

International Union of American Republics

Monthly Bulletin
OF THE
International Bureau
OF THE
American Republics

VOL. 26, NO. 3
MARCH, 1908
WHOLE NO. 174



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

JOHN BARRETT,
Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YÁNES,
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Chief Clerk.

GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Tables of contents: {	English section IV
	Spanish section VI
	Portuguese section VIII
	French section IX
El índice de la sección castellana se halla en la página VI	
La sección castellana comienza en la página 607	
O índice da secção portugueza encontra-se á pagina VIII	
A secção portugueza encontra-se á pagina 683	
On trouvera la Table des Matières à la page IX	
On trouvera la section française à la page 717	

	Page.
I.—EDITORIAL SECTION.....	183
Death of Señor Don José Alzara—The new Pan-American Committee—Ratification of the Central-American Treaties—Hon. William J. Bryan and Latin America—Latin-American tribute to Secretary Root—Lecture on Canoes by Ambassador Nabuco—A word of appreciation from Mr. Bridgman—Yale courses in regard to Latin America—Cosmopolitan clubs in colleges—The Pan-American Scientific Congress—Latin America at Philadelphia—A new magazine for Latin America—Creelman's story of President Diaz—Farewell banquet to Señor Pulido—Circular tour of South America—South American commercial routes—Argentine progress in 1907—Bolivian trade and industries—Tariff protection for industrial properties in Brazil—Communication development in Chile—Important treaty between Colombia and Ecuador—Costa Rica's report on the Central American Peace Conference—Cuban revenues and development—Trade and internal conditions of Ecuador—French report on Guatemalan conditions—Mexican financial conditions—Concessions and improvements in Nicaragua—Panama's foreign trade in 1907—Educational stimulus to international intercourse—Increased customs revenues and railway development in Peru—Salvador's commerce and resources—Uruguay's finances and economic progress—New tariff law in Venezuela.	
II.—APPROVAL OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.....	198
III.—WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.....	198
IV.—ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS.....	199
V.—YALE COURSES ON SOUTH AMERICA.....	500
VI.—A CHAPTER FROM EARLIER PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY.....	500
VII.—THE UNITED STATES FROM VALPARAISO TO CALLAO.....	503
VIII.—COMMERCIAL ROUTES OF SOUTH AMERICA.....	505
IX.—CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE.....	508
X.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	512
Foreign commerce in 1907—Immigration in 1907—Bank statement, December 31, 1907—The Bank of the Argentine Nation—sugar production of Tucuman, 1907—Slaughter-house statistics, 1907—Customs revenues at Buenos Aires, 1907—Rice culture in the Republic—Discussion of the sale of the Andine Railway postponed—Crop movement in 1907—Real estate and license taxes—Building in Buenos Aires during the last seven years—Cotton growing and manufacture—Communication with Bolivia.	
XI.—BOLIVIA.....	515
Commerce with the United States, 1907—Conditions of foreign commerce—Reduction of interest on mining licenses—Production and industry—operations of the Mint, first half of 1907—Statistical data.	
XII.—BRAZIL.....	525
Coffee exports, 1900-1907—Foreign commerce, eleven months of 1907—Native manufacturing industries—Exports of rubber, second half of 1907—Immigration statistics—Customs receipts at Para, 1907—Trade of Santos in 1907—Adherence to the Sanitary Convention—Brazilian hemp—Port works at Recife—Platinum in the Republic—Miscellaneous notes.	
XIII.—CHILE.....	530
Customs revenues during 1907—Appropriation for government railroads in 1908—Construction of the Longitudinal Railway authorized—Growth of the merchant marine—Receipts and expenditures in 1907—Coal mines—National shoe and leather exposition of 1907—Commercial treaty with Denmark—Commerce of Talca—Exchange of international money, orders with Japan—Payment of import and storage duties.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

V

	Page.
XIV.—COLOMBIA.....	536
New cabinet—Trade of Cartagena, 1907—Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Ecuador—Navigation of the Magdalena River—Railroad subsidies during 1908—Shoe and leather industry.	
XV.—COSTA RICA.....	542
Consular invoices—A Costa Rican view of the Central American Court of Justice.	
XVI.—CUBA.....	548
Fiscal revenues during 1907—Customs modifications.	
XVII.—ECUADOR.....	550
Municipal revenues of Guayaquil—Service of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway bonds—Quito and Guayaquil Railway bond issue—Payment of Guayaquil and Quito bonds—Internal conditions—Laud titles.	
XVIII.—GUATEMALA.....	557
Trade conditions in the Republic.	
XIX.—HONDURAS.....	561
Report of the New York and Honduras Rosario Company.	
XX.—MEXICO.....	561
Foreign commerce, first five months of 1907-8—Customs revenues during the first seven months of 1907-8—The banks of the Republic in 1907—Establishment of cold-storage plants—Asphalt deposits of the Republic—Silver basis of the stamp and custom taxes, March, 1908—Status of the cotton industry—Shoe and leather trade—The sugar industry—Goat rearing in the Republic—New consulates in Central America.	
XXI.—NICARAGUA.....	572
Increased issue of exportation bonds—Gutta-percha concession—Concession for the exploitation of minerals and precious stones—Dredging and navigation of the River Grande—New railway.	
XXII.—PANAMA.....	576
Foreign trade in 1907.	
XXIII.—PERU.....	577
Customs revenues during 1907—Commerce with New York, first nine months of 1907—Reconstruction of the Moquegua Railroad—Railway development in 1907 and 1908.	
XXIV.—SALVADOR.....	582
Exports during the first nine months of 1907—The telegraph and telephone service in 1907—Mining in Salvador—Government control of cartridges for firearms—Important tropical products.	
XXV.—UNITED STATES.....	580
Trade with Latin America—Convention for the arbitration of pecuniary claims—Ratification of the convention for codes of international law—The disinfection of imported hides—Live-stock statistics, 1908—Export of meat products in 1907—Coffee imports in 1907—Export of rubber manufactures, 1907—The tobacco industry in 1907.	
XXVI.—URUGUAY.....	601
Financial status, 1906-7—Customs receipts in 1907—Inaugural session of the International Congress of American students—Proposed revision of the mining code—Balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic, 1907—Regulations governing insurance companies.	
XXVII.—VENEZUELA.....	605
Repeal of the monopoly on matches—Magnetite concession.	
XXVIII.—BRITISH MERCHANDISE IN LATIN AMERICA, 1906-7.....	606

