world. The water alongside the present docks gives accommodation for vessels with a draft of 24 feet, but when the construction of the new harbor



MUNICIPAL PALACE, PARA, BRAZIL.

This building was erected in colonial times by order of the then Governor Marquis de Pombal. The interior is richly decorated, while the exterior, as in the ease of most of the public buildings in the Tropics, is colored blue. In the main assembly room is a beautiful painting representing the death of Carlos Gomez, the famous Brazilian musician, author of the opera "Guaa favorite in artistic repertoires.

is completed a permanent depth of 30.3 feet will be secured. In every respect this harbor will be modern, with traveling cranes, electric power and light, solid warehouses, and direct transfer to railway or connecting steamer. To construct the port works a company has been organized under the laws of the State of Maine (United States) with a capital of \$17,500,000. The National Government of Brazil gives financial support to the enterprise, although the money to pay for it is derived from local taxation on the imports into the city of Belem. The construction company, which holds the concession until December 31, 1974, is closely allied to the energetic corporation already so successful in the tramways of Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo, as well as in the extension of the railway south from São Paulo toward the Urnguayan frontier.

Even to-day traffic is beyond the capacity of the docks, and the city is only attempting to anticipate the natural increase of commerce. There are 154 steamers registered from Para (Belem) for the navigation of the interior rivers, but this is local trade; entering the port of Para in one year were 1,789 tonnage steamers, but if all the vessels partaking of the traffic are enumerated, the total for 1907 can be placed at 4,866, carrying over 2,000,000 tons. Five trans-Atlantic steamship companies supply regular service between the ports of Europe and Para, with a fleet of over 100 vessels, and they carry



GENERAL BITTENCOURT INSTITUTE, PARA, BRAZIL.

The capital of the State of Para is one of the principal educational centers of the Republic, and contains, in addition to the public schools, technical, scientific, and literary institutions. Two of these, the General Bittencourt Institute and the Benjamin Constant Lyceum, provide industrial training. The former is a large and commodious structure, and gives ample accommodation to its 240 publis.

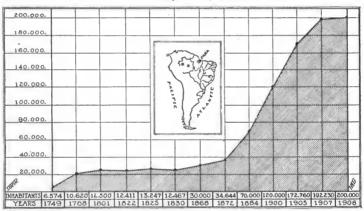
both passengers and freight to Manaos, and even to Iquitos in Pern, on well-established schedules: and a national steamship line maintains communication with Manaos, 1.000 miles up the Amazon, and along the entire extent of Brazilian coast to Rio Grande do Sul. Many of these steamers are of the most modern type, with accommodations equal to that found in the United States and Europe.

The three great products composing the exports from here are rubber, cacao, and Brazilian nuts, but many other indigenous products are added to these to make the complete tonnage of the foreign commerce. In 1907 the exports from Para amounted to \$31,500,000

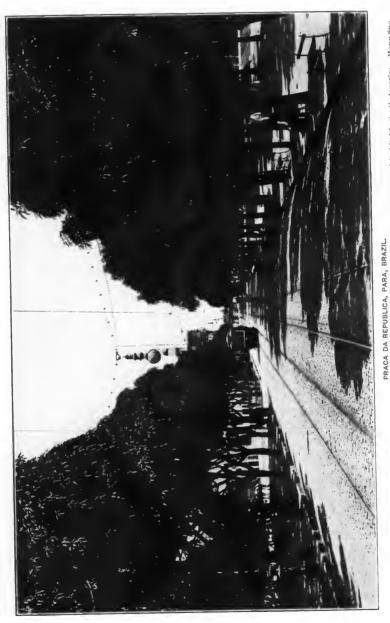
gold, while the imports amounted during the same year to \$10,650,000 gold, the enormous balance in favor of the State demonstrating the natural capacity of the country to produce, and the lack of a population to consume in like proportion.

Within the city the peculiar influences of the older Brazilian civilization and the metropolitan ambition of the citizens are charmingly blended. Secretary Root, in his epoch-making tour of South America, first set foot on Brazilian soil in Belem, and he then called it a "beautiful, bright, and cheerful city, with noble monuments, comfortable homes, great public buildings, lovely flowers, and noble trees, justifying all that I had dreamed of this august city." Similar expressions of delight and astonishment are always heard when Para is visited for the first time. It seem impossible, unless one

· POPULATION OF THE CITY · · PARA(BELEM)·



considers the equally marvelous development of many North American cities, to realize that so much has been accomplished within the last fifty years. No longer ago than the period of our civil war Para was only a tropical trading post at the month of the Amazon; to-day it has a population of 200,000; it is the capital of the State, and will compare favorably with most cities of the same size in public improvement and private enterprise. The streets are well paved and kept in good repair; electric cars reach all parts of the city and extend into the surrounding country; there are 35 miles of track and 100 cars; electric lighting is general throughout the city, and 10,000 lights are required to give the needed illumination. Altogether 17,000 houses are used as dwellings, not including the schools, hospitals, and public edifices. There are telephones and



This is the principal boulevard of the city. Facing it is the Theutro da Paz, one of the largest and finest structures of its kind in South America. Many fine residences and beautiful parks front on the avenue.

telegraph lines, and a submarine cable extends up the Amazon to Manaos and to Europe via the Azores.

The park system of Belem has always been admired for its extent and beauty. The inhabitants boast that it is the best in Brazil, and probably with good reason. One unique feature about the parks is that they are not inclosed by fence or railing, but remain open and free to those who wish to enjoy them; yet nobody steps on a grassy lawn or stoops to plack a flower. Around the Praca Independencia (Independence Square) are placed the government palace and the city hall, and not far away is another square, Praca Republica, on which is situated the pride of Para, their newly restored theater, "De Paz," one of the most spacious in Latin-America. Every square has its statue, perhaps more than one, and these civic decorations are found scattered throughout the city at street corners or along the broad avenues. The churches and the schools are worthy of note, more for what they perform that for their appearance, and the private dwellings show that comfort and taste which come only from prosperity and culture.



DOMINICAN COMMERCE IN 1908

HE annual summary of the commercial transactions of the Dominican Republic during 1908 as submitted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States by the General Receiver of Dominican enstoms shows that predictions heretofore made as to the betterment of trade conditions in the Republic have been fully justified and that encouraging signs for the future are not lacking.



STREET SCENE IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 by Bartolomew Columbus, brother of the great discoverer, on the left bank of the Ozama River. It is therefore the oldest city built on the Western Hemisphere. Having been destroyed by a hurricane in 1547, it was subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. The present city has a population of approximately 20,000 inhabitants, and covers an area of about 300 acres. It is laid out in accordance with an excellent plan, having wide streets and some handsome private residences. Many of the public buildings are of recent construction, and are substantially and artistically built.

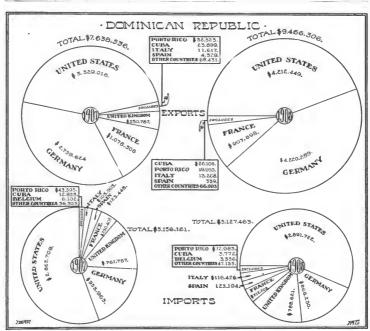
The trade volume for the year was \$14,613,807, as compared with \$12,794,657 in 1907—exports being represented by \$9,486,344 and imports by \$5,127,463. The gain indicated for the total commerce was entirely on the side of exports, imports showing an inconsiderable decline.

The United States, Germany, and France purchased the bulk of Dominican exports, as in the previous year, while the same countries, with the addition of Great Britain, were the principal sources of imports. These countries figured as follows on the trade lists during 1908:

Exports.

	Country.	1908,
France		4, 220, 28 907, 89
		110,70

United States.	\$2,891,722
lermany	868, 230
Frent Britain	788, 621
rance	212, 002
Other countries	366, 888



The leading article of export was cacao, valued at \$4,269,047, and amounting to 41,903,470 pounds, of which over two-thirds were sent to Germany, the remainder being equally divided between the United States and France. The yield was nearly double that of the preceding year.

Next in point of value is sugar, figuring for \$3,092,429 and 69,703 tons; followed by tobacco, \$1,009,608 and 18,665,594 pounds; coffee, \$325,153. France taking the larger portion or 1,845,572 pounds and Germany 1,546,528 pounds. Bananas, whose shipments declined in value from \$319,500 to \$234,002, were sent practically in toto to the United States, 454,010 bunches being the reported output.



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

HON. W. E. PULLIAM,
Receiver of Customs of the Dominican Republic.

The five articles mentioned constitute somewhat more than 94 per cent of the exports from the country, all of which, with the exception of tobacco and bananas, show increased valuations for the year. Other items shipped in small consignments embrace animals, dyes, cocoanuts, copra, gums and resins, hides and skins, honey, vegetable fibers, wax, woods, etc., totalling \$556,105.

On the import list cotton manufactures occupy the leading position, being valued at \$1,186,551, of which the United States and Great Britain furnished \$504,646 and \$466,031, respectively, while of the next ranking item, iron and steel manufactured, valued at \$605,246, the United States supplied about 64 per cent or \$386,994, a slight advance being made over 1907, though the greatest gain in this classification was made by Great Britain. Steel rails, barbed wire, machinery, and galvanized roofing form the bulk of imports of this class.

Rice, which forms the staple article of diet in the Republic, was imported to the amount of 16,221,141 pounds, valued at \$360,728, of which 94.5 per cent was received from Germany, a slight decline in

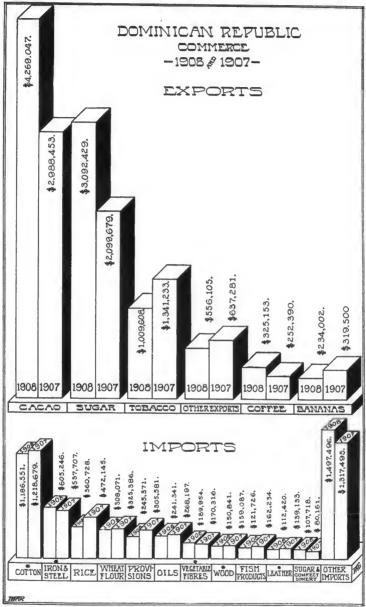


CENTRAL PARK, LA VEGA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Concepción de la Vega is the capital of the Province of La Vega, situated on the Camu River, 72 miles northwest of Santo Domingo and 63 miles from Sancbez, with which it is connected by a miliroad about 63 miles in length. La Vega is 92 miles from the capital, Santo Domingo. It is small in population and area, but the center of an extremely fertile section.

the total being noted in comparison with the preceding year. Flour receipts, exclusively from the United States, declined from 66,460 barrels to 56,115, a corresponding loss in value being recorded. Other items, covering mainly foodstuffs, leather, sacking, and oils, show slight fluctuations as compared with 1907, but in no case exceed \$250,000 in value.

From customs collections the receivership transmitted for deposit with the Morton Trust Company, in New York, the fiscal agent of the Dominican loan and the designated depositary, the sum of \$1,529,729.05 to apply to the service of the debt, \$1,200.000 being for payment of interest and amortization of the 5 per cent customs administration sinking fund gold bonds, as anthorized by the terms of the American-Dominican convention.



*Manufactured product.

Total entries of vessels at the various ports of the Republic during 1908 numbered 206 sailing and 546 steamships, while clearances were 201 and 511 of the two classes named. Tonnage entries and clearances were 849,687 and 781,169 tons, respectively.

Ships of American registry bringing cargo to the Republic brought 57 per cent of all the imports, or to the amount of \$2,920,999, increasing their tomage over 1907, while those of German registry, though continuing in second place, transported but 28 per cent, or \$1,452,158,



LANDING WHARF AT PUERTO PLATA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerto Plata, on the north coast, ranks next to Santo Domingo in commercial importance. The town itself is not a large one, the population being about 6,000, but the harbor affords splendid anchorage for a large fleet of occan-going vessels. It is a prominent shipping point for products of the Republic, and is the natural outlet for the northern provinces.

and British bottoms increased their carrying from \$106,599 to \$208,530.

The major portion of the exports were transported under American registry, 38 per cent, or \$3,634,394, being thus classified, and German ships rank next with \$2,630,985, or 27.5 per cent. Norwegian and French vessels increased their export tonnage, and the remainder of the export trade was handled by British, Dutch, Cuban, and Dominican vessels.

RECEPTION OF SEÑOR DE LA BARRA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR :: ::

EÑOR Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, new Mexican Ambassador in the United States, who succeeds Señor Don Enrique Creel, now governor of the State of Chihuahua, was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on February 27, with the customary ceremonial.

Señor DE LA BARRA, in presenting his letters of credence and those of recall of his predecessor, made the following address:

Mr. President: I have the honor of handing to Your Excellency the letter which accredits me as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the l'nited States of Mexico near the Government of the United States of America, and the letter of recall of my predecessor, Hon. Enrique C. Crefl, who has been called to serve another post by the vote of his countrymen.

It is not a vain phrase, usual in cases like the present that which affirms the wishes of the people and the Government of Mexico, to make more cordial every day the existing relations between the two countries. This is advised by their respective economic interests, is imposed by the equality of their political institutions, and is assured by the friendly and elevated judgment that directs the international policy of each one of the two States, inspired in respect to justice and guided by the most sincere sentiments of mutual estimation.

All my efforts in the high post with which I have been honored by my Government will tend to consolidate more and more those links of friendship. I have the hope that those efforts will find in the Government of the United States of America the efficacions aid that will facilitate the mission which has been conferred upon me.

The people and Government of Mexico have the heartiest wishes for the constant and increasing prosperity of this Republic, whose greatness is an example and an incentive and for the happiness of the eminent statesman, its President, a faithful representative of the manly and high character of the American people. Permit me, Your Excellency, to add my own most cordial and expressive wishes.

President Roosevelt's answer was as follows:

Mr. Ambassador: I have the pleasure to receive from your hands the letter accrediting you as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentlary of the United States of Mexico near this Government. I also receive the letter of recall of your distinguished and esteemed predecessor whose mission has so signally contributed to perpetuate and strengthen the mutual good will of our two countries and whose departure is felt by all as a personal loss.

For the great Republic adjoining our own the American people have ever had a peculiar regard. Like institutions and like fields for the development of resources and trade have formed a strong bond of economic union, while like aims of the two Governments for the peace, prosperity, and progress of the Republics of America have brought the United States and Mexico into closer sympathetic intercourse.

Your announced purpose to use your utmost efforts to still further strengthen and consolidate those tles of friendship will therefore meet with the hearty cooperation and support of this Government and of the American people who have so often and abundantly testified their friendly esteem for Mexica and the Mexican people.

Voicing the sentiment of my countrymen, I tender every good wish for the increasing prosperity of Mexico, and on my own behalf I ask you to convey to your great President the expression of my personal regard and earnest wish for his welfare and happiness.

To you, Mr. Ambassador, I offer a cordial welcome to our Capital and a no less close place in our esteem than your eminent predecessor deserved and won.

RECEPTION OF M. SANNON, NEW MINISTER OF HAITI.

ONSIEUR II. PAULEUS SANNON, new Minister of Haiti in the United States, who succeeds M. J. N. Léger, was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on March 2, 1909, with the customary ceremonial. Monsieur Sannon, in presenting his letters of credence and those of recall of his predecessor, made the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in your hands Mr. Léger's letter of recall as well as that by which His Excellency the President of the Republic of Halti accredits me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenlpotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

It is a very great honor to me, Mr. President, to have been honored with so high a distinction by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Haitl.

And so shall I devote my every effort to the furtherance of the excellent relations that have long existed between Haiti and the United States. My personal efforts, however, will need, in order to bear fruit, the constant assistance of the powerful support of your Government, Mr. President, which I am fain to hope will not fail me during the term of my mission.

The President's reply was as follows:

Mr MINISTER

I am pleased to receive the letter accrediting you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Huiti near the Government of the United States. You hand me at the same time the letter of recall of your esteemed predecessor.

This Government is gratified to hear your announced determination to devote your efforts to still further increase the existing friendly relations and good understanding between the United States and Haiti. You may confidently rely upon the constant and sympathetic cooperation of the American Government and officers toward so desirable an end. The Government of the United States has the kindliest sentiments toward Haiti and an earnest desire for the continued peace and prosperity of that Republic.



THE FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS : : :

CUBA.

THE national banner of the Republic of Cuba symbolizes the aspirations of the Cuban people, who, both by peaceful agitation and by force of arms, engaged in a hundred years' struggle against the political yoke of Spain, which was terminated by the American intervention of 1898, when Cuba became free and independent. The flag of "La Estrella Solitaria," or "The Lone Star," has accordingly a romantic and dramatic history. Although it has been since the 20th of May, 1902, the official and internationally recognized banner of Cuba, it is associated in the revolutionary history of the island Republic with two other flags, the memory of which is reverenced by all patriotic Cubans.

The first banner of revolt, in the year 1823 was the one known in history as the "Soles de Bolívar," so named after the conspirators from whom it was captured and who called themselves "Soles de Bolívar." The length of this flag was twice its width, and represented a blood-red field, with a smaller inscribed navy blue rectangular stripe, and in the center of the latter a golden sun with starpointed rays. The conspiracy of which it was the standard was easily suppressed because a traitor revealed it to the captain-general of Cuba.

Another conspiracy in 1850, known as that of Gen. Narciso López which introduces for the first time the present flag of Cuba, was more formidable. López, a native of Venezuela, secured a considerable following, not only among Cuban exiles in the United States, but also among American veteraus of the war with Mexico, and was enabled to organize a filibustering expendition of 600 well-armed volunteers. which succeeded in effecting a landing, on the north coast of Cuba. at the practically undefended port of Cardenas, on the morning of the 19th of May, 1850. It was on this occasion that General López unfurled the banner now internationally recognized as that of the Republic of Cuba. Lórez, failing to find the support which he had expected at Cardenas, occupied the town only for a few hours, and then reembarked his expedition. His vessel, the Creole, made all haste for Key West, Florida, which was reached in safety, although the two convoys, the Georgiana and Susan Lound, were captured by a Spanish warship and taken to Hayana.

It was not until 1851 that the indefatigable López succeeded in organizing a new expedition, composed of 400 Cubans and Americans, many of the latter Southerners and natives of New Orleans, who were conveyed, by the steamer Pampero to the western end of Cuba, where the little army effected a landing on the beach of Plavitas, 4 leagues, or about 12 miles, distant from Bahia Honda, west of Hayana. Unfortunately, General Lórez had been indiscreet in allowing the Spanish authorities of the island to become fully apprised of his preparations and plans, so that the latter were enabled to hurry reenforcements from Havana. Thus, on the morning of the 12th of August, 1851. López found himself in an indefensible position, and it was not long before his brave and devoted band was engaged in a desperate conflict with a Spanish army of between 2,000 to 3,000 troops. The fighting continued five days, until the 17th, when it terminated in favor of the Spaniards. Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, and 50 Americans were conveyed to Hayana, and executed by royalist partisans on the esplanade of the historic Atares Fort.

López himself, in attempting to escape with 7 brave companions, was betrayed by a traitor named Castañeda, who, in turn, was later to meet his death at the hands of an enraged Cuban, the avenger of that act of treason to the cause of liberty.

Gen. Narciso López was conducted to Havana, and, on September 1, 1851. was executed by means of the garrote in the little Punta Battery, at the entrance to the harbor of the Cuban capital. He died serenely, and his last words were "My death will not change the destiny of Cuba; I die for thee." These were prophetic words uttered by the Venezuelan martyr who had sacrificed his life and fortune for the cause of Cuban liberty.

The scene of action now shifts to the mountainous or eastern section of Cuba, on the plains watered by the little Yara River, where, on the star-lit night of October 9, 1868, a few bold spirits gather, eager to strike that blow for liberty which shall inaugurate the terrible Cubau Ten Years' War against the might of Spain. Among the leaders of that little band encamped in the rich sugar plantation of "Demajagua," bathed by the blue waves of the Caribbean Sea, are the cultured Cárlos Manuel de Céspedes, destined soon to become the first president of revolutionary Cuba, and later to suffer a martyr's death, Bartolomé Masó, Francisco Vicente de Aguilera, and Pedro Figueredo y Cisneros.

Céspedes and his associates are engaged in an earnest discussion as to what kind of banner shall be unfurled as soon as the first streak of dawn shall appear. All are agreed that it ought to be the flag of "La Estrella Solitaria," or "The Lone Star" of the Venezuelan martyr Narciso López. Opinions, however, differ as to the exact design and arrangement of that flag. The night wears on. There is the red and white bunting, but the blue necessary to form a tricolor standard is lacking, as the courier who was to have brought it has been intercepted by the Spaniards. Morning arrives with the glory of a tropical sunrise; yet the flag remains uncompleted. Suddenly, Céspedes. with a happy flash of inspiration, rushes into the reception room of his own mansion on the "Demajagua" plantation, seizes the veil, blue as the sky of Cuba, that covers a fine portrait of his wife, and brings it back to the camp in triumph. An improvised flag, based on a drawing made by the Cuban poet, Miguél Tolóx, is hastily devised. It closely resembles the national banner of Chile, except that the lower half is a blue horizontal stripe instead of a red one. while the upper field is divided into two equal sections, red and white; in the center of the red rectangle, which is next to the mast, there is a white star.

It is Cuban hands that now deftly and quickly sew together the several parts, after which the banner of Yara waves aloft in the breeze over the dauntless little band of warriors who are now prepared to bid defiance to the oppressors of beloved Cuba.

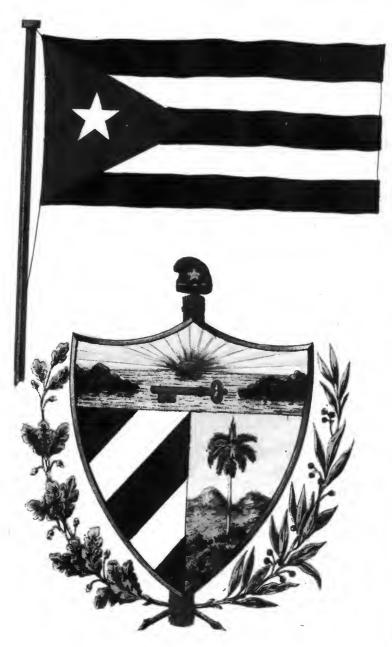
Such is the story of the making of the Yara flag, as told by the Cuban veteran, Fernando Figueredo, in the "La Patria" newspaper, New York, October 10, 1898. This banner waved for eighteen months over Cuban liberating armies which captured Bayamo, the birthplace of the late President Estrada Palma, and swept through the entire eastern section of Cuba. It appeared destined ultimately to become the official flag of free Cuba, and this would doubtless have happened if the accidental discovery of one of the banners of Narciso López, found in

the home of the illustrious patriot. Betancourt Cisneros, had not prevented. The question of what the recognized banner of the Republic of Cuba should be came up on the 11th of April, 1869, during a session of the Cuban Constituent Assembly, sitting in the town of Gnaimaro. A warm discussion ensued, and Céspedes earnestly pleaded for the adoption of the Yara flag. The assembly finally decided that as the martyr Narctso López was the first to unfurl a battle flag in Cuba, and he had fought and died in her behalf, the revolutionary banner of 1850 ought of right to be adopted as that of free Cuba.

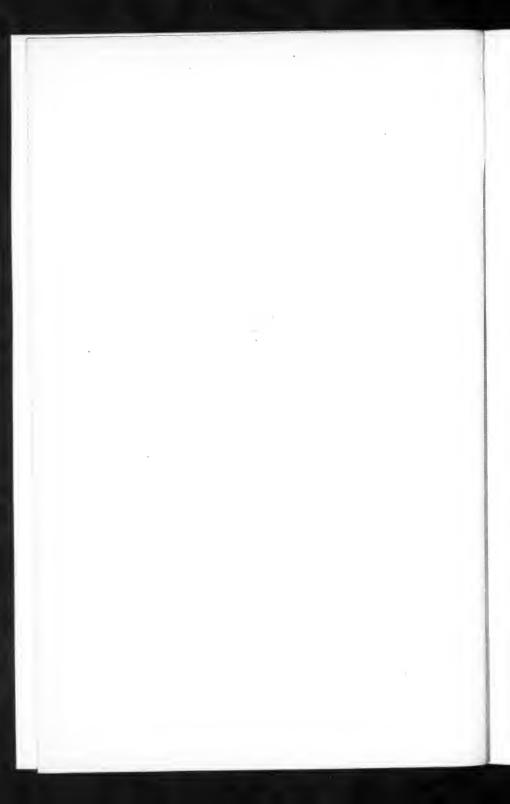
Henceforth the Cuban flag, with its three blue and two white horizontal stripes and its solitary star, set in the center of a red equilateral triangle, was the banner used by the Cuban patriots during their Ten Years' war, which terminated in February, 1878, by means of an honorable compromise, which led to beneficial reforms and the gradual abolition of slavery (ultimately abolished in 1886). The inherent defects of Spanish rule in Cuba again brought on, in 1895, the horrors of war, and the devastated "Pearl of the Antilles" was not to-secure peace, liberty, and independence until after the close of the war of 1898 between the United States and Spain. Four years of the American military occupation of the island followed, at the end of which, with the establishment, on the 20th of May, 1902, of the internationally recognized Republic of Cuba, the Cuban flag waved freely throughout the redeemed island.

The best authorities are agreed that Narciso López originated the design of the Cuban flag, which is in every respect identical with the banner he brought to Cardenas in 1850, except that the first, third, and fifth stripes were sky blue instead of being turquoise, as prescribed by the law of the 6th of January, 1906, and the presidential decree of the 24th of April of the same year. The design and arrangement of the flag were discussed by López and a circle of friends in a house on Warren street, New York City, in June, 1849. The proposal that the future Cuban banner of liberty and independence should have a star, like that of the old republic of Texas, met with general approval, but Lórez, being a Free Mason, suggested that it should be set in the center of an equilateral triangle, whereupon the poet MIGUEL TOLÓN added that as the redemption of Cuba could be purchased only by the blood of many heroes and martyrs the triangle must be red and the star white. The three blue stripes against a field of white were selected to denote the three military departments into which since 1829 the Spaniards had divided the island; also by such a disposition of the colors the flag could be better seen at a distance.

The distinguished and learned Cuban revolutionist, Señor D. Domingo Figarola-Caneda, now the director of the National Library of Havana, describes admirably in "La République Cubaine" (Paris, 28



CUBA.



mai, 1896, No. 19) the symbolical significance of the details of the Chban flag, as follows:

The star allegorically represents separation from the metropolis (Spain)—that is, the independence of the island—the three angles, or points, of the triangle represent liberty in all its manifestations in the life of citizens, equality as regards all social classes before the law, and fraternity with all nations. Finally, the three blue stripes represent science, virtue, and beauty, and the two white ones justice and purity.

The Cuban flag was first publicly displayed in New York City in front of the office of the "New York Snn" on the 11th of May, 1850, at the corner of Fulton and Nassan streets, where it was hoisted by the proprietors, the Beach Brothers. It is said that an enthusiastic Cuban girl named Emilia made and sewed together the first banner of "La Estrella Solitaria," which she presented to General López.

THE CUBAN COAT OF ARMS.

The Cuban national coat of arms, adopted during the revolutionary period of the Republic's history, has the form of an ogive shield and is divided into three sections, two of which are in the lower twothirds of the shield and are separated by a horizontal black line from the remaining, or highest, section. In the left half of the lower two-thirds, as the observer looks at the shield, a segment of the three blue and two white stripes of the Cuban flag is introduced, while in the right half there is depicted a characteristic landscape of rnral Cuba; in it one readily recognizes the stately royal palm tree in a valley and in the background two mountains. A blue sky with light cloud effects completes the picture. The significance of the remaining, or highest, section of the shield is as follows: A sea is depicted with two rocky capes opposite each other, corresponding to the north and sonth; between them, closing the strait thus formed, there is a golden key suspended horizontally in the air, with the end intended to turn the lock placed downward; all of which signify that Cuba, with her fine geographical position and rich natural resonrces, is the "key to the Gulf of Mexico." The red disk of the sun on the horizon line is rising ont of the waves of the sea and spreading its golden rays in all directions across the blue sky; this symbol betokens that Cuba, redeemed by the blood of martyrs and heroes of many nationalities who have fought or died in her behalf, has a bright and glorious future before her as a free and independent nation.

The central vertical axis of the shield rests against a bundle of fasces, surmounted by a crimson liberty cap, on which a silver five-pointed star appears. Two intertwined branches, one of evergreen oak (Quercus ilex), on the left as regards the observer, and the other of laurel, on the right, constitute, in heraldic language, an orle, and encircle the two lateral, elliptical edges of the shield. The laurel denotes victory, while the evergreen oak may be regarded as typifying the enduring strength and vitality of the Cuban Republic.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CUBA.

LTHOUGH Cuba was internationally recognized as a free and sovereign Republic on the 20th of May, 1902, when the presidential administration of the late Tomás Estrada Palma was inaugnrated, popular sentiment and usage throughout the island had already established the 24th of February as the most fitting day for annually celebrating Cuban independence. This marked preference on the part of the Cuban people is due to the fact that the distinguished José Marrí, reverently remembered as the apostle of Cuban liberty, inaugurated on that date, in the year 1895, in Cuba, the final insurrection against Spain, which culminated in the American military and naval intervention of 1898 and the complete emancipation of the Pearl of the Antilles.

Martí, although long regarded as a mere theorist, philosopher, and poet, was a farseeing prophet and a born leader. His pronounced separatist views, fearlessly expressed, caused him in 1870, when only a stripling of 17, to be comet-martialed and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in gloomy Cabaña Fortress, opposite Havana. He was pardoned at the end of six months and exiled to the Isle of Pines. Fortmately for him, the Cuban ten years' war against Spain was terminated, on the 10th of February, 1878, by the memorable compact of El Zanjon, and a general amnesty having been proclaimed, young José Martí was free from further molestation, but

elected to go and reside in New York.

As the result of the peace of Zanjon, Spain granted to her Cuban dependency, and also to Porto Rico, many concessions and reforms; among them being the gradual abolition of slavery and adequate representation in the Spanish Cortes or Parliament at Madrid. A strong autonomist party was organized in the island for the purpose of securing for Cuba the same kind of self-government that Canada enjoys under British rule. Marri foresaw that this dream could never be realized because of the inherent defects of Spanish domination, no matter how it might be modified or liberalized. With the lapse of each year succeeding the termination of the Cuban Ten Years' War, the correctness of his views became more and more evident. Intolerable abuses, exposed and denounced in vain by enlight-

ened Spanish radicals of the Parliament in Madrid, sprang up in Cuba, and the Cuban insular authorities and absolutists not infre-

quently defied and thwarted the will of Spain herself.

The masses of the population of Cuba were subjected to a fearful and corrupt despotism, which was steadily growing intolerable. Nevertheless, there did not seem to be the least chance of initiating once more an insurrection for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of the mother country. The strategic centers of the island were strongly garrisoned by veteran Spanish troops assisted by a large native malitia known as the "Volunteers." A powerful fleet, distributed along the north, south, east, and west coasts, placed the

island at its mercy.

Martí, through his secret emissaries, kept himself fully informed about the condition of affairs in his native country. He established and edited a newspaper in New York devoted to the separatist cause and organized many secret societies. At the end of the ten years' propaganda, when he deemed that the time was ripe for striking a decisive blow in behalf of Cuban liberty, he so skillfully laid his plans that he enabled the venerable Gen. Bartolomé Masó, of Manzanillo, eastern Cuba, to inaugurate, with a few determined followers, at the village of Baire, on the 24th of February, 1895, the final Cuban insurrection against Spain. He himself, assisted by the Cuban Junta of New York, organized an expedition, but his plans were frustrated by the vigilance of the United States anthorities at Fernandina, Florida. Undaunted by this reverse, he embarked for the West Indies, conferred with grim Máximo Gómez, at Montecristi, Dominican Republic, and thence proceeded to Nassau, British West Indies, where he himself, his companions, the vessel he had purchased at a high price, and all the arms and munitions it contained were seized and held (April 3, 1895). Liberated after a brief detention, Marti's resourcefulness enabled him to secure passage for himself, General Gómez, and five devoted friends on a German fruit steamer bound for Jamaica. After a sail of forty-eight hours over smooth seas, at about 8 o'clock of the night of April 11, the ship came within 3 miles of the sonthern and eastern coast of Cuba, near the village of Daiquiri. At this point Martí and his six companions were launched in a frail rowboat upon the waters of the Caribbean Sea. The night was extremely dark, and in an attempt to make for the shore the party completely lost their bearings. There was nothing to guide them except two faint lights to the leeward, which, for aught they knew, might be those of a Spanish revenue cutter. The clouds at length broke away, the moon shone in tropical splendor, and after two hours' hard rowing the seven patriots landed on the soil of their beloved country. They penetrated through the jungle and roused the inmates of a peasant's palm-thatched hut. The latter, by good fortune, were Cubans, loyal to the patriot cause, and they hospitably

received the party.

her control.

The news of the arrival of Marrí and Gen. Máximo Gómez infused fresh vigor and energy into the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and the island quickly became aflame with insurrection. Marrí, the apostle of free Cuba, had accomplished his mission, but the fateful hour for him was near at hand. He fell in action, almost six weeks after he had landed in Cuba, at a place called Boca de los Rios, while he was attacking in the tropical wilderness on the 19th of May, 1895, a Spanish convoy of arms and provisions. All the efforts of stern old Máximo Gómez and his soldiers to recover Marrí's body proved unavailing. The gray-haired veteran of two insurrections addressed an urgent letter to the general commanding the Spanish forces, entreating him to return the corpse, but without avail.

The gallant and inspired José Marrí thus fell at the age of 42. He was slain before he could witness the final day of Cuba's liberation, but there can be no doubt that in spite of being laughed at and derided during many long weary years as an impracticable visionary he became, in the language of the talented Spanish writer, José Burell, of Madrid, who met him in Spain when Marrí was yet a mere youth, the one tremendous genius whose unshaken faith, insight, and tenacity caused Spain to lose an army of 200,000 men, to witness the destruction of her two splendid navies, to suffer hundreds of millions of dollars' loss in treasure, and to behold the last vestiges of her once imperial American and Asiatic colonies pass away forever from

THE REVOLUTION OF YARA, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

The anniversary of October 10, 1868, holds in Cuba almost as sacred a relation as the independence day of the Republic, February 24, 1865. There are excellent reasons why this should be so. It was on the former date that the cultured Cárlos Manuel de Céspedes, of Bayamo, the birthplace of the late Gen. Tomás Estrada Palma and of other illustrious Cubans, gathered around him a small band of determined and devoted friends, and on that glorious October morning, just as the sun was rising and shedding its golden rays across the Caribbean Sea, unfurled, on the rich sugar plantation of "Demajagua," the banner of revolt known as "the flag of Yara." This action on the part of Céspedes and his adherents, enacted near the Yara River, in the eastern or mountainous section of Cuba, inaugurated in 1868 the protracted Cuban Ten Years' war against the might of Spain. It is admitted by the best Spanish historians that the insurrection, which extended throughout the island, became most

formidable, and that pitched battles with varying fortune were often fought between the Spanish troops and the Cuban patriot army. The terrible conflict with its awful tragedies was at length terminated through the lumuane and enlightened policy of Marshal Martínez Camros, the captain-general of Cuba, who, in the name of Spain, offered liberal terms, which were accepted by Gen. Máximo Gómez, Antonio Maceo, and the other leaders of the Cuban patriot forces, on February 10, 1878, when the peace and compact of El Zanjon (near Camagüey) was duly signed. As the direct consequences of this peace sweeping reforms in the government and administration of Cuba were introduced, liberty of the press established, representation in the Spanish Parliament at Madrid granted both to Cubans and Porto Ricans, greater safeguards thrown around the liberty of the individual, and steps taken for the abolition of slavery. A strong autonomist party grew up in the island, which was organized for the purpose of securing for Cuba a system of self-government similar to that enjoyed by Canada under British rule. This dream was, for obvious reasons, impossible of realization, as conditions in the mother country were such that Spain could not bestow and put into operation in Cuba a system of free institutions which she herself did not enjoy. Consequently, as oppression and abuses again developed in the island, and corruption and maladministration steadily increased, it became at last self-evident that absolute political independence of Spain was the only salvation for the Cuban people.

The second great Cuban insurrection, inaugurated on the 24th of February, 1895, by Martí, Máximo Gómez, Bartolomé Masó, and other distingiushed patriots, marked the beginning of the extinction of the old Spanish régime of four centuries. The American military and naval intervention of 1898 followed. As soon as peace with Spain was reestablished, the United States proceeded to fulfill its sacred promises, and after four years of pacification and reconstruction, during which the military arm was always held strictly subordinate to the civil authority, transferred the reins of power into the hands of the Cuban people themselves. The new independent Government of the Republic of Cuba was inaugurated on May 20, 1902, and exactly at noon the Stars and Stripes were lowered from the flagstaff on the roof of the beautiful historic palace in Havana, and the flag of Cuba, having been hoisted instead, waved triumphantly in the balmy tropic breeze.



UMEROUS inquiries having been addressed to the United States Consulate at Bahia, Brazil, concerning the commercial qualities and value of the piassava fiber, extensively grown in the adjacent districts, the United States Consul, Pierre Paul Demers, has forwarded the following valuable data on the subject through the Department of Commerce and Labor:

The Attalca funifera, commonly called "piassaya," and yielding the wellknown fiber used for broom, brushes, etc., as well as the coquilho uut used in the manufacture of beads, buttons, cigar and cigarette holders, etc., is found in the wild state in many coastal sections of Bahia, but especially in its southern part, namely, Santa Crnz (the first port touched by Cabral in the year 1500). Belmonte, and Porto Seguro. It is a species of wild and trunkless palm, with nothing but a clump of tall and heavily stemmed leaves, which grows only in extremely saidy soil that apparently has at one time formed part of the bottom of the sea. The land upon which this palm grows in the south of this State looks very poor and, save for some sage brush, cactus, and other plants characteristic of alkaline soil, is fairly devold of vegetation, and it is stated that if these bushes are once burnt, piassava comes forth of itself. The fiber produced is a sort of hairy and pliable bark that grows around the stems, from which it is stripped off annually. This mass of bark is first soaked in water for some days, until the pulp and useless tissues have rotted out, and is then dried, cleaned, combed off, cut into specified lengths, and sorted out according to quality, after which it is ready for export and manufacturing purposes,

Piassava is nowhere cultivated in the State, its only exploitation consisting in plucking the wild trees, which, however, are sometimes found in almost plantation-like thickness. Forests of piassava are to be seen in the Santa Cruz district, between the rivers Joao de Tiba and Santo Antonio, averaging probably 75 trees to the acre. Each tree, or rather bush, is supposed to give from 10 to 20 pounds of fiber per annum, together with a cluster of coquilho muts, which is found at the base of the palm, as shown in the accompanying illustration, containing, in some cases, as many as 100 muts. These coquilho muts are more or less the size of a turkey's egg and contain a large kernel, producing a very high grade hibricating oil which is said to be especially adapted to watches and other small and delicate mechanism.

A large portion of the plassava exported from this district comes from state lands and is exploited under governmental contracts, the concessionaires generally paying a fixed price per arroba (32 pounds) of fiber extracted, according to the locality and the corresponding difficulties of transportation. There also exist large individual estates in this district which abound in plassava palms. One fiber company alone, for example, which is operating on a natural estate of some 450,000 acres lying on the Atlantic Ocean at some twelve hours sailing north of Bahia, claims the existence of 6,000,000 plassava fiber



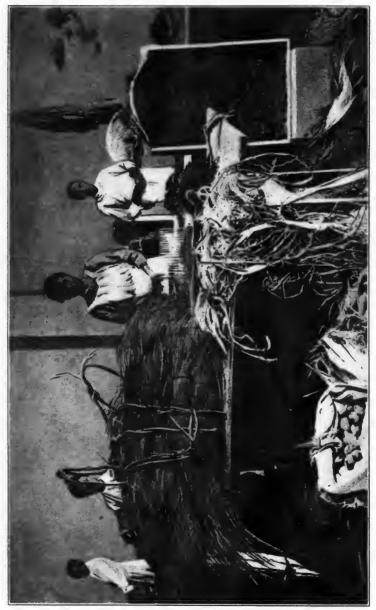
THE PIASSAVA PALM OF BRAZIL.

It is a species of wild and trunkless palm, with nothing but a clump of tall and heavily stemmed leaves, which grows in extremely sandy soil. Forests of the plassava palm which average about 75 trees to the acre are found in the Santa Cruz district. Each tree is supposed to yield from 10 to 20 pounds of fiber per annum, together with a cluster of equilho nuts, which are shown in the cut at the base of the palm.



DELIVERING COQUILHO NUTS AT A WAREHOUSE.

The coquillo unt is used in the manufacture of beads, buttons, brushes, etc. Trees often produce as many as 100 unts a year, which are more or less the size of a turkey's egg and contain a large kernel that produces a high-grade lubricating oil. The gatherers are paid about 30 cents for each arroba (25 pounds) collected.



PREPARING THE PIASSAVA FIBER FOR MARKET.

Every step in the industry is performed by hand, from the stripping of the fiber from the tree to the packing of same for export. The fiber is a hairy, pliable hark in the views "this knake he for the fiber, which is then dried, change a carnot the trees. This has a servical according to quality, and packed ready for export and manifering.

palm trees on its estate. This tract of land was formerly owned by an American citizen, but has lately been transferred over to a British syndicate. Such owners generally pay their laborers so much per arroba of fiber, or nuts, delivered at a seaport or railroad station, according to the distance and facility of transportation. In Santa Cruz, for instance, where laborers are scarce and the means of communication bad, the gatherers of piassava are pald at the rate of from 2 to 3 milreis (the milreis is equivalent to about 30 cents) per arroba; but the laborer may have to carry his provisions as well as the products of his labor for 15 and 20 miles on his shoulders.

The methods used in gathering and preparing the piassava are yet very primitive, everything being done by hand, from the stripping of the fiber from the tree to the packing of same for export. The British syndicate above referred to uses manufactured combs as well as large machine-made, but hand-operated, steel cleaves for cutting the plassava into uniform strips; but the implements generally used are limited to the bare hand-made combs and the machete, people sometimes using combs made simply of a piece of board and ordinary nail teeth.

It is impossible to know accurately the amount of plassava that is being produced annually in the Bahia district, inasmuch as the official returns only indicate the quantity exported, while much is consumed in the domestic market.

The following table shows the quantity of fiber and coquilho nuts exported in the last three years:

•	Year.	Piassava.	Coquilho nuts.
	_		
3410m		4 41313	Tons.a 544 574 429

"Tons of 2,204 pounds.