ÍNDICE.

	Página.
I.—SECCIÓN EDITORIAL.....	607
Muerte del Señor Don José Algara—La nueva Comisión Panamericana—Ratificación de los tratados centroamericanos—El Hon. William J. Bryan y la América Latina—Homenaje de la América Latina al secretario Root—Conferencia sobre Camocens por el Embajador Nabuco—Un elogio prodigioso por el Señor Bridgman—Los cursos de estudio en Yale acerca de la América Latina—Los clubs y colegios cosmopolitas—El Congreso Científico Panamericano—La América Latina en Filadelfia—Una nueva revista consagrada á los asuntos latinoamericanos—El artículo escrito por el señor Creelman acerca del Presidente Diaz—Banquete de despedida al Señor Pulido—Viaje circular de la América del Sur—Las rutas comerciales de la América del Sur—Progreso argentino en 1907—El comercio y las industrias de Bolivia—Protección arancelaria de las industrias fabriles del Brasil—El informe de Costa Rica sobre la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana—La renta y el desarrollo cubano—Importante tratado celebrado entre Colombia y el Ecuador—El desarrollo de la comunicación en Chile—El comercio y las condiciones nacionales del Ecuador—Un informe francés sobre las condiciones existentes en Guatemala—Las condiciones financieras mexicanas—Concesiones y mejoras en Nicaragua—Comercio extranjero de Panamá en 1907—Estímulo del contacto internacional mediante la educación—Aumento de la renta aduana y desarrollo ferroviario en el Perú—El comercio y los recursos del Salvador—Las finanzas y el progreso económico del Uruguay—Nueva ley arancelaria de Venezuela.	
II.—LA APROBACIÓN DE LAS CONVENCIONES DE LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTROAMERICANA.....	622
III.—LOS TRABAJOS DE LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE FABRICANTES.....	622
IV.—LA ASOCIACIÓN DE CLUBS COSMOPOLITAS.....	623
V.—LOS CURSOS EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE SOBRE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.....	623
VI.—VIAJE DE LA ARMADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VALPARAISO AL CALLAO.....	626
VII.—LA PRODUCCIÓN DE CAFÉ EN LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL.....	629
VIII.—REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.....	633
El comercio exterior en 1907—La inmigración de 1907—La edificación en Buenos Aires—Postergación del debate de la venta del Ferrocarril Andino—Transporte de la cosecha en 1907—El cultivo del algodón y la fabricación de artículos de algodón—Impuestos sobre las compañías de seguros—El cultivo del arroz—Impuestos sobre las compañías de seguros—Producción de azúcar de Tucumán en 1907—Estadística de rastros correspondiente á 1907—Renta de aduana recaudada en el puerto de Buenos Aires en 1907—La comunicación con Bolivia—Contribución territorial y nutricional.	
IX.—BOLIVIA.....	640
Comercio con los Estados Unidos en 1907—Comercio extranjero—Vías de comunicación—Operaciones de la Casa Nacional de Moneda durante el primer semestre de 1907—Reducción del interés sobre las matriculas mineras—Producción é industria—Datos estadísticos.	
X.—BRASIL.....	647
Aprobación de la Convención Sanitaria—Comercio extranjero en once meses de 1907—Exportaciones de café de 1900 á 1907—Estadística de defunciones en Río Janeiro—El cañamo brasileño—Las obras de puerto en Pernambuco—El comercio de Santos en 1907—Renta aduanera de Pará en 1907.	
XI.—COLOMBIA.....	649
Nuevo gabinete—Comercio de Cartagena en 1907—Pago de subvenciones á las compañías de vapores del Río Magdalena—Primas de exportación—Canje de las ratificaciones del Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación con el Ecuador—Pago de subvenciones, gastos, etc., á empresas ferroviarias durante 1908.	

ÍNDICE.