A total export duty of 21 per cent is levied on plassava, and of 8 per cent on the cognilho nuts, on a value arbitrarily fixed by state appraisers twice a month. During the last six months of 1908 these official values averaged 300\$000 milrcis (\$90) per ton on the former, and 100\$000 milrcis (\$30) per ton on the latter; in other words, the average export duties paid were the equivalent of \$18.90 per ton on plassava, and of \$2.40 per ton on cognilho nuts. The same articles are sold in the European markets as follows; Plassava cut to size, ready for manufacture, at from \$200 to \$325 per ton, according to quality; cognilho nuts, at from \$40 to \$65 per ton, according to size. Nothing in that line has as yet been exported from the Bahla district to the United States.

Bahia offers splendid opportunities to parties interested in piassava fiber. As above mentioned, the palm grows wild in many sections of the State and does not require cultivation, and unless carelessly handled can give fiber annually for a period of thirty years, the only work demanded being that of gathering and preparing the crops.

Good plassava lands, on which matured plassava palm trees are already found in quantities ranging from 10 to 75 trees per acre, whether in small or large tracts, can be purchased from the State, or individuals, at from \$1 to \$2 per acre, according to location. Such lands generally contain many other species of vegetable fiber of relative commercial importance which at present remain unexploited, 57 such species (not including the above), cotton, and plants belonging to the banana family) being known to exist in the State of Bahla.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE" : : : : :

THE Argentine Republic and the United States have always been friendly nations. In fact, even before Argentina was an independent republic, Yankee sailors had explored the southern seas. Yankee fishermen had penetrated to the Antarctic for whales or had passed round the Horn for adventures further affoat, and the merchants from North America had already begun to establish by commercial ties an intimacy destined to last through the coming generations. In fact, it is astonishing to find, in all the cities and towns along the Atlantic coast, how close an association existed in the first half of the past century between North and South America. Every little village had sent its sailing fleet across the line, to carry out fish or more highly developed products of United States industry and to bring back coffee, nuts, and other strange fruits of the Tropics, or the hides and the wool from the month of the River Plate. In the busy town of Newburyport, Massachusetts, the birthplace of Wheeleight (see Monthly Bulletin, November, 1908), there is scarcely a family without a history of a grandfather or other relative of a past generation engaged in the trade with the Argentines; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore sent their clipper ships by the hundreds to South America; in Dover, Delaware, the home of C. A. Rodney, an early Attorney-General of the United States (whose life will be given in the Bulletin for May, 1909), friendship for the struggling nations of the Southern Continent was founded on a constant communication well suited to stimmlate mutual regard and sympathy.

To Buenos Aires, the struggling colony that later became the capital of the nation, not a few settlers were first attracted as representatives of northern merchants; they came to look after the growing trade, and they remained because they felt at home among the people. Many of the Anglo-Argentines to-day trace their ancestry to families in the United States, or through them to the parent stock in old England.

Then the United States was the highest among nations in the estimation of this people. During the crisis of the civil war, how-

a By Albert Hale, author of "The South Americans."

ever, the long-continued intercourse between the two countries was dormant. Happily, all this was but a fleeting phase of forgotten history. For over a generation the one-time intimacy has been restored, and the friendship between the two peoples has recovered its early foundation of mutual respect and good will. This is due in great part to the high standard of diplomatic and consular officers who have represented the United States in Bnenos Aires; but another noticeable factor in cementing this kindly regard has been the increasing importance of the trade relations between the United States and the Argentine Republic, together with the dignity and cosmopolitanism of those men who are pushing this commerce. Trade is growing between the United States and the Argentine Republic-growing very rapidly. The round figures do not show it as it really is, but the percentages show that the United States will figure largely in the future, even if its wares are not carried under the Stars and Stripes. And the American residents in Buenos Aires will now bear comparison with any equal number seen in the same walks in life in the large cities of the United States.

It became necessary, therefore, that Americans in the Argentine Republic should have a society to represent them, an organization distinctively and unmistakably significant of the true spirit of North Americans domiciled for any worthy purpose within the capitals of a friendly nation. Therefore, on Thanksgiving Day, 1905, a group of Americans gathered together in Buenos Aires at 121 Calle San Martin, and formed themselves into an organization called "The North American Society of the River Plate." The preamble of the constitution adopted explains that its purpose is—

To keep alive the love of country and foster the spirit of patriotism; to provide and maintain a place of meeting to celebrate properly national days of festival or thanksgiving, and for such other purposes as will advance the interests of our country, encourage and maintain friendly relations with the country of our residence, and assist in promoting closer commercial union between North America and the countries of the River Plata.

The sixth article of the constitution reads:

Apart from other celebrations, it is forever made binding upon this society that, in some form or other, it shall celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1776.

This is an admirable society. It is a live organization, seeking to offer the spirit of a home to all who enter it with sincerity, but avoiding the restrictive features of a social club. It is American. It has room for every good American in its membership, be he rich or poor, clerk or banker. The society is young yet, but is doing splendid work. Every Fourth of July shows a loyal attendance at the celebration; and at the banquets which are given on fitting occasions the custom has been adopted of inviting ladies. Their presence



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF "THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE," OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. From left to right, those standing are: Mr. J. A. Wheatley; Mr. G. W. Chandler; Mr. R. W. Huntington, secretary; Mr. F. L. Batson, treasurer; and Dr. G. A. Kimball. Those sitting, from left to right are: Mr. F. C. Cook; Dr. D. B. Webster; Mr. F. R. Furdle, president; Mr. L. E. Otell vice-president; and Mr. J. C. Zimmernan.

has added enormously to the pleasure of the event, and the members would not dream of returning to the traditional male banquet again. Nor are these banquets cheap affairs. Everyone who has had the honor of being present at one of them knows that they would be a credit to the best caterer in Washington or New York.

The society has done much to help and encourage the growing friendship between the sister Republics. No one doubts but that Americans have a great future in the Argentine Republic, and this society has taken the first step in preparation for that future. The men of the destroyer flotilla were entertained while in Buenos Aires



MR. F. B. PURDIE,
President of the North American Society of the River
Plate, Buenos Aires.

by this society, and for this entertainment it was thanked by Admiral Evans.

The greatest function in the annals of the American Society of the River Plate was, however, a reception given to Secretary Root when he visited Buenos Aires during his tour of South America. This took place Angust 16, 1906, in Prince George's Hall in that city, and no hall in New York ever held a more solid and representative gathering of Americans. Englishmen and English speaking Argentines also united with the society's members to do honor to the distinguished guest, and while it thus became cosmopolitan the society

lost none of its true Americanism. On that evening Mr. Root said, at the end of his address:

You represent to the people of Argentina our beloved land. What you are they will believe us to be. By your character and conduct their estimate of us rises, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I find here this body of my countrymen, so worthy, so estimable, so high in reputation, so well fitted to maintain high, pure, and misullied, the standard of the United States of America.

To this address may be added a few of the words of the greeting spoken by the President of the American Society of the River Plate, Mr. Francis B. Purdie:

This society will not aronse antagonism in the mind of any man. It is an organization framed in the spirit of our beloved Lancoln, "with malice toward none." It has no political aim or purpose. It plots for nothing but the well-being of ail, and wishes for nothing less than the prosperity of the home land and the land of our residence. Its members are imbaed with that spirit which is the characteristic American attitude toward all nations and peoples, the spirit of "live and let live." I speak for Americans when I say that in the Argentine Republic we have found a home where absolute freedom is ours—freedom in every walk in life; freedom for conscience, and freedom to have our being as God and our own wills may lead us.



PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

REPARATIONS are already being made for the Fourth International Conference of the American Republics to be held in 1910 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Under a resolution adopted by the Third Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington was empowered to choose the time and place and also to prepare a programme of the coming conference.

The city of Buenos Aires and the year 1910—the exact date to be chosen hereafter—were designated in January a year ago as the time and place for holding the conference. At the January, 1909, regular meeting of the Governing Board a committee, consisting of the Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman, and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Peru, and Chile was chosen to draft a tentative programme of work for the conference. This committee has held several meetings and has considered a variety of subjects for inclusion in the programme. These suggestions came from various sources; among others from the Pan-American Committee of the United States, of which the Secretary of State is honorary president, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Chairman, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John Barrett, Secretary, which last suggestions were submitted to the Programme Committee through the Secretary of State.

The result of these deliberations has been the formation of a tentative programme. This programme is not yet adopted by the Governing Board, and will not be until it has been submitted to all the Governments forming the International Union of American Republics, through their representatives in Washington, and has been approved by these Governments. It is expected that suggestions will be received either as to new subjects to be included or as to the exclusion or modification of the subjects at present included. In other words, this first draft of the programme is simply tentative and not

binding upon the Governing Board or any member thereof. The programme is as follows:

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

1. Conventions and Resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

Report to be submitted by each delegation on the action of the respective governments on these conventions and resolutions,

II. PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES.

Reports to be submitted on the results accomplished by the committees appointed under the Rio resolution and consideration of extension of their functions,

III. THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(a) Consideration of the report of the Director.

(b) Organization of the Bureau of the American Republics.

(e) Suitable action on the generous gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which has made possible the construction of a new building.

(d) Resolution requesting each country to place in the building a statue or portrait of a national hero or historical personage,

(c) Franking privilege for the correspondence and publications of the Bureau,

(f) Resolutions recommending to the governments represented in the International Union to provide the Columbus Memorial Library, with duplicate copies of all statutes, decrees, and other official publications,

(g) Exchange of official publications,

IV, CODES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Consideration of any report or action of the International Commission of Jurists.

V. PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Report on progress that has been made since the Rio Conference, and consideration of the possibility of joint action to seeme the completion of the system.

VI. POSTAL RATES AND PARCELS POST.

Convention providing for the reduction of postal rates and the establishment of parcels post,

VII, Uniformity in Census and Commercial Statistics,

Conventions providing for-

(a) Agreement as to the date upon which the census is to be taken in the several republics represented in the International Union,

(b) Uniformity of the schedules in the taking of the census and other statistics.

(c) Uniformity of classification in the compilation of commercial statistics.

VIII. UNIFORMITY IN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND CONSULAR DOCUMENTS.

Conventions providing for the simplification and coordination of customs regulations, and the establishment of greater uniformity in consular documents.

IX. ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE RAPID STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS REPRESENTED IN THE INTERNATIONAL UNION,

- (a) Consideration of the conditions under which more rapid steamship communication can be secured.
 - (b) Appointment of a permanent Pan-American Commission on Navigation.

X. Supervision of the Food Supply.

- (a) Uniformity of regulations for the inspection, immediately prior to shipment, of live stock intended for export.
- (b) Uniformity of sanitary regulations in the preparation of refrigerated meats, canned goods, and other foodstuffs.

XI. SANITARY POLICE AND QUARANTINE.

Consideration of the recommendations of the International Sanitary Congress of Mexico, held in December, 1907, and of the Congress of San Jose, Costa Rica, to be held in December, 1909, and of such additional recommendations as will tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.

X11. MONETARY SYSTEMS AND FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.

Consideration of measures looking to the-

- (a) Establishment of greater stability in commercial relations.
- (b) Establishment of a more uniform monetary standard.

XIII. CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Convention providing for the appointment of an international commission to consider the possibility of united action for the conservation of natural resources.

XIV. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Preliminary consideration of possible international regulations which may be required to govern these new modes of communication and travel.

XV. PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Consideration of the resolution of the Pan-American Scientific Congress and of the possibility of securing closer cooperation between the Scientific Congress and the Pan-American Conferences.

XVI. PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHT.

Further consideration of any action that may be taken.

XVII. FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

XVIII. PRACTICE OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

XIX. NATURALIZATION.

XX. NEUTRALITY IN CASE OF CIVIL WAR.

XXI. Uniformity of Regulations for Protection Against Anarchists.

XXII. FUTURE CONFERENCES.

AUTOMOBILES IN LATIN AMERICA : : : :

HE great interest taken in the development of a traffic in automobiles throughout Latin America has led to the preparation of lengthy reports on the subject by the various consular officers of the United States, the bulk of which are filed for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters in the International Bureau of the American Republics, as well as in the Department of State, upon whose instructions they were prepared.



THE AUTOMOBILE IN URUGUAY.

The French car predominates in Uruguay, as in Brazil, Argentina, and other South American Republies. Well paved streets and suburban roads in and around Montevideo make motoring a popular pastime.

On the trade lists of the United States, exports of automobiles in 1908 to Mexico and South America suffered the decline inevitable in the disturbed condition of public markets, the figures for Mexican shipments being \$312,603 as compared with \$629,807 in the preceding year. For South America as a whole the same state existed in regard to this trade, the values decreasing to \$126,285 against \$244,466 in

1907. It is, however, to be noted that the 1907 figures exceeded those of 1906 by over \$75,000.

In many of the South American cities cars of splendid quality and appearance are to be seen, mostly of French manufacture, and realizing the importance of the market. British dealers are making an effort to secure the bulk of automobile trade.



THE TOURING CAR IN CUBA.

Not only do the roads in the immediate vicinity of the large cities in Cuba afford an impetus for automobiling, but intercity connections over macadamized highways are fast becoming a universal reality. The Government has drawn plans for the repair and construction of some 1,500 miles of roads.

Roads suitable for automobiling are found in most of the important cities of Latin America and their environs, while many are being specially built and opened for this kind of transport.

In the Argentine Republic, such cities as Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca are provided with excellent roads and avenues, and a road now in course of construction is to connect the principal coast towns in Buenos Aires Province, which when completed will be 95

miles in length. Furthermore a large number of new roads were provided for in the new Mitre railway law operative in the Republic.

In Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and other countries of Latin America road building is occupying the attention of the Government, while in Pern a highway between Paucartambo and the Madre de Dios River, a distance of 225 miles, is under construction at an estimated cost of £34,000, and in northern Pern a road 373 miles long is being built. In this country, by a law of December 11, 1906, the whole male population has been drafted for work on the highways, no money being accepted in lieu of labor, though a substitute workman may be employed.

At the close of 1907 there were in Buenos Aires 969 private cars, 277 taxicabs, and 158 other motor vehicles, most of them (95 per cent) being of French make. Since then the number has greatly increased,

1,695 motors being reported at the close of 1908.

Brazil is a good market for large, reliable cars, the chief business of American salesmen being done in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Some of the best roads of the country are in Rio Grande do Sul, and the Government has granted concessions to syndicates to place lines of antomobiles in service between certain cities not served by railroads. In 1907, according to a British consular report, Brazil imported 366 cars, of which 230 were from France, 54 from the United States, 28 from Germany, and 22 from Great Britain. In March, 1908, the total number of cars running in Rio de Janeiro was 415, of which 30 per cent were traffic cars, while at the same time São Paulo had about 100.

In the matter of duties and charges it is stated that in the Argentine Republic the customs duty on imported motor cars is 10 per cent of the declared value, the duty on motor accessories being 10 per cent on the customs value. In Brazil the duty on motor cars (carriages or boats) for the transportation of passengers or cargo is 7 per cent ad valorem and on trucks, fitted up or in pieces with motor and all appurtenances excepting body of carriage, 5 per cent ad valorem, while motor cars (carriages or boats), the fuel for which is pure alcohol, are also charged 5 per cent ad valorem. In Urugnay 10 per cent is charged on the value. In Costa Rica the duty is charged on the gross weight at the rate of 33 centimos of the gold colon (about 20 cents) per kilogram. In Honduras the import duty on motor cars is 2 cents per pound, and in Colombia it is 3 cents gold per kilogram.

In Chile, on all carriages, cars, or trolleys, in bulk or in pieces, whether automobiles or not, the charge is 60 per cent on the invoice price, and in Nicaragna it is 40 centavos gold per kilogram. In Mexico import charges vary greatly according to the size and character of finish given the car or carriage, and no duty is collected in

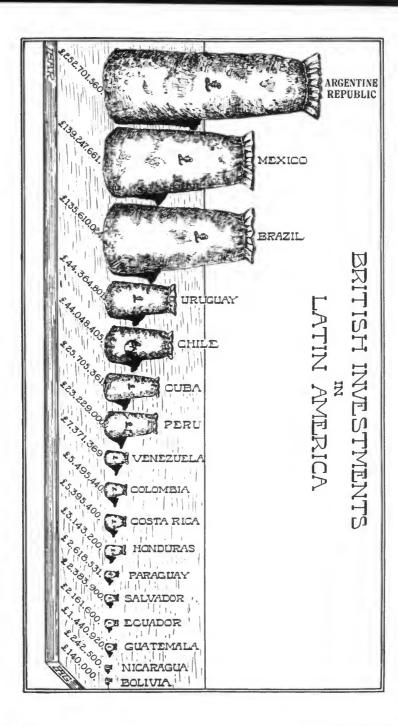
Bolivia or Paragnay.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

COMPILATION of statistics dealing with British capital invested in Latin America made by the "South American Journal" shows a total of £716.113,124, of which £310,-968,534 represent government and municipal bonds, £287,-641,655 railways, and £96,689,482 miscellaneous business enterprises other than banks in which £20,813,124 are placed.

The distribution of these sums among the various countries is given as follows:

Country.	Bonds, etc.	Railways.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Argentine Republic	£74, 384, 153	£153, 191, 058	£25, 125, 809	€252, 701, 560
Mexico.	70, 321, 340	54, 415, 580	14, 510, 741	139, 247, 661
Brazil	95, 095, 132	20, 474, 374	20, 040, 518	135, 610, 024
Urnguay	27, 528, 257	12, 699, 452	4, 137, 092	14, 364, 801
Chile	20, 402, 512	14, 881, 060	8, 764, 833	14, 048, 405
Cuba	7,000,000	18, 139, 161	566, 200	25, 705, 361
Peru		800,000	22, 229, 000	23, 229, 000
Venezuela	1,876,080	1,520,000	975, 289	7, 371, 369
Colombia	2, 687, 800	2,807,640		5, 495, 440
Costa Riea	2,000,000	3, 395, 400		5, 395, 400
Honduras	3, 143, 200			3, 143, 200
Paraguay	846, 100	1,772,430		2,618,530
Salvador	1,000,000	1,383,900		2, 383, 900
Ecuador		2, 161, 600		2,161,600
Guatemala	1, 440, 920			1,440,920
Niearagua	242,500			242, 500
Bolivia			140,000	140,000
			1	



ON. WILLIAM HEIMKÉ, the United States Minister to Gnatemala, in a letter to the State Department under date of February 22, conveys the interesting news that President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, of Gnatemala, has issued a decree making the study of the English language compulsory in the primary schools of the Republic. As this action on the part of the Executive of one of the prominent Central American countries is sure to attract general attention, there is given below the letter of the United States Minister and a copy of the presidential decree as published in "El Guatemalteco," the official journal of the country, for February 20, 1909:

No. 159.1

American Legation, Guatemata, February 22, 1909.

Hon. Robert Bacon.

Sceretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It is very pleasing to me to transmit herewith a clipping from "El Guatemalteco," the official organ of the Government of Gnatemala, together with a translation of the clipping, publishing a decree issued by President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, under date of the 15th instant, relating to the compulsory study of the English language in the primary schools of the Republic.

The Minister of Public Instruction came to the Legation to-day, with the compliments of the President, to call my special attention to this decree and to the desire of that Executive to impress upon the young student the usefulness of our language and to the importance and necessity of learning the same; and in thanking Minister Mendez for his courtesy in thus bringing the matter to my attention I informed him that I considered it of sufficient importance to send a copy and translation of the President's decree to my Government as showing our appreciation of his well-known unceasing endeavor for the expansion of learning among the youth of the country, since intellectual advancement exerted a strong influence on good citizenship.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. HEIMKÉ.

Palace of the Executive Power, Guatemala, February 15, 1909.

With the desire ever to expand the horizon of studions youth, and in view of the importance assumed by modern languages as a channel for the acquisition 692 of knowledge, especially amongst the people of Gnatemala in their privileged situation in the modern world and through the advantages offered by its inter-oceanic railway,

The Constitutional President of the Republic decrees:

That from the beginning of the present year the practical study of English be compulsory in the primary schools, and that from the beginning of the ensuing year it will be required that the aspirant for the degree in Science and Letters, as also in obtaining the title of Teacher, he speak that language and translate French correctly.

Let it be communicated.

ESTRADA C.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Public Works and charged with the Department of Public Education.

JOAQUIN MENDEZ.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 22.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
National finances	Jan. 6	Alban G. Snyder, Consul-General, Buenos
Arrival of vessels at Buenos Aires, 1908	Jan. 14 Jan. 29	Aires. Do. Do.
BRAZIL.		
Subsidy for growing wheat	Jan. 13	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de
Details of budget for 1909.	Jan. 14	Janeiro. Do.
International Hygiene Exposition	Jan. 15	Do. George A. Chamberlain, Consul, Pernambuco
Propaganda for American products Exports from Bahia to the United States, 1908, 1907, and 1908.	Jan. 19	J. W. O'llara, Consul, Santos, Pierre Paul Demers, Consul, Bahla.
Trade of Santos—São Paulo district, 1908	Jan. 22	George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rlo d Janeiro.
European-South American shipping Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States in 1908.	Jan. 27 Jan. 28	Do. Do.
Shipmentsof crude rubber from the Para district. Foreign trade in 1908.	Jan. 29 Feb. 1	George H. Pickerell, Consul, Para. George E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio d Janeiro.
CHILE.		out it.
Exposition of American goods at Santiago Manufacturing in the Republic	Jan. 26	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul, Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA.		
Concrete stone and machinery Hot springs in the Republic American publications Construction, repair, and administration of roads. Public lands and national forests. Railway and shipping tariffs. Motor loads. The Muza emerald mines, and contract for sale of emeralds for account of Colombia—eco-	Dog 26	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Jsasc A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
nomic conditions improving. Commercial travelers necessary elements in for-	Jan. 26	Do.
elgn trades. Entry of firearms, ammunition, etc., into the Republic.	do	Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul, Barranquille
Importations of machinery	Jan. 29 Feb. 23	Do. Isaac A. Manning, Consul, Cartagena.
COSTA RICA.		
Exports from San Jose and Puntarenas to the United States in 1908.	Feb. 8	John C. Caldwell, Consul, San Jose.
CUBA.		
Prospective sugar output in 1909	Mar. 1	James L. Rodgers, Consul-General, Habana Do. Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		ì
Need of a bank in the Puerto Plata district Wine imported into the Republic	Feb. 16 Feb. 17	Ralph J. Totten, Consul, Puerto Plata. Do.
MEXICO.		1
Mail-order trade Educational works, dictionaries, school books, etc.	Jan. 12 Jan. 30	Thomas W. Voetter, Consul, Saltillo. William W. Canada, Consul, Veraeruz.