VII

	Página.
XII.—CUBA	654
Las rentas del Estado durante 1907.	
XIII.—CHILE	654
Rentas aduaneras durante el año de 1907—Presupuesto de los Ferrocarriles del Estado para 1908—El Ferrocarril Longitudinal—La hacienda pública—Pago de los derechos de aduana y de almacenaje—Exposición nacional de calzado y de curtiduría en 1907—Canje de giros internacionales con el Japón—Minas de carbón de piedra—Importaciones y exportaciones por la Aduana de Taltal.	
XIV.—ECUADOR	659
La renta municipal de Guayaquil—Servicio de los bonos del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito—Emisión de bonos del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil á Quito—Estado de los asuntos domésticos.	
XV.—ESTADOS UNIDOS	662
Comercio con la América Latina—Convención para el arbitraje de reclamaciones pecuniarias—Ratificación de la convención sobre códigos de derecho interamericano—Datos estadísticos relativos el ganado en 1908—Exportación de carnes y animales para el consumo en 1907—Las importaciones de café en 1907—Las exportaciones de artículos de goma en 1907—La industria tabacalera en 1907—La desulfuración de cueros importados.	
XVI.—GUATEMALA	666
Estado del comercio en 1906.	
XVII.—MÉXICO	670
Comercio exterior en los cinco primeros meses de 1907-8—Rentas aduaneras durante los siete primeros meses de 1907-8—Establecimiento de almacenes refrigeradores—Los nuevos consulados en la América Central—Base en plata de los impuestos de timbre y aduanas en marzo de 1908—Depósitos de asfalto de la República.	
XVIII.—NICARAGUA	672
Aumento de la emisión de bonos de exportación—Privilegio para la explotación de guta-percha—Privilegio para la explotación de minerales y piedras preciosas—Dragaje de la barra y navegación del Río Grande—Nuevo ferrocarril.	
XIX.—PANAMÁ	674
Importaciones y exportaciones en 1907.	
XX.—PERÚ	677
Rentas aduaneras durante el primer semestre de 1907—Comercio con Nueva York en los nueve primeros meses de 1907—Rentas aduaneras de Mollendo en 1907—Reconstrucción del Ferrocarril de Moquegua.	
XXI.—SALVADOR	679
Comercio extranjero en 1907—El servicio de telégrafos y teléfonos en 1907—Estancamiento de los cartuchos para armas de fuego.	
XXII.—URUGUAY	680
Renta aduanera en 1907—Estado financiero en 1906-7—La proyectada revisión del Código de Minas—Balance del Banco de la República en 1907—Sesión inaugural del Congreso de Estudiantes Americanos.	
XXIII.—VENEZUELA	682
Abolición del monopolio de fósforos é impuestos que pagarán—Modificaciones arancelarias.	

INDICE.

	Pagina.
I.—SECÇÃO EDITORIAL	683
Morte do Senhor José Algara—A nova comissão pan-americana—Ratificação dos tratados firmados pela Conferencia da America Central—O Hon. William J. Bryan e a America Latina—Homenagem prestada pela America Latina ao Secretario Root—O Embaixador Nabuco convidado a realizar uma conferencia sobre Camões—Expressão de approvação manifestada pelo Senhor Bridgman—Cursos sobre a America Latina na Universidade de Yale—Clubs cosmopolitanos e collegios—Congresso scientifico pan-americano—America Latina em Philadelphia—Um novo magazine para a America Latina—Artigo sobre Presidente Diaz escripto por Senhor Creelman—Banquete de despedida ao Senhor Palido—Viagem ao redor da America do Sul—Itinerarios commerciaes na America do Sul—Progresso argentino em 1907—Commercio e Industrias da Bolivia—Protecção aduaneira para as propriedades industriais no Brazil—Desenvolvimento das vias de communicação no Chile—Tratado importante entre Colombia e Equador—Relatorio da Costa Rica sobre a Conferencia de Paz da America Central—Rendas e desenvolvimento de Cuba—Commercio e condições internas do Equador—Relatorio sobre as condições em Guatemala—Condições financeiras do Mexico—Concessões e melhoramentos em Nicaragua—Commercio exterior do Panamá em 1907—Estimulo ás relações internacionaes por meio da educação—Augmento das rendas aduaneiras e desenvolvimento das vias ferreas no Peru—Commercio e recursos de Salvador—Finanças e progresso economico do Uruguay—Nova lei de tarifa na Venezuela.	
II.—APPROVAÇÃO DAS CONVENÇÕES DA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.....	697
III.—PRODUÇÃO DO CAFÉ NA AMERICA CENTRAL.....	697
IV.—ASSOCIAÇÃO DE CLUBS COSMOPOLITANOS.....	698
V.—CURSOS SOBRE A AMERICA MERIDIONAL NA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.....	698
VI.—REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.....	701
Commercio exterior em 1907—Movimento da immigração em 1907—Movimento das colheitas em 1907—Cultura e manufactura do algodão—Cultura do arroz na Republica.	
VII.—BOLIVIA.....	705
Commercio com os Estados Unidos em 1907.	
VIII.—BRAZIL.....	705
Adhesão á Convenção Sanitaria Internacional—Commercio exterior durante os onze mezes de 1907—Immigração em 1907—Concurrença para as obras de melhoramento do porto do Recife—Commercio do porto de Santos em 1907.	
IX.—CHILE.....	707
Rendas aduaneiras em 1907—Verba votada para o custeio das estradas de ferro federaes em 1908—Permutação de vales postaes com o Japão—Direitos de importação e armazenagem—Tratado de commercio com a Dinamarca.	
X.—COLOMBIA.....	708
Movimento de exportação do porto de Cartagena em 1907.	
XI.—EQVADOR.....	709
Condições internas.	
XII.—ESTADOS UNIDOS.....	711
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—Importação do café no anno de 1907—Exportação da borraçha manufacturada em 1907—Estatistica pecuaría em 1º de janeiro de 1908—Convenção sobre reclamações pecuarias—Ratificação da convenção sobre codigos de direito internacional—Exportação de productos animaes no anno de 1907—Desinfeccão de couros importados—Industria do fumo em 1907.	
XIII.—MEXICO.....	714
Commercio exterior nos primeiros cinco mezes de 1907—8—Depositos de asphalto da Republica.	
XIV.—PERU.....	715
Rendas aduaneiras, primeiro semestre de 1907.	
XV.—URUGUAY.....	716
Rendas aduaneiras em 1907—Situação financeira em 1906-7.	