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 22-Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
MEXICO—continued.		
Coal industry. Complaints of Mexican wheat buyers against American grain and wheat dealers—a proba- ble factor in the increase of the Mexican- Canadian wheat trade.	Jan. 30 Feb. 3	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros. Do.
Commerce and industries of the Matamoros dis- trict in 1908.		Do.
Salt deposits.		C. Piquette Mitchel, Vice and Deputy Consui- General, Mexico.
Sales of lumber in Mexico City, prices, etc Palm-oil machinery. Escoba fiber. Notes: Project for construction of a railroad between Monclova, Coahuila, and Chihuahua; general rules for the application of the tariff; a merchant of Saltillo suggests that a factory for the manufacture of clothing would be a good investment for American capital: inauguration of new normal school building at Saltillo.	Feb. 11 Feb. 13 do Feb. 15	Do. Do. Arminius T. Haeberle, Consul, Manzanillo. Thomas W. Voetter, Consul, Saltiilo.
Orange growing		Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros. Do.
Wax from the candelilla—Mcxlco's newest ln- dustry.	do	Do.
Automobiles in Chihuahua	do Mar. 4 do	Clarence A. Miller, Consul, Matamaros.
NICARAGUA.		
"Commercial Index" of western Nicaragua for 1909.	Feb. 4	Jose de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
New customs law	do Feb. 15	Do. Edwin W. Trimmer, Consul, Cape Gracias & Dios.
PANAMA.		
Gold-mining properties in the consular district of Santiago de Veraguas,	Feb. 2	Nathaniel I. Hill, Consular Agent, Santlago
PARAGUAY.		
Foreign corporations doing business in the Republic.	Dec. 29	Edward J. Norton, Consul, Asuncion.
Tobacco in the Republic. Prepared roofing.	Dec. 30 do	Do. Do.
URUGUAY.		
New steamship communication between Monte- yldeo and San Francisco.	Jan. 9	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo.
Installation of a siren and wireless telegraph sta-	Jan. 12	Do.
tion on Lobos Island. Commercial education in the Republic	Jan. 23	Charles Lyon Chandler, Vice and Deputy Consul, Montevideo.
VENEZUELA.		
Decree modifying the tariff law	Jan. 15 Feb. 25	James W. Johnson, Consul, Puerto Cabello, Do.



BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR 1909.

As definitely sanctioned by the National Congress, the budget of the Argentiue Government covering the year 1909 provides for expenditures of \$25,907,777 gold and \$198,344,400 paper, with estimated

revenues of \$67,820,433 gold and \$100,639,516 paper.

Appropriations made cover the following items: Congress, \$4,-206,600 currency; ministry of the interior, \$28,069,960 currency; foreign office, \$997,541 gold and \$1,953,460 paper; ministry of finance, \$13,678,422 paper; public debt and sundries, \$23,369,492 gold and \$18,845,488 paper; ministry of justice and education, \$33,917,296 paper; ministry of war, \$22,576,274 paper; ministry of marine, \$15,144 gold and \$16,453,476 paper; ministry of agriculture, \$5,-821,141; pensions, \$8,673,615 paper; renewal of army and navy material, \$15,000,000 paper; centenary celebration, \$3.000,000 paper.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS 1907-8.

In 1907 the banks of the Argentine Republic had on deposit \$29,028,792 gold, as compared with \$26,474,471 gold in 1908, and \$729,328,111 national money in 1907, as compared with \$809,323,321

national money in 1908.

The funds on hand in gold in the government conversion office at the end of 1908 amounted to \$126,482,515.76, as compared with \$105,-113,871.50 on hand at the close of 1907, or an increase in 1908 of \$21,368,644.26. The government conversion office (caja de conversion) is an institution established for the redemption or exchange of paper money for gold at a fixed rate of exchange.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND REVENUES DURING 1908.

The Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic has just issued a statement showing the receipts of the Treasury during the year 1908, which show a total of \$68,149,826.54 gold and \$99,572,953.14 paper, the former being derived from customs receipts and the latter from internal-revenue taxes.

The import duties form the largest item of the former, amounting to \$56,992,194.74 gold, the balance being made up by port and wharfage dues, light-house dues, storage and hoisting charges, consular fees, etc.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS IN 1908.

At the close of 1908 there were 2,252 postal and telegraph offices in the Argentine Republic. The Argentine post-offices handled in



STATUE OF VALENTIN ALSINA, BUENOS AIRES.

This distinguished Argentine statesman, jurist, and writer was born in Buenos Aires in 1802 and died in 1869. He was governor of the Province of Buenos Alres, and his literary and legal works are highly prized by the Argentine press and bar, among them being a compilation of the penal code of the Republic and a treatise on the Falkland Islands. Valentin Alsina was the father of the celebrated Argentine patriot Adolfo Alsina.



RIVER AND TUNNEL NORTHEAST OF CORDOBA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Cordoba, capital of the province of the same name, is situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero River, 387 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of the Argentine Republic. Rail communication is had to the north with Bolivia, and a large commerce is carried on in hides and wool.

1908 mail matter aggregating 668,124,127 pieces, or 7 per cent more than that handled in 1907. The length of the telegraph system of the Government in 1908 was 25,262 kilometers, and the number of postal and telegraph employees in the service was 9,457. The revenues derived from this service in 1908 amounted to \$10,805,128.18, of which \$8,328,988.97 corresponded to the postal service. The increase in the receipts of 1908, as compared with those of 1907, was 9.8 per cent.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING 1908.

According to a statement published by the Government of the Argentine Republic, the total amount of wheat exported during the year 1908 amounted to 3,636,294 tons, showing an increase of 955,492 tons over the year 1907, while the corn exported amounted to 1,711,804 tons, being 455,492 tons greater than the year previous, and the flax exports were 1,055,650 tons, or 291,914 tons more than during the year 1907. Wool exports increased 20,728 tons, the total shipments for 1908 amounting to 175,538 tons, while chilled and frozen beef reached the total of 180,915 tons, showing an increase of 42,593 tons over 1907. Jerked beef shows a decrease of 3,999 tons, amounting to only 6,650 tons in 1908, as does also the export of hay, which amounted to only 32,078, showing a decrease of 14,799. Both quebracho wood and quebracho extract show an increase, the exports of the former amounting to 254,571 tons and of the latter to 48,162 tons, the increase over 1907 amounting to 8,057 and 19,967 tons, respectively.

Exports of frozen sheep were 9,061 tons greater than in 1907, amounting to 78,841 tons, while sheepskins increased by 2,021 tons, amounting to 26,376 tons in the year 1908. Of ox and cow hides there were 64,516 tons exported, being 10,141 tons more than in 1907, while the butter exported amounted to 3,550 tons, or 515 tons

more than the year previous.

The largest percentage of increase is shown in the exportation of oats, of which there were 440,041 tons exported, as against only 143,566 tons in the year 1907, or an increase of 296,475 tons. This is accounted for by the fact that the United States of America was a large importer of Argentine oats, owing to the shortage of the crop in the latter country.

Wheat flour shows the largest percentage of decrease, there being exported only 113,500 tons during the year 1908, as against 127,499 tons in the year 1907, a decrease of 13,999 tons.

TRAFFIC IN BUENOS AIRES DURING 1908.

In an interesting report which the director of the Buenos Aires traffic office has submitted to the inspector-general it is pointed out that mechanical traction is gradually displacing traction by animals,

not only in the street car service, but also with all other vehicles of transportation, both public and private. The director adds that this change should be encouraged as much as possible, as it tends to increase not only the efficiency of the vehicles, but makes it easier to enforce cleanliness and better hygiene.

On December 31, 1908, there were 25,842 vehicles of various kinds in circulation on the streets of Buenos Aires, of which there were 2,537 private carriages, 2,453 livery-stable carriages, and 2,527 public cabs, (the so-called "coches de plaza," which circulate freely through the city and are available at any time or place). Of automobiles there

were 1,344 private, 172 garage, 104 freight, and 75 taxicabs.

There are 7 street railway companies in Buenos Aires, having a total mileage of 608 kilometers, or 378 miles, employing 5,778 hands, and having 1,655 cars in service. These companies effected 4,672,545 trips during the year, the gross income being \$25,229,266, Argentine paper pesos. The following are the street railway companies operating at present in the city of Buenos Aires: Compañia de Tranvias Anglo-Argentino, Compañia de Tranvias La Capital, Compañia de Tranvias Metropolitano, Compañia de Tranvias Gran Nacional, Compañia de Tranvias Lacroze, Compañia de Tranvias Electricos del Snr, and Compañia de Tranvias Ciudad de Buenos Aires.

The Anglo-Argentino is the largest company, with a total extension of 304 kilometers, or 189 miles, being almost one-half of the total mileage. The majority of street railways are now electrified, with thoroughly modern, up-to-date cars, some of them equipped with fans, electric buttons, heaters, and other conveniences.

IMMIGRATION IN 1908.

The immigration bureau of the Argentine Department of Agriculture reports the number of immigrants arriving in the Republic during 1908 as 255,710. This is 3,174 in excess of the previous record year, 1906, when 252,536 arrivals were reported.

Nearly half the immigrants were of Spanish nationality, 125,497 being included in that classification, while Italians to the number of

93,479 ranked next.

Farmers to the number of 76,898 and laborers numbering 53,398 formed the two leading classes of industrial workmen.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910.

The holding of an international railway exhibit in Buenos Aires during the summer of 1910, in connection with the centennial celebration of the independence of the Argentine Republic, has received the sanction of the Government, and a circular has been issued by the committee in charge of the project inviting the participation of the civilized world.

Opportunity is offered for an exhibit of everything connected with transport by land, while as an indication of the ready market to be found for railway inventions and applications in the Republic, the circular states that the country possesses 25,000 kilometers of railway which before the passing of another generation will have reached at least 100,000 kilometers, to which must be added 1,000 kilometers of electric lines. Furthermore there are within the Republic over 3,000,000 square kilometers of fertile territory, whose produce in 1908 gave rise to an international trade worth nearly \$650,000,000, of which nearly \$100,000,000 represents the trade balance in favor of exports.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BUENOS AIRES.

Property sales in Buenos Aires during 1908 were recorded to the value of \$187,623,241 national currency, as compared with \$177,-255,932 in 1907 and \$211,729,809 in the preceding year. The highest average price per meter was attained in December, rising to \$19.79, against \$4.32 in May.

Mortgage transactions covered 6,577 properties, comprising 3,844,059 square meters, on which loans to the amount of \$84,493,579 na-

tional currency were raised.

The tramway companies report 255,071,846 passengers transported during the year, with receipts amounting to \$25,229,266 national currency.

The population at the close of the year is given as 1,189,180, an increase of 59,894 during the preceding twelve months.

Fire losses are recorded as \$2,800,000, against more than \$5,225,000 in 1907.

The effective lighting of the city is indicated by the report of the German electric company, indicating an output of 28,105,003 kilowatts of current, while the three gas companies supplied for private use over 37,000,000 cubic meters of gas and for public lighting nearly 7,750,000 cubic meters.

The public lighting of the city comprised a total of 27,386 lights with 2,470,858 candlepower, embracing 18,492 incandescent gas lamps, 6,053 kerosene lamps, 1,800 alcohol, and 1,041 arc lamps, the number increasing during the year by 18 per cent and the candlepower by 28 per cent.

For the last quarter of 1908, the German electric company deposited with the municipality the sum of \$181,245, being the 6 per cent tax on its revenue for the period.

ESTIMATE OF CEREAL PRODUCTION FOR 1909.

The estimated value of the wheat, flax, and oat crops for the agricultural year 1908-9 is \$857,210,000 national money, and the estimated production, in tons, is as follows: Wheat, 4,650,000; flax, 1,086,000; and oats, 850,000.

SHIPMENTS OF HIDES IN 1908.

. During 1908 the number of ox and horse hides shipped from the Argentine Republic totaled 4.379,087, as compared with 3,941,234 in the previous year, while sheepskins to the amount of 76.371 bales were sent abroad, against 59,260 in 1907.

Of the hides, the United States was the principal buyer, taking 1,466.143, against 1.200,696 sent to Germany and 654,716 to Italy, while France took the bulk, or 55,262 bales, of the sheepskins, the United States following with 7,669.

RAILWAYS IN 1907.

According to the official report just published by the railways division of the Department of Public Works of the Argentine Republic, there were 22,125 kilometers (13,746 miles) of railways (not including street railways) open to the public on December 31, 1907. These were operated by 21 companies, while on December 31, 1906, there were 22 companies operating only 20,557 kilometers (12,772 miles), thus showing an increase of 974 miles in the total length of the railways and a decrease of 1 in the number of operating companies. This is explained by the fact that the Argentine Eastern and the Argentine Northeastern Railway companies have combined and formed one company only.

The Argentine Government owns and operates 2,959 kilometers (1,838 miles) of the total, the balance, 19,166 kilometers (11,908 miles), being owned by private corporations, mostly British companies, having their head offices in London, although Belgian and French capitalists have lately acquired some valuable railway concessions from the Argentine Government.

Three different gauges are used, viz, 1, 1.435, and 1.676 meters, being equal to 39.37, 56.50, and 66 inches, respectively, while the sleepers used are mostly of hardwood, the Argentine quebracho wood furnishing an excellent material for that purpose.

The total number of passengers transported during the year was 41,784,238 and the freight carried amounted to 27.929,011 tons, 26 per cent of which, or 7,285,036 tons, were cereals.

During the year 1907 the total receipts of the Argentine railways amounted to \$87,970,346 gold and the total expenditures were \$54.219,457 gold, leaving a net gain of \$33,750,889 gold, 1 Argentine gold peso being equal to \$0.965 United States currency. The total amount of capital invested in railways was as follows:

	Pesos gold.
Government property	77, 590, 000
Private property	
m +s1	040 071 907

Brazil. 701

thus showing a total investment of more than \$900,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which, or over \$800,000,000, being represented by British capital, which is an eloquent proof of the confidence of European capitalists in the future and progress of the Argentine Republic.



NEW STAMP LAW.

The new stamp law of the Republic of Bolivia, promulgated December 4, 1908, provides 12 classes of stamped paper ranging in value from 5 centavos to 100 centavos (2 to 40 cents) per sheet, and 11 denominations of document stamps varying in value from 1 centavo to 100 centavos (0.004 to 40 cents). The law consist of 36 articles, and prescribes in detail the various uses of the different classes of stamped paper and stamps.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The formalities and expenses incident to the registration of trademarks in Bolivia embrace the cost of registration and payment of government taxes for ten years, 66 bolivianos; agents' fees, 45 bolivianos; and consular fees, about 13 bolivianos; making a total of 124 bolivianos, equivalent to about \$47.50.

The documents usually cover ten years, but any period desired may be specified.



CUSTOMS PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET.

In accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Brazilian budget for 1909 the Executive is authorized:

To collect import taxes at the rate of 35 per cent or 50 per cent gold and 50 per cent or 65 per cent paper, in accordance with the provisions of article 2, No. 3, letters a and b, of law 1452 of December 30, 1905. A quota of 5 per cent gold on the total import taxes shall be applied to the redemption fund; a quota of 20 per cent gold shall be applied to expenditure in gold, and the remainder shall be converted into paper to meet expenditure in that medium. The 50 per cent gold tax shall be collected so long as exchange remains above 15

pence per milreis for thirty consecutive days, and shall only cease to be collected if it continues below that figure for a like period. To regulate this, the average exchange for thirty days will be taken. If exchange declines to 15 pence or below, the import tax on merchandise will be collected at the rate of 65 per cent in paper and 35 per cent in gold.

To recover up to 2 per cent gold on the official value of imports (with certain specified exceptions) at the port of Rio de Janeiro and the custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, Victoria, Bahia, Recife, and Belem, the moneys to be employed for the construction of harbor works undertaken by the Union or by concessionaires. Also, for the same purpose, to recover 1 to 5 reis per kilo on merchandise loaded or discharged at other ports according to value, destination, or origin.

To modify the import dues and even to grant free entry for such time as may be deemed advisable to articles coming from abroad which can compete with similar goods produced in the country.

To grant exemption from duties to the following:

1. To agricultural implements and machinery for the preparation and manufacture of rubber, as well as to appliances for the manufacture of dairy produce, when imported directly by the farmers or manufacturers themselves, and machinery and appliances for the installation of jerked-beef plants and for the manufacture of the refuse of the sugar cane, as well as such chemicals as are required for their preparation, paying 5 per cent registration fee.

2. To drugs and instruments imported by societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, by the Society for the Protection of Childern in Rio de Janeiro, and by the Dispensary of St. Vincent de Paul in

the capital.

3. To seeds and live plants and to fine specimens of cattle, horses,

mules, sheep, and swine for breeding purposes.

4. To silkworm eggs and to swarms of bees and their hives, as well as to all appliances used in apiculture and to utensils for storing

honey when imported by professional bee farmers.

5. To materials imported for the construction of sugar factories, as well as for the construction or extension of plantation railways and the construction of port works by concession to private individuals, on which goods a registration fee of 5 per cent shall be paid. The same provisions are applicable to material imported for the purpose of river navigation by agricultural and industrial undertakings.

6. To stamped tin plates and their accessories for the manufacture of tins for butter, lard, and bacon, when imported direct by the

producers, a registration fee of 5 per cent being decreed.

7. To material imported by private individuals or companies who propose to establish factories for the preservation of fish, shellfish, vegetables, and fruits, and to develop the rational and economical

cultivation of coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, barley, alfalfa, wheat, and textiles, and to prepare the same for market in properly equipped factories. To stimulate these native industries the executive shall arrange with the railways of the Union and the navigation companies receiving a subsidy or other state aid for a reasonable reduction in the freight rates on articles produced at such establishments.

8. To machinery and tools imported by the States, municipalities, and individuals for the culture of silk, provided that in the spinning

and weaving only native cocoons are used.

9. When solicited by governments of States, municipalities, and the Federal District, after payment of a registration fee of 5 per cent, to materials imported for various works undertaken by the administration itself or by contract for the purposes of sanitation and the improvement of cities or water supplies; to metal goods for drainage purposes; to material for paving, stone-breaking machinery, motors and steam rollers for macadamizing roads; to material for the improvement and maintenance of ports and harbors; construction of furnaces for the incineration of garbage; bridges, lighting plants, steam and electric railways, as well as to all material for the generation of power for the same; to materials for analytical laboratories; to materials for prisons and reformatories; to animals and materials for the use of the police force and fire brigade; to furniture for schools imported by the state governments or municipalities, which shall be exempt from all custom-house dues, warehouse dues, etc., and shall only pay 1 per cent registration fee; also to materials for port service and dredging of shallows and channels.

10. To pipes and material required for the drainage service in the States of Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, the city of Nictheroy, the State of Rio de Janeiro, and the capitals of the States of Parahyba

and Espirito Santo.

11. To all machinery for waterworks of any kind, including motors for same, and windmills, tubular wells, pumps, and conduit pipes and all accessories needed for waterworks in the different districts of the State of Ceara and other States subject to drought, imported for the public service. The same favor will be granted to private individuals importing said materials at their own expense and for personal use in said States. Exemption from duties and from registration fees must be requested by the municipalities interested from the minister of finance.

12. To carburetors, stoves, heating utensils, lamps, and all contrivances requiring the use of pure alcohol, carbonized or denatured. On these goods a registration fee of 10 per cent must be paid.

13. To animals destined for zoological gardens and for zootechnical and scientific purposes.

14. To articles imported by the governments of the various States for colonizing purposes and for the civilization of the Indians,

15. To appliances, machinery, and agricultural implements imported for use on fazendas and on the experimental farms established by the various States.

16. To small bitumen plates and glass balls for targets imported by rifle clubs, as well as cartridges to be used by the said clubs, a registration fee of 2 per cent to be paid on these goods.

17. To casks and barrels, new and unmounted, for wine grown in the country, imported by agricultural syndicates or other producers and by jerked-beef plants for tallow and grease.

18. To machinery and accessories for the establishment of wrought iron and cement foundries and works.

19. To material imported by private individuals or societies who propose to erect in the capital and in cities whose population exceeds 50,000, model workmen's dwelling houses, on condition that said individuals or societies undertake in a contract to be signed in the National Treasury to let such houses at moderate rents, in accordance with the conditions and schedules fixed by the Government, which shall also exercise strict supervision of all the conditions of this concession.

20. To material imported by the military and naval clubs for the construction of club houses in the Avenida Central.

21. To material imported by the school of engineering at Porto Alegre for the construction of school buildings.

22. To material and other articles intended for the installation of hotels covered by the decree of December 23, 1907; the same privilege to be extended to similar establishments in the States, the plans of which shall be submitted to the Federal Government for approval.