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

	Page.
ARTICLES DE FOND.....	717
Mort de Señor Don José Alzamir—Nouveau comité pan-américain—Ratification des traités centro-américains—L'Honorable William J. Bryan et l'Amérique Latine—Témoignage de reconnaissance de l'Amérique Latine à M. Root, secrétaire d'État—Conférence sur Camoëns par M. Nabuco, ambassadeur du Brésil—Un mot d'appréciation de M. Bridgman—Conférence de Yale sur l'Amérique Latine—Cercle cosmopolitain et collèges—Congrès scientifique pan-américain—L'Amérique Latine à Philadelphie—Nouvelle revue pour l'Amérique Latine—Portrait du Président Diaz par M. Creelman—Banquet offert à Señor Pulido à l'occasion de son départ—Voyage circulaire de l'Amérique du Sud—Routes commerciales sud-américaines—Progrès de la République Argentine en 1907—Commerce et industries de la Bolivie—Protection domaniale accordée aux industries brésiliennes—Développement des moyens de communication au Chili—Traité important entre la Colombie et l'Equateur—Rapport de Costa-Rica sur la Conférence centro-américaine de la Paix—Recettes de Cuba et développement du pays—Conditions intérieures de l'Equateur et commerce du pays—Rapport français sur les conditions commerciales du Guatemala—Conditions financières du Mexique—Concessions et améliorations au Nicaragua—Commerce extérieur en 1907—Impulsion donnée aux relations sociales et commerciales—Commerce et ressources du Salvador—Finances et progrès économiques de l'Uruguay—Nouvelle loi domaniale au Venezuela.	
APPROBATION DES CONVENTIONS DE LA CONFÉRENCE CENTRO-AMÉRICAINNE DE LA PAIX.....	730
LE CAFÉ DE L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE	731
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE	731
Commerce extérieur en 1907—Immigration—Culture du riz—Chemins de fer des Andes.	
BOLIVIE.....	732
Commerce avec les États-Unis.	
BRÉSIL.....	732
Commerce extérieur, onze mois de 1907—Travaux de port—Commerce de Santos en 1907—Recettes domaniales à Paris—Ratification de la convention sanitaire—Immigration.	
CHILI.....	733
Chaussures et cuir en 1907—Traité de commerce avec le Danemark.	
COLOMBIE.....	733
Commerce de Cartagène—Subventions en 1908.	
CUBA.....	733
Recettes fiscales.	
ÉTATS-UNIS.....	734
Commerce avec l'Amérique Latine—Importations de café—Articles en contrefaçon—Bétail—Tabac—Exportations de viande.	
MEXIQUE.....	735
Gisements d'asphalte—Recettes domaniales, sept mois de 1907.	
PANAMA.....	735
Commerce extérieur.	
PÉROU.....	736
Commerce avec New York.	
URUGUAY.....	736
Condition financière—Recettes domaniales—Congrès international d'étudiants américains—Révision du code minier—Recettes de la Banque de l'Uruguay.	

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

Por más que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas pone escrupuloso cuidado para obtener el mayor grado de corrección en sus publicaciones, no asume responsabilidad alguna por los errores ó inexactitudes que pudieran deslizarse.

Apezar de se tomar o maior cuidado para se assegurar correção nas publicações da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, esta não se responsabiliza pelos erros ou inexactidões que nellas occorrerem.

Bien que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines exerce le plus grand soin pour assurer l'exactitude de ses publications, il n'assumera aucune responsabilité des erreurs ou inexactitudes qui pourraient s'y glisser.

ons
lity
ein.

one
bli-
ides

nas
esta
em.

ce le
nera
user.



GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXVI.

MARCH, 1908.

No. 3.

When this issue of the BULLETIN is being distributed, bids will have been received from the firms who have been invited to submit estimates for the erection of the new building of the International Bureau. Only a short time will be required to award the contract and actual work should be inaugurated not later than the middle of April. A great effort will be made to forward construction, so that the structure will be practically completed before the Secretary of State and Chairman of the Governing Board retires from office in March, 1909. In view of the special interest which Secretary Root has taken in the relations of the United States with Latin America, in the reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau, and in so presenting to Mr. CARNEGIE the importance of the field covered by the BUREAU that he made his generous gift of \$750,000 for its new home, there is a unanimous feeling in the Governing Board that every energy should be directed towards dedicating this new building during his administration. Specifications and plans as finally approved by the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Bureau, acting for the Board, show many improvements over the original drawings, and there is no question that this edifice will be one of the most beautiful in Washington. It will be both artistic and useful, suggestive of the purpose to which it is devoted and yet adapted to carrying on the practical work of the Bureau. It is hoped that photographs of the revised drawings can be reproduced in the April issue of the BULLETIN. The delay in the completion of the plans by the architects has been due largely to revisions of the first drawings and a careful study of all details.

DEATH OF SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ALGARA.

By the death of His Excellency JOSÉ ALGARA, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, which occurred in the capital on the 10th instant, the Republic of Mexico has lost one of its most faithful servants and eminent sons and the International Bureau of the American Republics a good and faithful friend.

SEÑOR ALGARA filled offices of great importance and responsibility, such as professor of private international law and of comparative law in the School of Jurisprudence of Mexico. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the College of Lawyers, Acting Secretary of State, and held other administrative offices, in all of which he displayed his great ability in the performance of his duties.

THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The Third Pan-American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro, wisely provided for the appointment, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or Secretary of State, of a committee in each country represented, which should cooperate with him in securing the approval of the treaties, conventions and resolutions approved by the Conference, and also with the International Bureau of the American Republics in initiating and accomplishing such steps for the development of Pan-American comity and commerce as would benefit all the countries concerned. Secretary ROOR has recently invited the following representative men to serve upon this committee for the United States: Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference, United States Senator STEPHEN B. ELKINS, of West Virginia, United States Congressman CHARLES B. LANDIS, of Indiana, United States Congressman JAMES L. SLAYDEN, of Texas, Gen. A. E. BATES, United States Army, retired, Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and United States Delegate to the Third Pan-American Conference, Hon. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State, President BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, of the University of California, President E. J. JAMES, of the University of Illinois, Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH, of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, the well-known newspaper correspondent, and Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau.

In appointing this committee the Secretary of State said that it could render very important and useful services in cooperating with the various American States in the direction of their mutual understanding and sympathetic relations.

RATIFICATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATIES.

It is gratifying to record the ratification of the treaties and conventions signed at the Central American Peace Conference, recently held in Washington, at the hands of all the Central American Governments. This attitude of the Central American Governments can not fail to awaken most favorable comment throughout the world and draw attention to their possibilities of development and progress. As has been suggested in the BULLETIN many times before, all of Central America can be classed as one of the most resourceful sections of the Western Hemisphere, awaiting only abundant capital, more railroads, better lines of water communication, and permanently stable government to realize a condition of progress and prosperity that will surprise the world.

 HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN AND LATIN AMERICA.

On February 15, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau, in response to a special invitation from the Commercial Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, delivered an address at its annual banquet in which he discussed the foreign trade relations of the United States, as they concern Latin America especially. In view of the fact that Hon. William J. Bryan, one of the most prominent men in public life of the United States, is a citizen of Lincoln, Mr. Barrett has exchanged letters with him on the subject of the United States and Latin America, which have more than a local interest, and hence are given below.

"INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, D. C., January 20, 1908.

"HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,

Care The National Press Bureau,

Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MR. BRYAN: The Commercial Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, has invited me to deliver an address, at its first annual banquet, on the commercial relations of the United States with the Republics to the south of us. Inasmuch as you are one of the most distinguished residents of that city and State, and as your views must be valued greatly there, I would be very much pleased to learn how you look upon the movement for the development of greater commerce and comity between the United States and her sister nations, so that I may read what you have to say at this gathering of your fellow citizens.

“Incidentally I would add that, if you are in Washington for any length of time, it would give me much pleasure to introduce you to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Latin American Republics who constitute our Governing Board and who represent the best element of Latin American statesmanship and citizenship.

“Yours, very respectfully.

“JOHN BARRETT.”

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1908.*

“HON. JOHN BARRETT,

Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

“MY DEAR MR. BARRETT: Your favor is just at hand. Answering your inquiry, I beg to say that I am not only interested, but deeply interested, in the development of our trade with South America. Believing as I do, that the republican idea of government is destined to spread throughout the world, I watch with solicitude the growth of the Republics to the south of us. I have visited Mexico twice, and attended the inauguration of the first President of the Cuban Republic. My plans included a visit to South America this winter, but I have been compelled to defer it, much to my regret.

“If you will read the articles which I have written on Mexico and Cuba, you will see that the tone is distinctly friendly. I indorse President Cleveland’s attitude in regard to Venezuela, and have editorially proposed the encouragement of commerce between the United States and South America by the establishment of steamship lines along both the eastern and western coasts of the two countries. Instead of subsidizing private lines, I suggested that our Government build some ships suitable for transport service in time of war, and then lease them in time of peace on the conditions that will insure the establishment of freight and passenger traffic between our country and all the countries of South America.

“I shall be glad to meet the representatives of the Southern Republics who constitute your Governing Board.

“Thanking you for bringing this matter to my attention, I am,

“Very truly, yours,

“W. J. BRYAN.”

LATIN-AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY ROOT.

The Governing Board of the International Bureau took advantage of the absence from the last meeting of Secretary ROOT, its chairman, to pay him a very high compliment. When the business of the meeting reached the point of consideration of the new building, a motion was made, and unanimously approved, with many appropriate speeches, to the following effect:

Resolved, That when the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics is in course of construction, a suitable testimonial be erected in connection therewith, in honor of the Hon. Secretary ROOR, as an acknowledgment and a public recognition of his most important services and his persevering work on behalf of the Pan-American Union."