23. To the marble intended for the monument commemorative of the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil erected at Nictherov by the Salesian Fathers.

24. To pulverizers and sulphur sprinklers, to powdered sulphur, to sulphate of copper, and to prepared salts of copper when intended for the vine-growing industry and imported by vine growers or agricultural syndicates.

Authority is also granted the executive to adopt a sliding scale for rubber exported from the Acre, based on the price of the article and on which actual duties may be reduced to 14 per cent in favor of the producers, who may form a syndicate, in accordance with the law of January 6, 1903.

Free entry through the customs is also granted to cattle, horses, asses, sheep, and goats imported for breeding purposes, the executive

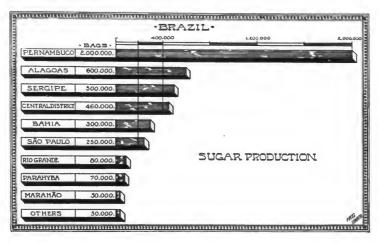
BRAZIL. 705

being charged with determining the number of breeding animals in the groups imported.

All dispositions of previous budget laws remain in force which do not deal specially with the fixing of revenue and expenditure, with the organization of departments or fiscal legislation or which have not been specially revoked.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In connection with the advance of 113.6 per cent noted for Brazilian sugar exports during 1908 as compared with the preceding year, it is stated that a movement is in progress throughout the Republic to improve the price of cane sugar, whose production has suffered in competition with beet sugar.



Sugar growing is one of the oldest industries of the country, with an annual output of about 300,000 tons, representing 5,000,000 bags. Its cultivation is carried on in three distinct zones, of which the northern, with the State of Pernambuco as its center of production, is the most important. This State produces about half the total yield, and has 47 central sugar mills, with 1,500 plantations and a total production of 156,000 tons, or 2,600,000 bags of 60 kilos. The next ranking State of this section is Alagoas, with a yield of 36,000 tons, or 600,000 bags, followed by Sergipe, with 30,000 tons, or 500,000 bags; Bahia, 18,000 tons, or 300,000 bags; Rio Grande do Norte, 4,800 tons, or 80,000 bags; Parahyba do Norte, 4,200 tons, or 70,000 bags; and Maranhao, 3,000 tons, or 50,000 bags. The central district, comprising Campos, Macahe, and Sao Fidelis, yields 27,000 tons, or 460,000 bags, and the São Paulo section has an annual production of

 $15,\!000$ tons, or $250,\!000$ bags. From other parts of the Republic $3,\!000$ tons, or $50,\!000$ bags, are obtained.

Formerly the bulk of exports went to the United States, but at present it goes to Great Britain.

Materials and equipment for plantations and factories for the purpose of advancing the sugar industry are allowed free entry through the custom-houses of the Republic.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1908.

Published figures of Brazilian trade for the year 1908 show a total valuation of \$397,925,000, exclusive of specie, as compared with \$472,000,000 in the preceding year. Specie imports for the two periods are reported as \$708,000 and \$22,000,000, respectively.

Import values were \$177,450,000, against \$202,000,000 in 1907, and exports figured for \$220,475,000, as compared with \$270,000,000 in the year previous. The trade balance for the year, in spite of the decline occasioned by a general lowering of commercial values throughout the world's markets, shows the gratifying total of \$43,000,000.

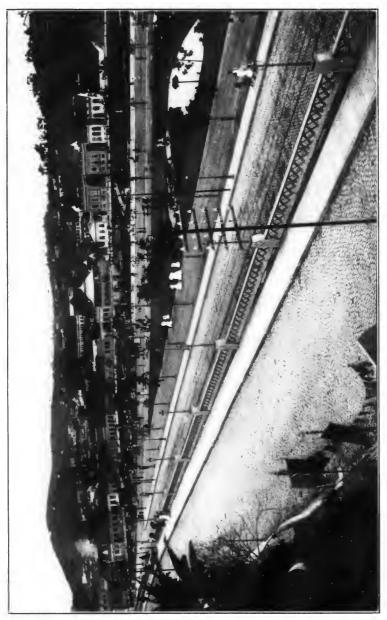
The staple export items show the following valuations: Coffee, \$115,000,000; rubber, \$56,000,000; cacao, \$9,000,000; mate, \$8.000,000; tobacco, \$4,000,000; sugar, \$1,400,000; and cotton, \$1,000,000. As compared with the record of 1907, coffee declined 9.3 per cent; rubber, 12; tobacco, 34.4; cacao, 7.7; cotton, 88.1; while exports of mate advanced 1.1 per cent and those of sugar 113.6.

During the closing months of the year commercial prospects greatly improved, and the outlook for 1909 justifies the anticipation of a general recovery of values and trade returns.

BOUNTIES FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION.

A legislative decree dated December 31, 1908, anthorizes the President to grant an annual bounty of 15 contos (\$4,500) to agricultural syndicates which shall engage in the cultivation of wheat in the Republic. This bounty is offered for a period of five years, and will be paid in quarterly installments. To enjoy the advantages of this law the syndicate must be organized under the laws of Brazil, and must cultivate an area of over 200 hectares, under the direction of an expert of proved ability. A bounty of equal amount is offered for the erection of flour mills having a capacity of not less than 11,356 bushels of wheat. To five or more syndicates which shall jointly establish experiment stations and laboratories for the study of entomology and agricultural chemistry is offered a bounty of 20 contos (\$6,000).

Agricultural machinery and implements, fertilizers, insect destroyers, etc., imported for the exclusive use of the syndicates, are exempted from the payment of customs duties. The Government will endeavor to obtain from the railway and steamship lines a reduction on the freight rates for wheat.



AVENUE AND PARK IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro is noted for its brond avenues, fine driveways, and beautiful parks. The city stands on fourteen bills, and its unmerous parks and gardens (ten a variety and richness of repited and semiropical vegetation mendaled perhass in any city of the world. Within the last few yens over \$200,000,000 have been sport in broadening the streets, improving the jouenable, extending the parking system, and the general beautification of the city.



SCENE ALONG THE CANAL DO MANGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO.

The original uspect of this avenue was a narrow street bordering a singgish, marshy stream intersecting the site of the city, into which flowed the many brooks and rivulets traversing the adjacent territory in all directions. The canal is nearly 2 miles long and about 60 feet wide, with a depth of 9 feet from the street level, and throughout its length is lined with four rows of stately royal palms.

Brazil. 707

EXPORTS OF MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES, 1905-6.

The "Jornal do Commercio," of January 4, 1909, publishes comparative statistics covering exports of Brazilian minerals and precious stones during the five-year period 1902–1906. The exports for 1906, the latest period for which statistics are available, compared with those for 1905, were as follows:

	1906.		1905,	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold grams.	4,547,940	\$2, 204, 814	3, 878, 698	\$1,946,349
Manganesetons	121, 331	802, 907	224,377	1, 526, 193
Copper kilos do	1,483,774	141, 112	658, 095	46, 730
Diamonds	4, 251, 600	446,688 301,633	4, 437, 290	449, 268 134, 751
Carbonados		297, 649		107, 03
Other precious stones		131, 658		84. 27
Rock crystalkilos.	24, 277	9, 893	35, 969	17, 289
Agatesdo	120, 805	4,001	82, 966	2, 25

As is well known, Brazil was formerly one of the greatest gold-producing countries of the world, occupying in this respect the same position held by California and Australia in the nineteenth century. At the present time, however, Brazil produces gold in relatively small quantity, as is seen from the above figures. This decline is attributed to several causes. Many of the gold-bearing gravels and veins which formerly yielded so abundantly have become exhausted, and, although new mines have been discovered, the high price of labor, and in many cases the absence of streams, render their exploitation unprofitable. The greatest obstacle, however, to progress in the gold-mining industry is the fact that the State where it still shows signs of life is absolutely devoid of mining legislation. It is not probable that much progress will be made in the industry until state and federal legislatures enact adequate mining laws and the owners of gold-bearing lands come to have a better understanding of their true interests.

Manganese occurs in great abundance in the State of Minas Geraes, and in smaller quantities in the States of Bahia and Matto Grosso. The copper-mining industry is confined almost exclusively to the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Monazite is found in large quantities along the Atlantic coast of Brazil from the State of Bahia to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. The exports of this product have shown a steady increase, having trebled in the period under review.

PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZED BY THE BUDGET.

The Brazilian budget for the present fiscal year authorizes the expenditure of large sums for educational purposes and for public works and improvements.

Appropriations made for technical and professional education include the sum of \$60,000 for the establishment of laboratories for

technical industrial education in the schools of engineering. The President of the Republic is authorized to establish a naval academy at Pirapora, the terminus of the Brazilian Central Railway, and to send to different countries to complete their military education, for a period of one or two years, two officers of each branch of the service and of the army medical corps, as well as two students, graduates of the artillery and engineering schools.

The Ministry of Marine is anthorized to expend the sum of \$18,000 in the construction, abroad, of a steam turbine invented by Dr. Pereira de Lyra, and the sum of \$600,000 for the construction of a dock of sufficient capacity to receive the largest vessel of the fleet. Under the heading of "Light-houses and buoying of ports," an appropria-

tion of \$15,900 is made.

The Ministry of Public Works is authorized to expend the sum of \$75,000 in the preliminary work of the census of 1910; to award prizes of different amounts to promote silk culture and manufacture; to expend \$45,000 for the protection of the bed of the Western Minas Railway against floods and for work on the Claudio branch; \$30,000 improving the channel of the river Parnahyba in the capital of the State of Piauhy; \$90,000 for the building of a bridge over the river Uruguay at the point known as "Passo de Govoen; "\$45,000 for the construction of wharves at the port of Corumba; \$18,000 for a service of steamers contracted by public tender on the rivers Ibicui as far as Cacegui, and Uruguay as far as Santo Izidro, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; \$9,000 for the construction of a wharf at the port of Uruguayana, in the State of Rio Grande do Snl; \$30,000 for the dredging of the river Cuyaba; \$15,000 for the dredging of the river Parnahyba; \$12,000 for the extension of the telegraphic system in the State of Parahyba; \$3,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed to inquire into the position of the merchant marine, with a view to the establishing of lower freight rates and improving communications throughout the country.

The President is anthorized to enter into an agreement with the governments of the coffee-producing States for coffee propaganda abroad, and to expend for this purpose the sum of \$150,000; to promote, by means of direct agreements, the interchauge of parcels post with those countries which belong to the Postal Union; to open the necessary credits to complete the widening of the gauge of the Brazilian Central Railway to the city of São Paulo, and to continue the work of widening the center line from kilometer 460 along the valley of the Paraopeba toward Bello Horizonte; to defray the cost of building a branch of the same railway from Sabara station to the city of Ferros, and of the extension of the same line to Diamantina; to deepen the shallows on the river Uruguay; to complete the survey for the railway connecting the cities of São Luiz and São Borja with the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana Railway, and to

Brazil. 709

select convenient localities in the Amapa, Acre, and Mission territories, and on the frontiers, for the establishment of colonies, and to survey and build roads to put the same in communication with the nearest populous centers.

A subsidy of \$12,000 per annum is granted to a company establishing a regular steamer service for passengers and cargo between the ports of Angra and Paraty, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and the Bay of Guanabara in the federal district; also a subsidy of \$9,000 to a company providing a service of vessels on the upper Parnahyba. State of Piauhy. The Government is authorized to contract for a steamer service on the river Parana between the falls of Sete Quedas and the falls of Urubn Punga, and thence to Cachoeira Donrada; to contract for the coasting service of the State of Bahia, fixing such ports of call as shall be deemed expedient; to enter into a contract with the Goyaz Railway Company, for the construction of the extension of the branch from Araxa-Uberaba to the Paranahyba River, and of a branch to start from a convenient point on the said extension to terminate on the Verde River, in the State of Goyaz.

The Government is authorized to expend the sum of \$300,000 in irrigation works in the northern States of Brazil, and to appoint a commission of experts to organize the national radio-telegraph service.

RICE CULTURE.

Writing from Rio de Janeiro, Consul-General George E. Anderson says that the production of rice in Brazil, which, more or less, has been taking the place of the large imports during the last half decade, has been made possible by a protective tariff on rice. The record of decreased imports is measured almost exactly by the record of increases in customs duties on the grain. No rice is exported from Brazil. The imports of rice into Brazil in 1907 were about one-fifth of the imports of the grain into the country six years ago. The imports of rice in 1908 will amount to about one-ninth of those of six years previous. The imports up to August, in 1908, were 5,524 tons, valued at \$366,488, or at an annual rate of 9,468 tons, valued at \$630,265. The state of the trade in 1902, when the highest point in the record of Brazilian imports of rice was reached, in comparison with the imports in 1907, is indicated in the following table:

Country.	1902.	1907.
Germany Great Britain	\$257, 879 44, 706	\$121, 28 52, 27 577, 27 19, 65 18, 75
ndia	3,801,067	577, 27
ItalyOther countries	338, 573	19, 65 18, 75
Total	4, 442, 225	789,77

In a general way, so far as distribution is concerned, this change represents the development of rice production in Brazil. Practically the whole of the modern revival of rice growing in the country has come in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul—the imports of rice in the northern ports, except where they are affected by the very high price of the food to consumers, continuing at about the old figures.

At the time of the greatest imports in 1901 about 185,000 tons of rice were consumed in the country, making production then about 85,000 tons. Probably the present consumption is between 100,000 and 105,000 tons, making present production somewhere between 90,000 and 95,000 tons, the present area planted on this basis being something like 200,000 acres. These figures, however, are mere estimates, the best to be had, but not to be given too much weight.

There are two distinct lines of rice production in the country at the present time. One is that of the modern culture of the grain at two points in São Paulo and at one or two places in Rio de Janeiro and Minas, more or less under the direction of the expert imported from the United States for the purpose; and the other is the old-time native system of production, which embraces practically all of the real rice production of the country. The methods of the former are simply those of the best school in the United States in Louisiana and Texas.

Under the direction of the expert employed by the State of São Paulo from the United States a rice farm of 200 acres has been established near the station of Moreira Caesar, on the Central of Brazil Railway, on a river navigable for small vessels from the sea, about 40 miles distant. Under the direction of this expert there has been established also a farm of about 60 acres at Pindamonhangaba, the station on the railway next to Moreira Caesar. The expert has also established a farm of about 40 acres near Campos, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The state government of the State of Minas has a small rice plantation of about 20 acres on its experimental farm not far from Belle Horizonte in that State. The American agricultural school at Lavras, in the State of Minas, has a small plot of land of about 5 acres which it is planting in rice for the first time this season.

These farms, aggregating in all about 325 acres, are the only rice

farms in Brazil conducted on modern principles.

There is considerable "mountain rice" produced which needs no irrigation, but the mass of the grain is of ordinary varieties produced under circumstances and in seasons which make it possible for the seasonal heavy rains to supply in a measure the water generally supplied in other countries and under modern methods by irrigation.

Brazil. 711

The rice production of Brazil is almost altogether the work of natives and under native conditions. About a year ago plans were formulated to bring to Brazil Japanese immigrants for the purpose of employing them in the culture of rice. About six months ago immigrants from Japan to the number of about 800 arrived pursuant to the arrangement, but most of them were given temporary employment upon the coffee plantations, the plan being for them to secure land for rice culture when they were able to save wages enough to buy it; or to secure employment as rice growers as opportunity was offered. In the course of the last six months about 100 Japanese have been employed temporarily in Braziliau rice fields, but none are so employed at the present time. The agents of the Japanese immigration companies concerned plan now to secure land for rice growing from the Government or others interested, and to locate the Japanese immigrants upon such land, either to raise crops for themselves as owners or on shares for the owners. At present, however, no Japanese are engaged in rice growing in Brazil.

Considerable numbers of Italians are employed in the production of upland or mountain rice, but more as being the only ordinary labor available than as rice experts. The number of Italians so engaged is estimated by Dr. H. M. Lane, president of McKensie College, at Sao Paulo, who has given much time to the study of the rice culture of that State, at 500, and this number practically represents the number of Italians engaged in rice production in all Brazil. Some of the owners of rice land in Brazil, especially in São Paulo, are Italians, but they are landowners generally, and give no particular attention to rice culture. Rice production in Brazil at the present time is

essentially Brazilian, both in methods and persound.

It is impossible to give any consideration to the rice-growing industry and of the import trade in rice in Brazil without arriving at the conclusion that under proper cultivation, and especially under propitions financial and economic conditions, rice would not only be one of the principal crops of Brazil, as indeed it now is, but that Brazil could produce easily and economically much of the rice supply of the world. The vast mass of Brazil's several river systems, rising in the interior in high plateaus and passing to the sea through rolling country where valleys are so easily susceptible to irrigation; a climate exactly suited to rice; a soil like that of the best rice countries of history-all forming a combination strikingly like that of the best rice country of China and Japan—these are the advantages which offer strong support to rice production. The production of rice for export, however, can only come with reduced charges for transportation, supplies, machinery, power, and all similar elements in cost.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE AND CONTRACT.

The Brazilian Congress, at the session which closed December 31, 1908, renewed the contract of the Government with the Lloyd Brazileiro, the company which has enjoyed a subsidy arrangement with Brazil for the past three years. The renewal is to run for six years. In connection with it the Brazilian company agrees to revise and lower its coasting trade freights and to extend its service in a number of lines. At present the company affords the sole service between many parts of Brazil.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson states that promises of better service between Rio de Janeiro and New York are held out, and that the chief point of interest in connection with the renewal of this contract is in the fact that it will enable the company to go ahead with its plans for the service it has maintained between Brazilian ports and New York. Two new ships are to be placed on the line. These ships are new, well-equipped steamers, capable of making 14 knots and of giving high-class service and under Brazilian law they will continue to stop at Brazilian ports all along the coast. They will afford a great improvement in the service between New York and Brazilian ports, and in general are to be counted as very notable additions to the New York-Brazilian trade. The ships have about 6,000 gross tonnage and are said to be very handsome ves-The contract between the Brazilian Government and the company gives practical ownership of these vessels to the Brazilian Government. Already the company, in connection with the Government, has two attractive and good-sized ships in the service between Rio de Janeiro and Manaos, on the Amazon, a trip, by the way, almost as long as that from Rio de Janeiro to New York. The ships for the Rio de Janeiro-New York trip are the largest and latest of the company's vessels.

RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM PARA.

The United States consul at Para, George H. Pickerell, reports that from his consular district during 1908 there were shipped 37,685,487 kilograms of crude rubber, compared with 37,514,152 kilograms in 1907, or 82,908,071 and 82,531,134 pounds in the two periods, respectively.

ZOOTECHNICAL AND AGRONOMICAL INSTITUTE.

United States Consul H. Abert Johnson, of Liege, advises that at the request of the Brazilian Government the Belgian Government has recently anthorized Prof. H. Raquet, of the Agricultural Institution of Gemblonx, to accept a commission which has been tendered him to organize at Rio de Janeiro a governmental zootechnical and agronomical institute, dedicated to the study of stock raising and agricultural experiments.

Brazil. 713

This is the second time that Mr. RAQUET has visited Brazil in the capacity of an agricultural expert. Two years ago he was called there for the purpose of organizing a zootechnical establishment in the State of São Paulo, which now counts among its management several engineers from the institute of Gembloux.

FOREIGN TRADE, TEN MONTHS OF 1908.

The Brazilian Burean of Statistics has issued a brief memorandum, giving the total of the figures for imports compared with the ten-month record of the two years previous and the figures for exports covering the principal classes of articles sent out of the country. The total imports for the year up to the end of October amount to \$144,829,195, as compared with \$161,529,760 and \$127,130,351 in the same periods of 1907 and 1906. The total exports for the ten months of 1908 amounted to \$166,485,972, as compared with \$227,681,344 and \$195,923,060 in 1907 and 1906. The balance of trade in favor of Brazil, therefore, for the ten months of the year 1908 amounts to \$21,656,777, as compared with \$66,151,584 in 1907 and \$68,792,709 in 1906, such balances representing the fund from which or by which Brazil pays its foreign obligations, including interest on its national and state debts.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A French company, knewn as the "Société de Construction du Port de Pernambuco," has been formed for the purpose of constructing and working the improvement works at the port of Pernambuco, under the terms of the concession granted to Messrs. Bartissol and Ribeiro. The capital stock of the company is fixed at 5,000,000 francs, consisting of 10,000 shares of the value of 500 francs each. The company has its headquarters in Paris and has been organized to operate for a period of fifty years.

By a decree of January 31, 1909, the President of Brazil has approved the plans and estimates for the improvement works at the port of Corumba, in the State of Matto Grosso.

The Minister of Public Works of Brazil has been authorized by the President to enter into a contract with Austricliano Honorio de Carvalho for the construction of the Timbo-Propria Railway.

The Northern Railway Company of Brazil proposes to inaugurate a steam-navigation service on the upper Tocantins River from the Arapary Falls to the town of Itacayuva, at the mouth of the Itacayuva River.

The section of the Alcobaca Railway between Brim Branco and Arimathea has been opened to traffic.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul exported during 1908 5,010,510 liters of wine.



EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN GOODS IN SANTIAGO.

In connection with the organization in New York, under the laws of that State, of the South American Exhibit Company, United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow writes from Valparaiso that the movement to inaugurate an exposition of United States merchandise at Santiago in September, 1909, has been favorably met in Chile.

The Government is desirous of forwarding the purposes of the company in every way possible. Through the consul-general of Chile in New York City inquiries were sent to about 7,000 manufacturers as to whether they desired to extend their commercial activities throughout Chile, to which 4,200 affirmative replies were received.