LECTURE ON CAMOENS BY AMBASSADOR NABUCO.

Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, the able and scholarly Ambassador of Brazil in the United States, has been invited by Yale University to deliver an address before the faculty and students on Camoens, the great Portuguese poet. While it is gratifying to note this growth of interest in the literary characters of the Latin world, whose names are household words in Latin America and little known in the United States, it is particularly pleasing that Ambassador NABUCO should have been selected to discuss Camoens before an audience of the kind which will gather to hear him. Mr. NABUCO ranks not only among the foremost diplomats of Pan-America, but his scholarly attainments are recognized all over the world. This address should be a paper not only filled with information, but a literary achievement in itself.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION FROM MR. BRIDGMAN.

A kind word of approval from an expert judge is much appreciated by those who are laboring sincerely to advance a good cause. It appears that in the audience which listened to the address of the Director of the Bureau on Latin America and his journey over the Andes, before the American Geographical Society at Mendelssohn Hall, New York City, February 25, was Mr. H. L. BRIDGMAN, the famous explorer and editor. In the "Brooklyn Standard Union" of Sunday, March 1, is an editorial entitled "Latin America, To-day and To-morrow," written by Mr. BRIDGMAN, which contains the following paragraph:

"The American Geographical Society did, perhaps unwittingly, a substantial public service in presenting Mr. BARRETT to a New York audience, and none who heard what he had to say doubts that it should be said in many forms and in many places; that, perhaps, the present with the prestige of the battle ships and the good will which their triumphant circling of the continent has evoked, is the psychological moment, and that if audiences are difficult and platforms few, the power of the press may well be worthily invoked to take up the question. Not the least agreeable and assuring portions of Mr. BARRETT's address were those in which he paid high tribute to Secretary

Root, in his opinion the ablest incumbent in our history, of his high office and of the beneficent and lasting results of his South American journey, of which Mr. BARRETT'S Cordillerean excursion was an incident."

YALE COURSES IN REGARD TO LATIN AMERICA.

In this issue, the BULLETIN gives a résumé of what Yale University is doing to promote the study of Latin America. If other universities are outlining similar courses, the BULLETIN will be glad to make mention of them, so that students of both North and South America may learn what facilities are being provided in instruction in this direction. Not only Yale, but Columbia, Cornell, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Illinois, the University of California, and the University of Washington, are preparing to provide courses of instruction for the increasing number of young men who wish to study Spanish and acquaint themselves with the history and development of our sister Republics. It is hoped that all high educational institutions in this country will follow the example of these universities and colleges named, and the Bureau will be pleased to cooperate with them in any way it can.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS IN COLLEGES.

There is an organization, little known throughout America, which is doing an excellent work in the collegiate institutions of the United States for the development of closer ties of friendship between students of foreign countries and those of the United States who are attending the same institutions. It is called, appropriately, the "Cosmopolitan Club," and its membership includes not only students from abroad who are attending institutions in the United States, but a certain percentage of young men from the latter country who are interested in foreign lands. Wherever it has been organized it has done successful work, but it is only in the infancy of its possibilities. Every influence which can surround young men from foreign countries coming to the United States, favorable to better acquaintance with them, can not fail to educate both foreigners and natives in regard to their respective portions of the world. Probably there is a far greater ignorance concerning Latin America among students of the United States than there is among students coming from Latin America in regard to the United States, and hence the good that will come from this Club is plainly manifest. The International Bureau wishes it great prosperity and a large membership. In this issue is a statement descriptive of its organization and purpose, sent to this Bureau by one of its officers.

THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

On February 17 an important but informal meeting of the governing board of the International Bureau was held to consider the programme of the Pan-American Scientific Congress which is to meet at Santiago, Chile, in December of this year. In addition to the members of the Governing Board present were Hon. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State, who acted as chairman, and Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was appointed on the committee from the United States by the officials in Chile having charge of the Congress.

LATIN AMERICA AT PHILADELPHIA.

On March 20 an important meeting was held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which was attended by a number of the Latin American Diplomatic Representatives, and presided over by the Director of the International Bureau. The principal feature of the occasion was an interesting and exhaustive address by Prof. L. S. ROWE, who is laboring so faithfully and successfully to develop closer relations, especially along intellectual and educational lines, between the United States and her sister Republics.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR LATIN AMERICA.

The management of "The World To-Day," one of the leading magazines of this country, is to be congratulated upon its plan for publishing a Spanish edition under the title of "*El Mundo de Hoy*," which is intended to have a large circulation throughout Latin American countries. The Bureau is informed that the editors are making very careful preparations, so that this step on their part may not meet with failure, as have many similar efforts which have not been properly considered. The great trouble in the past has been either that the company publishing the magazine had insufficient experience or capital, or that it did not understand the temper of the Latin American people and just what they wanted in a publication of this kind. If the programme of "The World To-Day," as announced in their prospectus, is carried out, the promoters should be gratified by its success.

CREELMAN'S STORY OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Among the many articles that have been written about General DIAZ, President of Mexico, that of JAMES CREELMAN, in the March issue of "Pearson's Magazine," stands out prominently as perhaps the

best short story that has been told by competent authority regarding this great statesman. It is a word picture of Mexico's Chief Executive, which enables the reader to readily understand the man and appreciate what he has done for his country.