Manufacturers are to be asked to contract for space according to their respective requirements, and, after having paid the price stipulated by the company in its contract forms, will forward their wares to New York, whence they will be shipped by authorized steamers to Valparaiso and subsequently transported to Santiago and installed in government buildings.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

A report made to the Department of State of the United States by Cousul Alfred A. Winslow, from Valparaiso states that more attention is being given to manufacturing industries in Chile than ever before. During 1908 shops and factories to the number of 2,829 were in operation in the 16 leading provinces, aside from that of Valparaiso. Invested capital amounted to \$46,114,424 gold, and employment was given to 51,353 persons, of whom 32,795 were men, 14,114 women, and 4,114 children.

The value of raw material consumed by these plants during the year was \$34,464,766,50, of which \$25,682,864,50 was domestic and \$8,781,902 imported. The output of the factories was valued at \$62,500,000, so that \$28,036,233,50 represents the amount applied to profits, labor, etc.

The motive power equalled 26,000 horsepower, of which 10,600 horsepower was hydraulic. Water power commands much attention in the country by reason of the high price of coal and other fnel.

The import duty on most manufactured articles, with the exception of machinery, ranges from 30 to 60 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL SEISMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

On December 18, 1908, the director of the seismological service of Chile was anthorized by the President of the Republic of Chile, to

CHILE. 715

commence official negotiations with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Pern, with the object of perfecting an arrangement for the recording of seismic phenomena of the southern Andes in conformity with a general systematic plan.

At the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago de Chile during the latter part of December, 1908, Prof. Montessus DE Ballore, the director of the Chilean seismological service, proposed an international convention for the study of earthquakes and other

phenomena.

The delegates of the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Pern adhered to this idea and signed a protocol ad referendum, whereby it is agreed that the said countries shall establish seismological observatories at various points to be fixed, and shall increase the efficiency of the existing observatories by adopting the most modern instruments, and that wherever possible the same instruments and methods shall be employed by all of the Republics mentioned, so as to bring about better and more satisfactory results.

It is also agreed that each of the countries named shall publish a bulletin recording the observations made, and shall from time to time communicate with the other countries giving the observations made and the conclusions arrived at therefrom, such communication to be

as frequent and rapid as possible.

The protocol further stipulates that the hours of the day for this purpose shall be counted from one to twenty-four, instead of the usual division of the day into twelve hours a. m. and twelve hours p. in.

All data compiled and gathered by the various observatories in the said countries shall be from time to time remitted to Santiago de Chile, which shall be made the central office for this particular purpose, in view of the fact that Prof. Montessus de Ballore has already numerous publications, etc., in his possession.

The signatories likewise agree to recommend to all of the other governments that do not as yet belong to the "International Seismological Association," that they join the said association as soon as possible.

MINING ACTIVITY AT CHAÑARCILLO.

The Sociedal de Minas y Fundiciones, which possesses large copper smelting establishments and copper mines at Cerro Blanco, Carrizal Alto, Jarilla, and Astilla, in the Department of Copiapo, has recently established other smelting works at Chañarcillo, in the Department of Copiapo, thus giving considerable impulse to copper mining in that district.

All of these copper mining districts are connected by rail with the nearest ports, thus affording easy means of transportation and communication.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1908.

The customs receipts of the Government of Chile, expressed in Chilean currency, on imports and exports in 1908, amounted to \$72,-775,748.07 and \$69,155,308.81, respectively, as compared with \$96,728,-819.19 and \$56,125,360.39, respectively, in 1907.

RAILWAYS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1908.

The following railroads were in construction in Chile in December,

Railroad.	Amount spent since the in- itiation of the project (Chil- ean pesos).	Amount spent in construction in 1908 (Chil- can pesos.)	Length of trackage in 1908, in kilo- meters,
Melpilla to San Antonio. San Bernardo to Volcan. Alcones to Pichilemu Rucapequen to Tome Pua to Curacuatin Colgne to Nacimiento Temueo to Carabue	234, 691 1, 103, 032 728, 841 477, 080 195, 400	\$1, 969, 000 159, 310 504, 887 503, 911 336, 319 148, 140 229, 907	36. 5 24. 0 6. 45 17. 9 20. 1 8. 0 55. 6
Osorno to Puerto Montt	1,936,686 6,252,477	229, 907	1.2

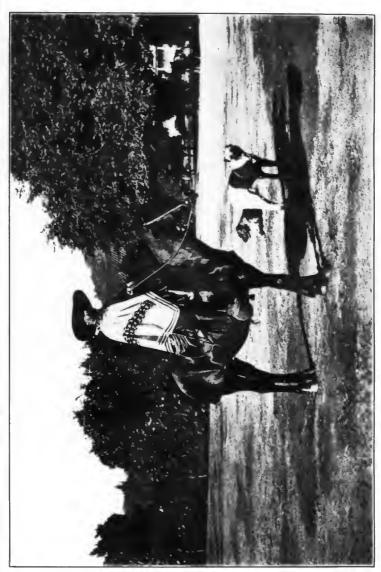
RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Comparative statistical tables recently published by the Chilean Government give some interesting figures as to the progress of Chilean railways during fourteen years. Thus it is shown that in the year 1893 the extension of railways was only 1.106 kilometers (687 miles), while in the year 1906 the total mileage had increased to 4,826 kilometers (3,000 miles), of which 2.377 kilometers (1,478 miles) were owned and operated by the Government, while 2.449 kilometers (1,520 miles) were operated by private corporations.

The total capital invested in the government railways amounted to 165,864,689 pcsos and that of the private companies to 163,775,881 pcsos, while the total receipts of all the Chilean railways was 53,762,167 pcsos and the expenditures 51,947,116 pcsos, thus showing a surplus of 1,815,051 pcsos for the said year.

The railways transported during the year 1906, 11,650,149 passengers and 78,172,833 metric quintales, or 7,817,283 tons of freight, with the following rolling stock: State railways, 436 locomotives, 364 passenger and 5,763 freight cars; private railways, 289 locomotives, 283 passenger and 7,825 freight cars.

Railroad building has been active in Chile during the last few years, and numerous new branch lines have been established in various sections, while others are in the course of construction and under consideration.



THE ADMINISTRATOR OF A LARGE CHILEAN ESTATE.

The country estates of many of Chile's wealthy families cover extensive territory, and consequently require the services of a large force of overseers, who are subordinate to a general overseer, known as the "Administrador." He is responsible only to the proprietor and is expected to keep the property to the highest elliviency, assign duties to the laborers, take cognizance of complaints, change, and all other matters pertaining to the profit of a large establishment.



VIEW OF THE PORT OF CORRAL, CHILE.

Corral is the scaport of Valdivia, which is situated about 12 miles inland on the banks of the Valdivia River. It is about 475 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and a port of commercial importance to southern Chile. Corral figured prominently in the early history of the country, having been fortified against explorers from Holland as early as 1645. It was named in honor of a prominent judge of the Spanish viceroyalty in Lina, Don José de Corral y Calvo, although the place was early known as Guyamo.

CHILE. 717

FISCAL DEPOSITS IN THE CHILEAN BANKS ON DECEMBER 31, 1908.

The following were the deposits which the Government of Chile had in the various banks on December 31, 1908, according to "La Revista Comercial," of Valparaiso:

tterista Comercial, of Valparaiso.	
National bank	\$7, 494, 711. 01
Spanish Bank	2, 947, 641. 91
Bank of Chile	10, 593, 727. 37
Bank of the Republic	3, 511, 605. 21
Bank of Serena (Spanish)	220, 979, 27
Bank of Santiago	3, 152, 526, 19
Bank of Concepcion	825, 816.75
Bank of Nuble	43, 792. 36
Mobiliario Bank	3, 418, 170. 95
Popular Bank	579, 278. 27
Industrial Bank	2, 603, 42
Mining Bank	21,871.25
Italian Bank	632, 314. 10
Bank of Talea	534, 748. 11
Union Commercial Bank	75, 128. 77
Bank of Melipilla	84, 404, 16
Bank of Punta Arenas	62,950.40

_____ 34, 202, 269, 50

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1909.

The director of the bureau of statistics and agriculture, Don Victorino Rojas Magallanes, has submitted an interesting report to the Minister of Industries of Chile under date of January 21, 1909, in which he reviews the prospects of the crops of the various agricultural products in the Republic.

Owing to the drought, which was especially severe in the provinces of Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Santiago, and O'Higgins, and to a lesser degree in the province of Colchagua, the crops of wheat and barley in the first five provinces named will be from 15 to 20 per cent less than the year before. In the province of Colchagua, however, as also in the provinces of Curico, Talca, Bio Bio, Malleco, Cautin, Valdivia, and Llanquihue, which are the principal wheat-producing sections, the harvest is expected to yield from 20 to 25 per cent more than last year, so that the total amount harvested will be larger than the year before in spite of the drought which affected some of the provinces.

The prospects for fruit production are favorable, and the wine output promises to be considerably larger than at any other time, due to the favorable weather conditions prevailing and the increase in acreage of vines planted. The fruit crop is expected to be especially good in the provinces of Valdivia, O'Higgins, and Atacama, there being 657,917.25 cuadras of fruit trees planted in the former, 307,297.17 cuadras in the province of O'Higgins, and 53,380.31 cuadras in the province of Atacama.



MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REYES.

In his message to the National Congress at the opening of the sessions for 1909 the President of Colombia stated that perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the Republic and that cordial relations existed with all other countries.

The fiscal year closed with a gold surplus in the treasury of \$2,000,000, which will be applied to monetary reforms and the main-

tenance of the public credit.

Capital is being attracted to the Republic and invested in railway, mining, and other industrial developments. Public works are progressing, notably the construction of roads and railways. The Colombian national line had advanced as far as Zipacon, a short distance from its terminal point at Facatativa, the ultimate purpose being to connect the capital with the Magdalena and the Atlantic coasts.

EXTENSION OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

At no time in her history has Colombia given as much attention to the development and extension of means of communication and transportation than at the present time. Branch lines of the existing railways and new roads and highways are being constructed in nearly every section of the country, thus affording the vast mineral wealth and other natural resources of the country the means of

transport to the coast.

In February the Girardot Railway joined the Sabana Railway at Factativa, thus connecting the city of Bogota with Girardot on the Magdalena River and establishing a direct communication with the coast. This road is of course of the ntmost importance to Colombia, as it connects the capital of the Republic with the coast, but another railway of considerable importance is the Pacific Railway, which will connect the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific coast with Cali, which has recently been opened as far as Papagayeros, and it is expected that in July, 1910, the railway will be opened as far as Cali, from where it will be continued to Palmira, thus opening up the fertile valley of Canca. Work on the railway from Puerto Berrio, on the lower Magdalena River, which is to be extended as far as Medellin, has been resumed and the Colombian Government has recently negotiated a loan for that purpose. From Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, another railway is in course of construction, which will connect the city of Bucaramanga with the said port, and which it is expected will be opened to the public before the expiration of the current year.



On the left are visible the rockets sent up from the near-by Las Cruces Plaza. This is the first photograph of an electric illumination in the capital of the Republic. PLAZA DE BOLIVAR, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, ILLUMINATED ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 20, 1908, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Highways and roads are likewise being extended in every direction, the largest of these being the road from the city of Bogota to Soata, in the Department of Boyaca, which has been completed as far as Belen, 50 leagues from Bogota.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The elassification of certain wines.

["Diario oficial," No. 13379, of September 1, 1908.]

ABTICLE 1. Wines which at the time of clearance are found to test more than 18 and up to 30 degrees alcoholic strength shall be distable as spirits under class 8 of the tariff, and if they show more than 30 degrees they shall be included in the prohibited imports provided in article 2 of decree No. 244 of 1906.

ART. 2. Notwithstanding the entry into operation of decree No. 544 of 1908, the provisions of the foregoing article are to continue to have effect.

["Diario oficial," No. 13392, of September 15, 1908.]

Wines testing from 12 to 30 degrees alcoholic strength are to be dutiable under class 8 of the tariff, and if testing 30 degrees and upward they shall be prohibited in accordance with article 2 of decree No. 244 of 1906.

The export duty on vegetable ivory and dyewoods.

["Diario oficial," Nos. 13393, 13394, of September 16, 1908.]

ARTICLE 1. Vegetable ivory and dyewoods may be exported duty free through all the ports of the Republic.

The provisions of the present decree shall not affect the terms and conditions of any outstanding contracts under which the contractors may have undertaken to pay an export duty in consideration of guarantees or concessions granted to them.

["Diario oficial," No. 13434, of October 26, 1908.]

Cablnet woods are free from export duty.

The importation of salt.

["Diario oficial," No. 13413, of October 5, 1908.]

From the date on which the present decree shall come to the knowledge of the customs, salt imported through the ports of the Pacific shall pay an import duty of 20 centavos gold per 12½ kilograms, regardless of quality and origin.

Various provisions in reference to customs.

["Diario oficial," No. 13435, of October 27, 1908.]

ARTICLE 2. Gims, revolvers, parlor rifles, and sporting arms in general imported by travelers for their personal use may be admitted by the customs without necessity to first produce the authority from the Minister of War. The administrator shall note in a special register the quality and description of the arm, number and marks thereon, if any, and this declaration shall be signed by the traveler or importer, who will be entitled to a copy to enable him, without any other formality, to the lawful use of the imported arm in the territory of the Republic.

Art. 3. Any excess luggage not over 50 kilograms, when consisting of personal effects of the passenger, shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram. Articles intended for presents shall pay, up to 50 kilograms, the duties leviable thereon under the tariff, plus a surtax of 25 per cent. The qualification of articles intended for presents will be the subject of special regulations.

Plants and seeds accompanying the passengers weighing up to 5 kilograms

or caged birds shall not be deemed included in the weight of luggage.

EXPLOITATION OF EMERALD MINES.

Continuation of the exploitation of the celebrated emerald mines of Muza, near Bogota, is reported by the United States consul at Cartagena, Mr. Isaac Manning, a contract having been entered into between the Colombian Government and an English syndicate.

This syndicate is said to be the same as that controlling the diamond output of South Africa, and under the terms of the contract it agrees to sell at least \$1,250,000 worth of emeralds each year for twenty years at prices higher than have been realized by the Colombian Government recently. These sales are to be under the inspection of the Colombian Government.

Consul Manning sees in the successful exploitation of this source of revenue and in the signing of treaties with Panama and the United States indications of improved economic and industrial conditions. Funds will be provided for the continued development of railway and other transportation lines and for the establishment of new industries.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Reporting on the financial conditions in Colombia, the United States consul at Cartagena states that recently the Minister of the Treasury has been able to secure that the Banco Central, the principal banking institution in the country, reduced its rate from 12 to 10 per cent per annum for loans made to the Government, and its rate of commission for administration of the reorganized government rentes to 2 per cent.

Three years ago when the bank undertook this administration the charge was 10 per cent, subsequently reduced to 5, and now to 2 per cent.

Improved conditions will, it is believed, also affect the interest charged on real-estate loans which now runs as high as 20 and 24 per cent.

NET REVENUES OF THE ZAPAQUIRA SALT MINES IN 1908.

The net revenues obtained by the Government from the operation of the Zapaquira salt mines of the Department of Tunja, Republic of Colombia, in 1908 were \$375,554 gold.



EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

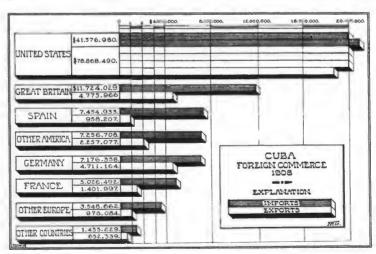
The declared value of the exports shipped during 1908 from San José and Punta Arenas to the United States is reported by the United States consul at the former port to have been \$3,211.25 and \$92,320.21, respectively, a total of \$95,531.46.

Coffee to the value of \$48,741.36 and rubber worth \$16,557.38 were the principal items from Punta Arenas.



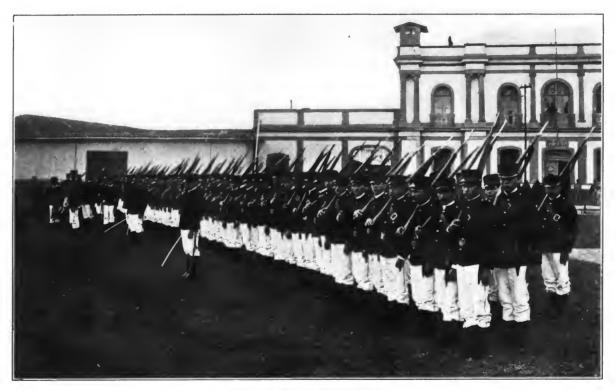
FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1908.

Figures of the foreign trade of Cuba for the calcular year 1908, as published in the "Gaceta Oficial" for February 10, 1909, show total imports worth \$85,218,391 and exports \$94,603,324, exclusive of specie.





The Northern Railway extends from Port Limon through a rich agricultural region to the mouth of the Matina River, and at the present time there are more than 130 miles of main line and branches in exploitation. The traffic consists principally of battanas, lumber, and other agricultural and forest products,



A REGIMENT OF COSTA RICAN SOLDIERS.

Costa Rica has the smallest military establishment of any country on the Western Hemisphere. Her soldiers are well disciplined and have a distinct military bearing. The age of enlistment is from 18 to 40 years, and all citizens are subject to service with the colors. It is the boast of Costa Rica that the country has more school-teachers than soldiers,

The countries participating in this trade furnished and received the following values:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
*nited States	\$41,576,980	\$78,868,4
ther America	 7, 256, 708	2, 257, 0
ermany	 7, 172, 358	4,711,1
oain	 7, 454, 933	958,
rance	 5, 029, 492	1,401,9
reat Britain	 11, 724, 029	4,775,9
ther Europe	 3,548,662	978,
ther countries	 1, 455, 229	652, 8

Specie imports during the year were \$1,150,376 and exports \$4,245,767.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908.

Total customs receipts at Cuban ports during the year 1908 aggregated \$22,231,707.46, a decline of $$4\,079,889.40$ as compared with the preceding year.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EXPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR, TOBACCO. AND LIQUORS.

In a message delivered to Congress on February 19, 1909, by Gen. José Miguel Gómez, President of the Republic of Cuba, the Executive recommended the enactment of a law suspending the collection of the export duties imposed by the law of January 25, 1904, on sugar, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco, and liquors, the revenues from which are to be applied to the amortisation of the bonds of the foreign debt of \$35,000,000 referred to in said law. This recommendation was made because the revenue now derived from imported liquors and dutiable merchandise brought into the Republic are not only ample to meet the interest on said debt, but are sufficiently in excess of the same to permit the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of the aforesaid bonds. Should the revenues from imports be insufficient to pay the expenses charged against them and to meet the interest on the foreign debt, then it would be necessary to resort to the export tax mentioned, but, at the present time, the import revenues are not only sufficient for all these purposes but in reality leave a considerable surplus. The President, therefore, recommends that the collection of said export taxes be suspended until such time as the public finances may again require their imposition.



GATHERING AND STATUS OF LEADING CROPS.

In regard to the crops of Ecnador Consul-General Herman R. Dietrich writes from Gnayaquil that cacao, which is the principal product of Ecnador, is harvested or gathered during the months of

February, March, April, and May. A small amount of cacao is gathered and brought to market during every month of the year, but it is safe to say that at least three-fourths of this crop is gathered during the months mentioned, and by the end of June or July has already been placed on the market. During the year 1907, 43,348,369 pounds of cacao were exported from Ecuador, of which 7,653,756 pounds were sent to the United States.

The rice crop is principally harvested during the month of May and is generally placed on the market during the mouths of June and July. The estimated annual production is 40,000,000 pounds, which is not quite sufficient to supply the home demand. A small quantity

is imported every year from various countries.

The growing of sugar cane is of considerable importance in this country. The caue is cut and taken to the plantation mill during the months of July, August, September, October, and November. Some plantations work up to the middle of December to finish gathering the crop. Approximately, the various plantations in Ecuador produce 160,000 bags (of 100 pounds) of sugar annually, which is about equal to the home consumption, although a small amount of sugar is imported and exported every year.

The crop of coffee raised in this country is almost completely gathered during the months of August and September, and as soon as possible is placed upon the market. No statistics are to be had showing the annual production, but it is estimated to be about 7,000,000 pounds. During the year 1907, 2,515,368 pounds of coffee were exported from Ecuador, of which only 72,989 pounds were sent to the

United States.

Vegetable ivory nuts, of which Ecuador exports a considerable amount, ripeu in August and are principally gathered during the mouths of September, October, and November, although a small portion is gathered at all times during the year. The bulk of this crop is moved and placed on the market here during the wet season for the reason that it is necessary to bring the nuts in canoes down the rivers and small streams. The annual production is about 48,000,000 pounds, all of which is exported. During the year 1907, 9,353,824 pounds of ivory unts were shipped from Ecuador to the United States.

Rubber is gathered and brought to market during all the months of the year. The amount of rubber exported from Ecuador in 1907 was 1,031,510 pounds, of which 816,684 pounds were sent to the United States.





BUILDING AND GROUNDS OF THE "UNION CLUB" IN CAPE HAITIEN, HAITI, A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF HIGH STANDING AND GREAT INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY.



(Courtesy of Collier's Weekly.)

STATUE OF GENERAL DESSALINES, PORT-AU-PRINCE HAITI.

Jean Jacques Dessalines was one of the most celebrated Haitian generals. He gained repeated victories over the French, expelled them from the country, and established the independence of Haiti on January 1, 1804, over which country he ruled until his death on October 17, 1806,



THE CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

The laws of Guatemala prescribe that the following circumstances shall exist for the condemnation of property in the Republic:

Declaration of public necessity and usefulness of the work projected; the absolute necessity for the acquisition of all or a portion of the property whose condemnation is requested; appraisement of the property; payment of value for the same previous to acquisition except in case of war; declaration of public utility by the executive.

The owners are allowed three days to object, upon which objections, if any, the Government gives opinion.

After condemnation the owner appoints one expert and the authorities another, with an umpire to decide upon the value, though a law enacted subsequent to the general law in the case establishes that property may be condemned for the assessed value without appraisement.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

From and after August 20, 1908, the proportion of import duties to be paid in gold upon all goods cleared through the customs of the Republic is 50 per cent, payable in American gold coin or in negotiable bills of like value.

Cotton yarns for looms, agricultural implements, flour, and salt meat are not affected by the provisions of the foregoing article and shall only pay in American gold 30 per cent of the import duties leviable thereon.

Mosquito nets of wire and "Panama" armored tanks for holding drinking water are admitted free of duty.



MEASURES TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Haitian Government, desirous of preventing smuggling and other infractions of customs laws at the ports of the Republic, has decided that all manifests and invoices for goods passed by Haitian consuls abroad must contain a detailed description of the goods to which they relate, including the marks, countermarks, and numbers of packages, the volume of each package, the nature and weight of the contents, and the price of the merchandise.

Instructions have also been issued to the consuls in regard to fraudulent exports of Haitian produce.



THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTION OF TEGUCIGALPA.

On January 20, 1909, and in accordance with the Convention on Finture Central American Conferences signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, the Governments of the Central American Republics, through their delegates assembled in the first Central American conference in Tegneigalpa, the capital of Honduras, entered into an important convention to unify the monetary system, customs duties, weights and measures, fiscal laws, and consular service.

Regarding the monetary system, the convention prescribes as the basis for the enrrency that is to be established the gold and the silver peso in parity, leaving to the conference of 1910 to fix the date from which the Governments shall proceed with the conversion of their monetary systems. The new money shall be composed of the following coins; \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$1 gold; \$1, \$0.50, \$0.25, and \$0.10 silver; and \$0.05 and \$0.01 nickel; their fineness, weight, tolerance, diameter, and thickness shall be the same as those of the corresponding coins of the United States. The gold and the silver coins shall have on the obverse the coat of arms of the respective country with the inscription "Republic of ——" on the upper part and the date of coinage and the fineness on the lower; in the reverse, the coat of arms of Central America, with the inscription "15th of September, 1821," on the upper part and the value of the coin on the lower. Nickel coins shall have on the obverse the bust of Columbus, with the date of coinage on the lower part and in the reverse the coat of arms of the federation with the inscription "Republic of ——" on the upper part.

In respect to customs duties, the convention provides that each Government shall submit to the next conference a compilation of its customs laws and tariff, and make a report on the home industries that require a protective tariff. Six months after the approval of the convention the maritime commerce in home manufactures and products shall be free.

In reference to weights and measures, the French metric system is adopted as the legal one for the five Republics, and for the purpose there shall be established in each capital a "Bureau of Standards." In the next conference the delegate from Salvador shall present a draft of regulations for weights and measures to go into effect on the date that said conference shall prescribe.

Respecting the fiscal laws, it is stipulated that each Government shall present to the conference of 1910 an arranged collection of those in force in its country.

The importation and exportation of natural and manufactured products of the Central American States, through their frontier custom-houses, shall be free of duty, excepting articles that are or may be subject to monopoly. This provision shall go into effect as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

In respect to the consular service, the high contracting parties agree to unify their representation in the commercial places to be designated, in consuls appointed by the different States for the consulates that shall have fallen to their lot to fill and maintain. The designation of consulates which may be desirable to establish, as also the choice by lot of the places to be filled by each State, shall be made in the coming conference. Consuls thus appointed shall represent the five Republics of Central America.

The operation of this convention shall begin from the date of the last ratification and shall remain in force until one year after it shall have been denounced by one of the Governments to the others. The part or parts denounced shall cease to be obligatory only in respect to the denouncing Government.

The second Central American convention shall meet in the city of San Salvador on January 1, 1910.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Under date of December 19, 1908, the President of the Republic approved the contract entered into between the Minister of Public Works and Mr. James P. Henderson, authorizing the latter to establish a wireless telegraph station in the immediate neighborhood of the city of Tegucigalpa and various substations along the coast of Honduras.

The concessionary agrees to begin work within six months from the date of the signing of the contract and to finish the stations within one year from the said date, when they shall be opened to the public. He further agrees to establish communication with stations of the United States and others along the Atlantic coast, as also with all steamers possessing wireless apparatus which can be reached.

He has the privilege of exploiting the said service, fixing the tariffs to be charged, which, however, must not be in excess of the rates charged at the present time by the cable companies, and which must be submitted to the Government for approval. The Government further reserves the right to purchase the entire installation within two years at its cost price plus 10 per cent, and at the expiration of the said two years for the value which appraisers named for that purpose shall affix. The Government also reserves the right to inspect and audit the accounts of the concessionary and to exercise a censorship

over all telegrams sent, and it likewise reserves the privilege of sending all official telegrams free of charge. In addition to this, the Government shall receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts.

For his services the concessionary shall receive 5,000 hectares of government land on the northern coast, which he shall select and which shall be turned over to him as soon as the station or stations are opened to the public. This land must be cultivated in accordance with the agricultural law of the country.

The concessionary will deposit \$1,000 in the national bank as a guaranty for the fulfillment of this contract, which he shall forfeit in case of noncompliance with the conditions of the same.

CATTLE CONCESSION.

The Government of Honduras has granted to George Blardone a concession extending over a period of fifteen years and involving about 25,000 acres of public lands for the exploitation of the cattle industry in the Republic. The concessionary is privileged to export to the United States, free of duty, 2,000 head of cattle in the first shipments, with reduction of duty on subsequent shipments. Local duties are also waived and the right granted to establish a "cattle bank" and to construct wharves for the shipment of cattle at any point on the north coast.

On the other hand, cattle vessels are obligated to bring all blooded stock ordered by Hondurans to the country without charge; also materials and implements required for the industry. They must also provide, once a year, free transport to and from the United States for shippers of more than 50 head of cattle, and must carry without charge officials, students, government freights, and mails.

Tariff concessions are allowed by the Government in regard to the free introduction through the customs of such materials as the development of the industry may necessitate.



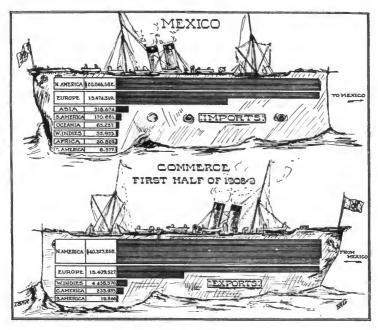
FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1908-9.

Figures issued by the statistical division of the Mexican Treasury Department for the first six months of the fiscal year 1908–9 (July to December, 1908) give the total trade value of the Republic as \$181,719,611.96 silver, as compared with \$250.831.288.15 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, a decline being thus indicated of \$69,111,676.19.

MEXICO. 729

In this total, imports account for \$72,681,665.92, showing a decrease of \$50,371,758.24 for the half year and exports for \$109,037,946.04, a decline of \$18,739,917.95 being recorded.

An interesting feature in the analysis of these statistics is the large excess of exports over imports amounting to \$36,356,280, which excess was greater than that recorded for the whole year 1907-8 by \$15,373,544 and for 1906-7 by \$20,567,849.



Import classifications with their values and comparisons for the two periods noted were as follows:

	First six months—		Difference.
	1908–9.	1907-8.	merence.
Animal substances Vegetable substances Mineral substances Extiles and manufactures Chemical and pharmaceutical products. Wines, liquors, etc Paper and manufactures Machinery and apparatus Vehicles Arms and explosives Miscellancous	10, 916, 595. 81 20, 896, 535. 12 7, 546, 485. 39 4, 467, 036. 34 2, 628, 044. 73 2, 232, 396. 50 11, 000, 149. 59	\$9, 207, 298, 64 16, 912, 027, 13 39, 953, 723, 05 16, 029, 226, 58 6, 488, 677, 14 3, 721, 195, 96 3, 304, 678, 37 15, 779, 561, 47 4, 759, 230, 08 2, 034, 808, 29	-\$2,700,297.78 - 5,995,431.3 -19,057,187.99 - 8,482,741.19 - 1,021,620.88 - 1,093,151.22 - 1,072,281.81 - 4,779,411.88 - 2,960,235.11 - 809,170.68

Countries of origin for the imports were:

	Six months—		Difference.
	1908-9.	1907-8.	2.1107611661
Europe Asia Africa Sorth America Central America South America West Indies Decania	1,037,348,40	\$50,656,006,61 977,081.83 50,813.66 70,661,590.00 45,285.69 470,997.31 67,683.78 123,965.28	-\$19,707,367.78 + 60,266.57 - 9,155.62 30,568,425.86 - 28,131.77 - 129,634.53 - 4,181.65 - 6,509.10

Exports show the following valuations and comparisons:

	Six months—		Difference.
	1908-9.	1907-8,	
dineral substances	\$70, 325, 206, 02	\$89, 923, 697, 99	-\$19,598,491.97
egétable substances nimal substances	29, 297, 865, 84 6, 474, 523, 12	31, 255, 077, 00 4, 287, 580, 00	- 1,957,211.16 + 2,186,943.12
lannfactured products	1, 236, 462, 06 1, 703, 889, 00	1,417,304.00 894,205.00	- 180, 841. 94 + 809, 684.00

Countries of destination were:

Six months—		11/0
1908-9.	1907-8.	Difference.
\$26, 909, 053, 23	\$36, 007, 153, 51 500, 00	\$9,098,100.28 500.00
80, 654, 515, 49 517, 905, 32	89, 901, 648, 48 455, 856, 00	9, 247, 132, 99 + 62, 049, 32 - 12, 121, 00
	1908-9. \$26, 909, 053, 23 80, 654, 515, 49	1908-9. 1907-8. \$26, 909, 053, 23 \$36, 007, 153, 51 500, 00 80, 634, 515, 49 89, 901, 648, 48 517, 905, 32 485, 886, 00

RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS CONVENTION.

The President of the United Mexican States has issued a decree adhering to the International Wireless Convention signed at Berlin, Germany, on November 3, 1906.

At this conference various resolutions for the regulation of wireless telegraphy were adopted, there being present representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new immigration law of Mexico, passed by the national congress on December 22, 1908, went into effect on March 1, 1909, and not as previously stated on the date of publication. This law is de-

MEXICO. 731

signed not only to bar undesirable immigrants, but also to protect residents of Mexico from the possibilities of infection by contagious diseases.

The leading features may be summarized as follows: Admission will be allowed only through authorized ports of entry, and the qualities precluding entry cover the various specified contagious or chronic ailments which may incapacitate persons for work or make them a public care. Children under 16 years of age, anarchists or propagandists for anarchistic doctrines, mendicants, prostitutes, and fugitives from justice, or any persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment for crimes other than of a political or military nature, and which according to Mexican laws may be punishable by imprisonment for more than ten years, are also debarred from entry.

The department of the interior is charged with the enforcement of the law, and inspectors are to be sent to the various ports to supervise

its administration.

PRICE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN 1909.

The rates established by the Mexican Government for the purchase of public lands in the Federal District and States and Territories of the Republic for 1909, are as follows:

Political divisions.	Price per hectare (2.471 aeres).	Political divisions.	Price per hectare (2.471 acres).
Aguas Calientes	Pesos. 7.00	Puebla	Pesos, 11.0
Campeche		Queretaro	
Chiapas		San Luis Potosi	4.0
Chihiialiua	4.00	Sinaloa	4.0
Coahuila		Sonora	4.0
Colima		Tabasco	7.0
Durango		Tamaulipas	
Juanajuato		Tlaxcala	17. 0
Guerrero		Veracruz	
Hidalgo		Yucatan	4. 0
Jalisco	9,00	Zacateeas	4.0
Mexico	21.00	Federal District	
Michoacan	14.00	Territory of Tepic	
Morelos	27.00	Territory of Lower California	2.0
Nuevo Leon	4.00	Territory of Quintana Roo	
Oaxaca	5,00		

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND HISTORY.

By an executive decree of January 28, 1909, on February 1 of that year the department of natural history of the National Museum of Mexico became an independent establishment under the name of "National Museum of Natural History," and the institution which has hitherto borne the name of National Museum became the "National Museum of Archæology and History."

MEXICAN SUGAR AND THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

The Mexican Minister at Brussels has advised his Government that it has been decided in accordance with the sugar convention of that city to levy a special duty on Mexican sugar to become effective in all the countries represented in the Brussels convention. This duty is imposed on account of the increase made in 1908 by the Mexican Government in its tariff on foreign sugar imported into the Republic, by which the duty of \$2.50 silver per 100 kilograms was raised to 5 pesos per 100 kilograms.

CONCESSION FOR THE ERECTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The Government of Mexico has authorized Gen. Manuel Mondragon, or the company he may organize, to invest not less than 200,000 pesos (\$100,000) in the construction of grain elevators in different parts of the Republic. The plans of these elevators must be submitted to the Government within twelve months from January 15, 1909, the date of the approval of the contract, and the erection of the buildings must be commenced within eighteen months from said date and completed within two years from the date of the approval of the plans.

BANKS IN 1908.

In 1908 there were 34 banks operating in Mexico, 30 of which were banks of issue. The combined capital of these 34 banks was 176,000,000 pesos (\$88,000,000). The following is a list of the principal banks of the Republic, together with the amount of their capital expressed in Mexican dollars: National Bank, \$32,000,000; Central Bank, \$30,000,000; Bank of London and Mexico, \$21,500,000; Peninsular Bank, \$16,500,000; Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, \$10,000,000, and the Oriental Bank, \$6,000,000.

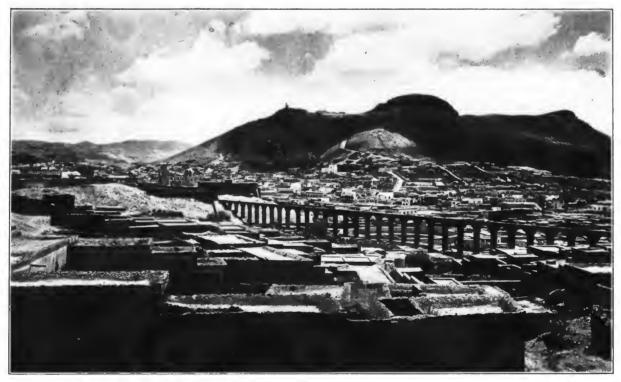
ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Under date of January 10, 1909, the "Diario Oficial," of Mexico City, publishes the text of a contract entered into by the Mexican Government with Mr. William H. Ellis for the establishment of a factory to extract, refine, and manufacture the rubber obtained from the Palo Amarillo and Amate trees. The Mexican Government grants Mr. Ellis a concession for the exploitation of the said industry, and the privilege of introducing free of duty all the necessary material, machinery, and appliances for the installation of the factory, as also exemption from taxes during the term of the concession, viz, ten years.



VIEW OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

The city of Guanajnato, which is the capital of the State of the same name, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. It is built on the slopes of a mountain range, and is remarkable for the large number of beaufid private residences, which are conspicuous, not alone for their architecture, but for the supering partients which from and sometimes entirely surround them. Guanajnato is celebrated as one of the famous silver-producing regions of Mexico, and it is this industry which has been the foundation of the prosperity and development of the city.



OLD AQUEDUCT, ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

Zacatecas is one of the few large and progressive cities of Mexico whose ancient aqueduct is still available for its water supply. In the dry atmosphere and high altitude of the "Silver City" this old structure of stone and lime has endured for centuries with but little deterioration. Zacatecas became a city in 1585, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated mining towns in the Republic.

MEXICO. 733

The concessionary must invest a sum of not less than 200,000 pesos in the said establishment and shall submit the plans of the buildings, etc., to the Government within one year from the date of the concession, and shall have the installation complete and in working order within three years after the plans have been approved. He may establish one or more factories in various States of the Republic, the capital to be invested in each additional factory to be at least 10,000 pesos.

The Government will designate from time to time such students of the National College as wish to study the said industry, and the concessionary shall aid and instruct the said students as much as possible. The concessionary shall also submit to the Government such statistical data or other information regarding the industry as

the Department of Public Works may see fit to call for.

Mr. Ellis is likewise under obligation to deposit the sum of 5,000,000 pesos in the National Bank of Mexico as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions of the contract, which deposit shall be returned as soon as the works have been finished and the installation of the factory is completed.

THE MATAMOROS DISTRICT IN 1908.

In his annual report covering the year 1908, the United States consul at Matamoros, Clarence A. Miller, states that the declared value of exports from his district totaled \$44,207, a decline of about \$21,000 as compared with 1907. He attributes this decline to decreased shipments of hides and skins, which form the bulk of exports, \$31,261 being reported for 1908, as compared with \$45,943 in the preceding year. Another item accounting for this decline is cotton, of which the value shipped in 1907 was \$10,000, while none was sent abroad in 1908. Aside from these two articles increases were recorded.

Imports, of which figures are only available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were valued at \$118,392, of which about \$106,000 came from the United States.

Coffee, lard, and machinery were the principal articles received, and in regard to the latter item the consul states that the rich agricultural possibilities of the district make it an especially attractive market for irrigation and farming machinery. Cattle raising is at present the chief industry.

Commerce between the port of San Diego, California, and Mexico, for January was: Imports from Mexico, 1909, \$19,368, against \$55,-179 for 1908. Exports to Mexico, 1909, \$6,553.90, against \$11,583.87

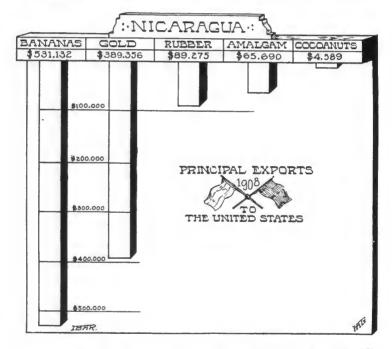
for 1908.



EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

From Nicaragna the United States vice-consul, Michael J. Clancy, reports total shipments to the United States through the port of Bluefields during 1908 to the value of \$1,088,531.91.

The principal item is 1,298,000 bunches of bananas, valued at \$531,132.80; gold ranking next with 24,970 ounces, worth \$389,356.78;



followed by 166,152 pounds of rubber, \$89,275.69; amalgam (gold), \$65,690.95; and cocoanuts to the number of 173,100, worth \$4,589.79; and other items in lesser quantities and values.

NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

By decree dated January 20, 1909, the President of Nicaragua declared the new customs tariff law of December 15, 1908, to be in force, and prescribed the formalities to be observed in the payment of duties on imports. The law of December 15 became operative from the date of the publication of the decree.

It is provided that 22.40 per cent of the face value of custom-house clearances be set apart as coming under the operation of prior laws to be liquidated by means of bonds in circulation at the time of the passage of the law; 25 per cent of the face value of the clearances is to be liquidated by means of new bonds created by the law of December 15, and the remaining 52.60 per cent is to be paid in gold coin or in national paper currency at the rate of \$5 paper for \$1 gold.

Regarding imports through the custom-houses on the Atlantic coast upon which 75 per cent of the duties must be paid in gold, payment may be made in legally current silver coin at the rate of \$2 silver to \$1 gold. Those preferring not to pay in bonds the 25 per cent decreed by the new law as payable in bonds may pay the same in gold or its equivalent at the rate of exchange of the day on which payment is offered.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

The "Diario Oficial" for January 19, 1909, publishes the text of the convention entered into between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Kingdom of Belgium in November of the preceding year, providing for the exchange of parcels by post to the weight of 5 kilograms between the two countries.



ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR REFINERY.

The Government of Panama has entered into a contract with Señor J. Amado Gonzalez Cordoba, which was ratified by the Congress on December 31, 1908, whereby the latter agrees to organize within one year from the said date a company for the purpose of establishing a sugar refinery in Panama with a capacity of 500 tons per day, or an output of 1,000 bags of refined sugar of 100 pounds each per day.

For this purpose the Government will grant Mr. Gonzalez Cor-Doba, or the company to be organized by him, 5,000 hectares of land in the district of Chepo, between the River Terable, Uni, Limon, and Bayano, or in any other part of the Republic where the Government may have vacant lands.

The Government also agrees to admit all material, machinery, implements, etc., which may be necessary for the establishment of the

said refinery, free of duty, and to maintain for a period of ten years the duties levied at the present time on all grades and classes of sugar. If the Congress of the Republic of Panama should for any reason see fit to reduce the said duties within the period mentioned, the Government will guarantee an interest of 5 per cent per annum on the amount of the capital invested.

The concessionary agrees to install a thoroughly modern up-todate refinery, equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances, and to construct the necessary buildings, wharfs, etc., as well as to establish the means of transportation, such as railways, steamships,

etc., and to provide the rolling stock.

Within eighteen months after the organization of the company at least 250 hectares of the land must be under cultivation and planted with sugar cane, and within two and a half years thereafter another 250 hectares shall be under cultivation, and the entire installation of the plant shall be completed and in working order, and within five years from the organization of the company at least one-half of the entire area shall be thus planted and under cultivation.