Mr. CREELMAN has enjoyed such a rare experience in interviewing distinguished world characters, and in portraying their qualities, so that the world may personally feel acquainted with them, that what he writes of General DIAZ has a rare value. His estimate of DIAZ' work as a nation builder and the position that he should occupy in history, together with his detailed analysis of his personality, impresses the reader as both a truthful and perfectly told story.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SEÑOR PULIDO.

Before returning to his country Señor DON AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, for many years in the diplomatic service of Venezuela at Washington, was the object of a gratifying demonstration on the part of the members of the Metropolitan Club, of that city, whose members are prominent in the social, diplomatic, banking, and political life of the capital.

At a parting banquet given in his honor, Señor PULIDO was presented with a beautiful loving cup, appropriately inscribed and bearing facsimiles of the signatures of the eighty members of the club contributing to the manifestation of esteem.

CIRCULAR TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

An evidence of the growth of interest among travelers in the journey to and around South America is a circular just issued by BUSK and JEVONS, general agents of the Lamport and Holt Steamship Line, entitled "Special Circular Tour of South America; New York to Bahia, Bahia to Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro to Santos, Santos to Montevideo, Montevideo to Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires across the Andes by Rail to Valparaiso, Valparaiso by Steamer to Panama, Across the Isthmus to Colon, then to New York, or vice versa."

It is announced that this long trip can be made for the comparatively small sum of \$475, including meals and berths on steamers and first-class railway travel on shore. The BULLETIN in its last issue published photographs of one of the new steamers of this line, which provide sailings once a month to Montevideo and Buenos Aires by the way of Rio de Janeiro. They make the trip to Rio in eighteen days and to Buenos Aires in twenty-six days.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ROUTES.

In a recent issue of "Dun's Review" there is published a very interesting paper on the trade routes of South America as supplied by inland waterways in connection with railway lines prepared by Prof. J. RUSSELL SMITH. In view of the many inquiries that are pouring into this Bureau in regard to this subject, extracts from his article are reproduced in this number of the BULLETIN.

ARGENTINE PROGRESS IN 1907.

Official reports arriving from the Argentine Republic covering the year 1907, indicate a continuation of the prosperous conditions throughout the country noted for 1906. The figures of foreign commerce show an increased valuation of nearly \$20,000,000 and a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of more than \$10,000,000. Immigration statistics report 329,122 arrivals; banking conditions show an improvement over those of June 30, 1907, the balance sheet of the Bank of the Argentine Nation indicating a particularly satisfactory status. The bank has at present 104 branch offices throughout the country, with a prospect of increasing the number in the present year. In the capital, building operations for the year cover a valuation of \$79,033,833 paper (= \$0.44), an increase of over \$20,000,000 as compared with 1906, and customs receipts at Buenos Aires advanced \$943,882 gold. Record crops of wheat and linseed are reported to offset the comparative shortness of the maize production, and adequate preparations have been made by the railroads for handling them.

BOLIVIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Attention is called to the discrepancy noted in this issue of the BULLETIN between the Bolivian and United States figures published in regard to the trade between the two countries. Thus, on the United States export list for 1907, Bolivia figures for only \$1,502,622, whereas consular reports for shipments from New York and San Francisco record a valuation of \$2,852,460. The explanation is doubtless found in the fact that much of the merchandise destined ultimately for Bolivia is shipped via Chilean, Peruvian, and Brazilian ports.

A valuable report issued by the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, in August, 1907, has formed the basis of much informative data concerning the Republic as translated for present publication.

TARIFF PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES IN BRAZIL.

In connection with the proposed revision of the customs tariff of Brazil, an official list of the manufacturing industries in operation throughout the Republic has been prepared as a basis for arranging a protective schedule of rates. The total amount of capital invested in manufacturing plants is given as \$163,349,000, representing the interests of 2,397 establishments. Textile production is increasing at a rapid rate, which fact explains the decline noted in receipts from various exporting countries, and the commercial value of the new perini fiber is receiving governmental exploitation with the view of introducing a rival to cotton in Brazilian trade.

Coffee growing and exports under the new system of valorization show advancing trade values, an increase of over \$100,000,000, and more than 1,000,000 bags being reported for 1907, as compared with the preceding year. Brazilian coffee is represented in United States consumption for the year by 77.34 per cent. or 727,187,465 pounds, out of a total of 940,247,312 pounds consumed.

COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT IN CHILE.

The important branch of public communication is receiving governmental attention in Chile as is indicated by the decree promulgated in January, 1908, providing for the construction of the Longitudinal Railway at a cost of \$37,000,000, and the appropriation of \$15,500,000 for Government lines during the year. On July 1, 1907, of the 927,639 kilometers of railroads projected by the national authorities, 707,233 kilometers were under survey by the Bureau of Public Works. In same ratio, the growth of the merchant marine service is being fostered, and at present, Brazil alone, among the countries of South America exceeds the tonnage reported for Chilean ships, which aggregates 156,316 tons.

IMPORTANT TREATY BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR.

The signing of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation by the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador, and the exchange of ratifications thereof on October 24, 1907, mark an important era in the development of both Republics. The Colombian colony in Ecuador numbers more than 40,000, and the treaty in reference covers all questions of international law that might arise between countries so closely allied by natural ties.