The Government also reserves the right to designate two persons from each province for the purpose of studying the industry, which students shall be maintained and instructed by the concessionary. The concessionary also agrees to furnish the necessary building for a branch post-office and to establish a school as soon as there shall be

400 or more men employed at the refinery.

The concessionary may not sell his products for more than 8 balboas per 100 kilograms of the best grade of white refined sugar, 7 balboas for white unrefined sugar, and corresponding to these for the lower grades, during the term of this concession, i. e., ten years.

The refinery shall be exempt from all national and municipal taxes

on the production of sugar during the said term.

OVERLAND CABLE FROM COLON TO PANAMA.

The Panama "Star and Herald" publishes the information that the Central and South American Telegraph Company have added an overland cable between Colon and Panama to their equipment, thus making an all-cable route from Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and the west coast of South America to the United States and Europe via Colon. Connection has also been made with the company's cable from Colon to Guantanamo, Cuba.

The cable, which was constructed in the United States, contains four cores of heavy copper insulated with kertie, each core being sheathed with lead and the whole armored for protection. As it follows the old route of the Panama Railroad, most of it will be submerged when the canal dams are in use and the Gatun Lake formed.



NEW EXPORT TARIFF.

The Vice-President of Paraguay, Señor Don Gonzales Navero, charged with executive power in the Republic, issued, on December 12, 1908. a decree whereby a new tariff of values was placed upon exports of the country's products, effective from January 1, 1909.

Publication of the decree and of the articles affected is made in the

"Diario Oficial" for December 27, 1908.

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

All foreign corporations or exporting houses selling goods in Paragnay through traveling or resident representatives, or through their own branch offices, are required to take out a municipal license in the city where they propose to do business. In this respect foreign firms who open branch houses in the Republic or who send salesmen to the country are placed on the same footing as established business houses.

Reporting on this subject the United States consul at Asuncion states that the law of September 8, 1903, in effect from the first of the year following, provides for the issuance of industrial or commercial licenses for the city of Asuncion. These call for varying rates, according to the class of industry. Railways, telephone companies, flour mills, and importing or commercial establishments selling varied lines of goods, both wholesale and retail, pay from \$1,300 to \$2,000 paper, payable semiannually in advance. Foreign commission houses, traveling salesmen, or resident representatives of foreign manufacturers or importers pay from \$550 to \$1,200 paper, while traveling salesmen or resident representatives selling on commission pay from \$250 to \$500 paper, all payable semiannually in advance.

Each municipality has its special tariff of taxes on commercial travelers, most of which are quite similar if not identical with those of the capital, but the amount of the tax is only about one-half that collected in Asuncion. In all judicial matters the foreign salesman or representative is required to produce a duly legalized power of

attorney.

Samples which have no commercial value are admitted free of duty, duty being collected on useful or valuable articles and the amount refunded upon reshipment, less a small charge for wharfage and handling.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Consul Edward J. Norton, of Asuncion, in reporting concerning the tobacco industry of Paraguay and the efforts being made for the improvement of the quality of the product, states that tobacco is the chief agricultural product—in fact, almost the only agricultural product (fruits excepted) exported from Paraguay.

A conservative estimate would place the quantity grown at 6,000,000 pounds per year, of which one-half is exported, the remainder being consumed in the country.

Paraguayan tobacco is graded into seven classes, the small, fine, mild leaf called "pito" being largely exported to Europe, while the "para," a coarse, strong grade, is in demand for local consumption and for shipment to Argentina and Uruguay. The intermediate grades are consumed locally.

There is nothing like a large tobacco plantation in Paraguay. The leaf is grown on small scattered patches of land, and much of the

cultivation it gets is the work of women and children.

In order to improve the quality of the tobacco and secure better prices in Europe, the Agricultural Bank, a government institution, has been for some time distributing selected seed among the planters. For the purpose of instructing the growers in the proper methods of curing, and also to relieve the small planter of expense, the bank has constructed drying sheds in several districts.

In 1905, 1906, and 1907 Paraguay shipped 1,535,733 and 727 metric tons, respectively, to Bremen. During the past sixteen years prices have averaged between 5½ and 7½ cents gold per 1.1 pounds in that market. Since 1904 the shipments to Bremen have fallen off, partly due to crop failures caused by drought and the ravages of locusts, and in 1907 only 7,084 bales of 22 pounds each were sent thither, the leaf selling at 7½ to 8½ cents gold per 1.1 pounds. The Paraguayan consul-general at Bremen reports that a considerable quantity of Paraguayan tobacco is reexported from that port, some of this coming back to Argentina.

A few years ago efforts were made to develop markets for Paraguayan tobacco in France and Italy. One order at least was placed by the French Government, but the leaf has not found much favor with French smokers. In 1906–7 Paraguay exported 308,000 pounds of tobacco to Italy, and an average price of \$6.78 per hundred was realized.

Paraguayan cigars are gaining a foothold in Buenos Aires and Montevido, as high prices are charged in those cities for Brazilian and Havana cigars. A trial order for native cigars has just been shipped to Chile, and efforts are now being made to develop this branch of industry.

An enormous quantity of tobacco is consumed locally. In Paraguay everybody smokes. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is nevertheless carried on in rather limited fashion, there being but one cigar factory whose product is of good quality and attractively packed. Cigars made of the native leaf are extremely cheap. The

PERU. 739

cigarettes are of inferior quality and poorly made, so that cigarettes from Argentina and Uruguay are imported to meet the demand of a certain class of smokers. Several brands of English cigarettes are imported; but the demand for these, as well as for Turkish, Russian, and Egyptian cigarettes, is very limited. Some pipe tobacco is imported, but the sales are insignificant.

The duties on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes imported into Paraguay are very heavy, the tariff showing an average duty of 55 per

cent ad valorem.



MINERAL STATISTICS

The Bulletin for 1908, issued by the Corps of Mining Engineers of Peru for 1908 ("Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Mines del Peru"), covers in detail the mineral industry of the country during the preceding year. The yield of solid fuels, embracing coal, anthracite, bituminous schist, and lignite, amounted to 185,565 metric tons, a gain over 1906 of 105,596 tons. The greater portion of the fuel was obtained from the mines of Goyllarisquisga, owned by the Cerro de Pasco Company, and was used in the copper smelting works of Tinyahuarco, part being converted into coke and the rest consumed on railroads, etc.

Petroleum production for 1907 was 100,184 metric tons, an increase for the year of 29,352 tons, the total number of wells in exploitation being 569, as compared with 200 in the year previous. Of these wells, 275 are located in Zorritos, 40 in Lobitos, 250 in Negritos, and 4 in Pirin. Of the total production, 65,183 tons were sold in the crude state, 14,735 tons as refined petroleum, while 12,310 tons were consumed locally. The refined oil yielded 4,322 cubic meters of kerosene, 583 cubic meters of gasolene, 174 cubic meters of light oils, and 73 tons of residues and pitch.

The Lobitos Oilfields Company (Limited) have begun the erection of perfectly equipped distillation plants, and explorations undertaken in Huancane have proven the existence of an enormous petroliferous zone extending from Cuzco to the shores of Lake Titicaca. The North American Titicaca Oil Company has nine wells in operation, while a Peruvian-Chilean syndicate is operating two exploratory wells with good results.

A sulphur company in the Department of Piura is the only producing factor of this mineral, the plant erected by the company having a capacity of 150 tons daily. Besides the 80 tons of refined sulphur produced during the year, 4,500 tons of mineral were in stock containing 1,800 tons of sulphur,

Gold production showed a decline for 1907, the 28 districts in 12 departments yielding 25,013 troy ounces, or 15,089 onnees less than in 1906. Puno produces 70 per cent of the total gold of the Republic, this department being very rich in mineral deposits, which, however, are inadequately exploited.

The production of fine silver decreased by 716,934 ounces, being 6,687,304 troy ounces, while copper with a total output of 20,681 tons showed a gain of 7,207 metric tons, and lead with 5,525 tons increased by 2,956 metric tons.

Antimony, by reason of the decline in the price of this mineral, is practically unexploited, the year's output being 114 tons, and bismuth yielded only 48 tons, while no nickel is reported and quicksilver declined from 2.304 kilograms to 1.500.

The National Salt Company extracted 21,592 metric tons of salt, an increase of 1,366 tons over 1906. Of this total, 15,987 tons were used for domestic purposes, 2,772 tons employed industrially, and 2,833 tons exported.

The output of borates from the Arequipa mines, the only ones under exploitation, was 2,451 metric tons, practically the same as in the preceding year.

The number of claims registered during the latter half of 1907 was 29,582, as compared with 9,789 during the same period of the preceding year, while at the close of the year there were 177 establishments in actual production as against 160 in 1906. Mining employees mumbered 16,936, comprising 12,004 miners, 2,873 metallurgical workmen, and 2,059 freight hands.

The Department of Junin, in which is located the celebrated Cerro de Pasco mining district, stands at the head of producing sections, the silver output for 1907 being 108,026 kilograms; copper, 17,151 tons; coal, 169,368 tons; and lead, 4,970 tons.

PROPOSED LOANS.

The Congress of Pern has anthorized the President of the Republic to negotiate a foreign loan sufficient to liquidate the unpaid balance of the debt of £600,000, contracted November 3, 1905. This loan will bear an annual rate of interest less than 6 per cent, and can not be issued at less than 94 per cent of its nominal value. An amortization fund, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, is provided for the payment



STATUE OF COLONEL FRANCISCO BOLOGNESI, LIMA, PERU.

This monument is the work of the Spanish sculptor Agustin Querol, whose model of the Columbus Memorial Statue to be creeted in Washington, D. C., was awarded third prize in competition. The statue surmounting the column represents the Peruvian hero in the act of falling, with his country's flag held close to his heart, mortally wounded in the defense of the heights of Arica.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS, PASEO COLON, LIMA, PERU.

This notable statue is of white marble and was designed by the Italian sculptor Salvatore Revelli.

It adorns the driveway known as Paseo Colon, which traverses the modern fashionable residential quarter of Lima.

of the loan, and the latter is guaranteed by the revenue on salt. The executive is likewise authorized to negotiate a foreign or domestic loan for £400,000, to run for a term not to exceed four years, at a maximum rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum, and the payment of a commission should that be found indispensable, the loan to be guaranteed by any revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by such retrenchment as may be necessary in the national budgets during the period of the duration of the loan. The President will report to the next Congress such action as he may have taken in regard to these loans.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS.

Figures furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics, through the Department of Fomento of the Peruvian Government, make it possible to publish the correct returns of the sugar industry in the Republic during the seasons of 1906–7 and 1907–8.

For 1907-8 exports reached 104,288,032 kilograms, while the quantity consumed in the home supply was 31,047,996 kilograms, making a total sugar output for the season of 135,336,028 kilograms. Rum was manufactured to the extent of 1,725,300 gallons.

In the preceding year the sugar output was 161,156,182 kilograms, of which 128,589,623 kilograms were exported and 32,566,559 kilograms consumed at home; while rum, calculated as absolute alcohol, was produced to the amount of 1,887,300 imperial gallons.



SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

In a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Compañia del Ferrocarril del Salrador, held at London, the president of the company, Mr. Mark J. Kelly, presented the annual report of the board of directors.

In the said report Mr. Kelly points out that in view of the reduced coffee crop of the year previous, which reduced the purchasing power of the people, and therefore the imports of the country, the company has had less transit than in the previous years.

The coffee transported by the railway company during the season 1907-8 amounted to only 190,654 bags, which, however, is partially explained by the fact that the crop was gathered much later than

nsual, and that therefore some of the coffee was not as yet ready for transport. The quality of the last crop, however, was very satisfactory. The total amount of coffee transported in the season 1906–7 amounted to 223,779 bags, as against 233,382 bags in 1905–6, and 255,152 bags in 1904–5.

Mr. Kelly predicts, however, that the coming crop will be larger than the previous ones and will again reach high-water mark, both as regards quality and quantity. The report also deals at length with the advantages of the interoceanic route between Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico (Coatzacoalcos) to the Republic of El Salvador, and points out the fact that Salina Cruz is only 400 miles distant from the port of Acajutla in Salvador.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Attention having been called by the Minister from the United States in Salvador to the fact that the Government of the latter country allowed favored-nation treatment to certain articles of French origin imported into the Republic, which treatment was not according to similar articles from the United States, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, under date of February 8, 1909, explained the situation in the following general terms:

The treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and consular rights celebrated between Salvador and the United States on December 6, 1870, having become nonactive by reason of the denunciation of the same on the part of the Government of Salvador in accordance with prearranged conditions from May 30, 1893, merchandise proceeding from the United States can only be accorded such treatment in the customhouses of Salvador as is provided for in the general tarin' law of the Republic without special concessions or privileges.

PUBLICATION OF A NEW OFFICIAL MAP.

The Government of the Republic of Salvador has just distributed in all the public offices and schools of the Republic a new map, drawn by Messix. Barberena and Alcaine, and published by Walterlow & Sons, at London, England.

The new map shows with considerable exactitude the topographical features of the country as well as the territorial divisions, etc., and appears to be the best map of the Republic, which has thus far been published.

The entire edition of 4,000 copies has already been exhausted and the Government is considering the advisability of ordering a second edition.



CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908.

A comparative statement of Urugnayan customs receipts for the years 1907 and 1908 shows totals amounting to \$13,206,932 and \$13,638,308 in the two periods, respectively. The total net increase during the later year is \$432,376, or 3.26 per cent, as against an increase of 2.5 per cent in 1907 over the preceding year.

REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS.

Municipal regulations prohibit the importation of food products into Urugnay in tins closed with solder containing more than 10 per cent lead, while under the same regulations coloring matter derived from coal tar (anilines), preserving or antiseptic agents, sweetening matters (saccharine, dulcine, sucramine, etc.), substances foreign to foodstuffs, toxic metals, etc., are prohibited.

NEW STEAMSHIP CONNECTION WITH CALIFORNIA.

Consul F. W. Goding, of Montevideo, has been advised by the Urnguay agents representing the Kosmos (German) line of steamers that beginning about March 1, 1909, the steamers belonging to that company plying between the ports of Germany and Montevideo, thence to Valparaiso, will continue, via ports, to San Francisco. The freight rate per ton at present from Montevideo to San Francisco is 45 shillings (\$10.94), which will be reduced to 40 shillings (\$9.73) under the new arrangement. As the tanneries on the west coast of the United States are making large purchases of quebracho extract, this reduction in the freight rates will be of material benefit to them.

CREATION OF A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

In accordance with a decree of President William, dated December 31, 1908, the faculty of commerce at the University of Montevideo was established as a school of commerce.

The report on the subject forwarded by United State Consul F. W. Goding states that commercial instruction courses have proven so popular in the Republic that the reorganization of this branch of study is being zealously carried out by the university authorities, who are basing their mode of procedure on similar institutions in the United States and Europe.

Under the old régime there were 13 highly trained and well-qualified professors, those giving the more practical courses having had much business experience, and thorough training was carried on in the preparation for mercantile and business pursuits generally. In modern languages, French and English occupied the same plane, while thorough instruction was given on civil and consular laws, and, with the necessary reorganization implied by the new plan, the same theories will be put into practice, but on a more amplified scale.

DOCKS AND YARDS PROJECTED.

For a period of twenty-five years the materials and other articlerequisite for the construction, installation, and maintenance of the dock and shipbnilding yards and dry docks, established or to be established in Uruguay, are to be admitted free of duty.

The benefits of this immunity are to be enjoyed by the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company, the decree defining the conditions and privileges being published in the "Diario Oficial" for December 25, 1908.



CENSUS RETURNS.

The "Gaceta Oficial," under date of February 12, 1909, publishes the population statistics of Venezuela, according to the census taken in the year 1891. The population in the various States and Territories was as follows:

States and Territories.	Number of inhabitants.	States and Territories.	Number of luhabitants.
Federal district	196,779	State of—	4
State of—		Miranda	129,367
Aragua	139,496	Táchira	
Bermúdez	329,853	Trujillo	146,58
Bolívar	52,267	Zamora	223,133
Carabobo	213,985	Zulia	151,446
Falcón		Territories	83,488
Guárleo	69,963		
Lara		Total	2.323.527
Mérida			

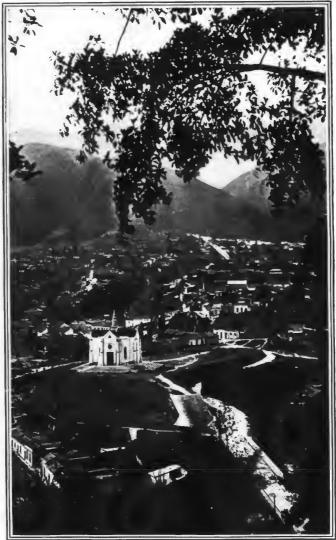
OPENING OF THE ESCALANTE RIVER TO TRAFFIC.

According to an executive decree of January 18, 1909, the Escalante River has been opened to free navigation, all restrictive decrees and orders concerning the navigation of this river having been repealed.



STOCK EXCHANGE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

This handsome building is located at the corner of Zivaha and Piodras streets. It was built in 1843 at a cost of about \$150,000. An excellent telegraphic service is maintained and the Exchange is kept in close touch with the principal markets of the world, and especially with that of Bienos Aires.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA, LOOKING WEST FROM CALVARIO HILL.

Many of the houses of Caracas are covered with stneco and painted in delicate tints of yellow, blue, red, and green. The buildings are flush with the streets and have no chimneys. Caracas is one of the most picturesque and naturally beautiful capitals of the New World.

REPEAL OF A STAMP AND POSTAL-CARD CONCESSION.

The contract of February 18, 1901, made by the Government with Juan Romero Sanson for the collection of revenues on stamps and postal cards was repealed on January 16, 1909. In future the Government will transact this business for its own account.

IMMIGRATION, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1908.

From January 1 to June 30, inclusive, 3,250 immigrants arrived at the various ports of the United States of Venezuela, while 2,893 emigrants left during the same period. The port of La Gnaira received the largest number of both immigrants and emigrants, 909 and 605, respectively, the port of Maracaibo ranking second, with 726 immigrants and 749 emigrants, the other ports of Venezuela at which passengers and immigrants may land being the following: Caño Colorado, Carupano, Cindad Bolivar, Cristobal Colon, Econtrados, Gnanta, La Ceiba, La Vela, Pampatar, Puerto Cabello, Paerto Sucre, Tucacas.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

During the year 1907 the railway companies of Venezuela transported 187,579,529 kilograms, or over 187,000 tons, of freight, while the number of tickets issued to passengers amounted to 443,068. The total receipts for the same period were 8,963,766,06 bolivares, and the expenditures 6,144,132.03 bolivares.

The first six months of the year 1908 show a total of 216,183 passenger tickets, and 101,929,982 kilograms, or nearly 102,000 tons, of freight, the receipts for the latter period amounting to 4,755,716.96 bolirares, and the expenditures to 3,155,781.38 bolirares.

The Great Railway of Venezuela (Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela) issned the largest number of passenger tickets, viz, 59,452, and also carried the largest amount of freight, 27,085,050 kilograms, or 27,000 tons, with receipts amounting to 1,381,640.81 bolivares and expenditures to 755,357.40 bolivares. The La Guira to Caracas Railway is the next in importance as far as the total amount of tickets issued and the freight transported is concerned, although the Tachira Railway is second as far as the total receipts are concerned, having had receipts amounting to 823,574.04 bolivares and expenses totaling 445,350.28 bolivares. The largest passenger traffic is to be found on the Central Railway, which issued 66,165 passenger tickets, or nearly one-third of the total amount issued on all the lines. Besides the Great Railway of Venezuela, the La Guaira to Caracas Railway and the Central Railway and the Tachira Railway, mentioned above, there are the Maiquetía to Macuto Railway, the Puerto Cabello to Valencia Railway, the Carenero Railway, the La Ceiba Railway, the Coro to La Vela Railway, the Bolívar Railway, and the Guanta Railway companies.

OPENING OF VENEZUELAN PORTS.

President-General Juan Vicente Gomez, of the United States of Venezuela, under date of February 9, 1908, issued a decree abolishing all restrictions on commerce and navigation in the Venezuelan ports, thus again opening the ports to the trade of the world, subject only to the port and custom-house regulations of the country.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN DEBT OF 1905.

The payments on account of the foreign debt of Venezuela of 1905, made from July to December, 1908, aggregated 2,820,715 (\$564.000) bolivares.

DECREES CONCERNING THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

Executive decrees of January 22, 1909, cancel the contract made by the Venezuelan Government with Francis Chenel for the establishment of a cigarette factory, and opens the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco to anyone desiring to engage in those industries.

Paper for the manufacture of eigarettes will be imported exclusively by the Federal Government, and through its agents will sell the same to eigarette manufacturers. The paper for each eigarette will bear a stamp of the value of three-fourths of a centime of a bolivar. The manufacture of eigarettes with a covering of tobacco is prohibited.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

Under date of January 22, 1909, a commission was appointed by President Gomez to revise the laws of the Republic. The Secretary of the Interior is chairman ex officio of the aforesaid commission.

THE EXPLOITATION OF SALT.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of Venezuela of January 27, 1909, contains the full text of a decree of 69 articles concerning the exploitation of the salt mines of the Republic. Salt mines in Venezuela can not be worked or salt sold therefrom except through the agents of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL REVENUES ALLOTTED TO THE STATES.

Commencing with February 1, 1909, federal revenues to the amount of 451,000 bolivares (\$90,000), derived from territorial taxes, mines, public lands, and salt mines will be distributed monthly to the different States of the Republic according to population. The States will also participate, according to population, in 35 per cent of the federal revenues derived from the tax on liquors.