COSTA RICA'S REPORT ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

The approval and ratification by the Costa Rican Government of the various treaties and conventions signed at the Central American Peace Conference held during the closing month of 1907, at Washington, renders of peculiar value the statement presented to the National Congress by Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic and President of the Conference. The statement is reproduced as of value and pertinence.

CUBAN REVENUES AND DEVELOPMENT.

Cuban revenues collected during 1907 amounted to \$29,118,827, received mainly at the port of Havana. This statement is of interest in connection with the recently promulgated plan for the paving and sewerage of the city of Havana, the cost of which is to be met by 10 per cent of the customs revenues of that port. Six years will be required to complete the work, and it is calculated that 10 per cent of the receipts during the period will aggregate \$12,000,000. Various modifications of the customs tariff of the Republic became effective on February 28, 1908, covering mainly machinery and apparatus for the sugar and kindred industries.

TRADE AND INTERNAL CONDITIONS OF ECUADOR.

The value of the native products of Ecuador, such as cacao, rubber, hats, etc., increased in the world's markets, during 1907, with advantage to commercial conditions, and the advance of the Puerto Bolivar and Machala Railway into the cacao districts has rendered the transport of the article to the seaport more easy. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway, whose contract with the Government is under discussion by an arbitral board, has been made the subject of an executive decree, whereby the payment of the semiannual coupons dated January 2, July 2, 1908, and January 2, 1909, is to be met by a new bond issue, the funds for which are guaranteed by the salt revenues of the Republic. This article was shipped profitably during 1906-7 to Colombian ports.

FRENCH REPORT ON GUATEMALAN CONDITIONS.

The report of the French Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala covering conditions in Guatemala, although having reference to no later period than 1906, contains, however, the latest details available as to the

commercial relations between that Republic and the various countries of the world. It is therefore reproduced in a translated form, almost in entirety. It is shown that while the United States supplies the half of Guatemalan imports, Germany far outranks her as a receiver of products from that country. The figures differ somewhat from those published by the United States Bureau of Statistics which records an important increase in 1907 of imports from Guatemala.

MEXICAN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The reported status of the 34 legally chartered banks of Mexico at the close of the year 1907 is most satisfactory, and it would seem that the financial crisis prevailing throughout the year did not affect them materially. Minister LIMANTOUR's recently issued document concerning Mexican finances has attracted widespread attention, and the closing of the railroad merger negotiations between the Government and the 4 international banks of New York City in connection with two London firms will have an important bearing upon the situation. Increased revenues from customs are reported for the latest period covered—seven months of 1907-8, while over \$14,000,000 represents the increased trade values during the first five months of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period of 1906-7. Consular statements on various native industries also indicate a favorable economic outlook, while figures covering trade conditions in the first half of 1907-8 indicate an export increase over the preceding year of \$4,800,000, and a \$7,600,000 advance in imports.

CONCESSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN NICARAGUA.

An increase in the issue of exportation bonds to meet the service of the foreign debt has been decreed by the President of Nicaragua, the original sum fixed having been \$75,000, which is now advanced to \$400,000. The obligations of the debt were punctually met during 1907, and the general improvements inaugurated through concessions for the exploitation of natural products indicate a continuance of satisfactory conditions in the present year. A railroad contract has been entered into for the construction of a line from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific coast into the interior; the bar of the Rio Grande is to be dredged and navigation facilities improved, while concessions for mineral and gutta-percha exploitation have been made whereby the Government receipts will be greatly augmented.

l
s
r
s
r
s
s
s
g



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF COLON, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. WINNERS IN A CONTEST FOR ELEVEN GOLD MEDALS, OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL FOR BEST ESSAYS ON THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR DECLAMATIONS IN ENGLISH.

PANAMA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

The total foreign trade of the Republic of Panama, during 1907, aggregated \$19,165,648.69, according to the Treasury report of the Government. On the import list the United States figures for \$5,196,964.38 out of a total of \$17,204,983.77, exclusive of \$7,640,-533.86 credited to imports into the Canal Zone from New York without payment of duties. United States statistics record shipments to Panama valued at \$18,665,323 during the year. Total exports were valued at \$1,960,664.92, the recorded increase being \$842,643.92. The United States is practically the sole recipient of Panama products.

EDUCATIONAL STIMULUS TO INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

That the propaganda instituted by United States Consul KELLOGG at Colon for advancing the knowledge of the inhabitants of Panama concerning the country he represents, is being attended with good results, is shown by the photograph reproduced in this issue of the BULLETIN, of the winners of the prizes offered by him in the native schools for the best essay on the United States. Consul KELLOGG reports that this competition has given a great stimulus to the study of English and of United States institutions, and regards this knowledge as the only true foundation upon which to build up social and commercial relations between the countries interested.

INCREASED CUSTOMS REVENUES AND RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN PERU.

Mollendo, the second port of entry for Peru, records a continually ascending scale of customs receipts for the past four years, having advanced from \$675,000 in 1904, to nearly \$900,000 in 1907, while Callao, for the first half of the year is credited with over \$1,500,000, an estimated total for the whole of more than \$3,000,000. Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, in a valuable report on railway construction in the Republic, states that the Peruvian treasury has husbanded its resources for railway building with great prudence, and that ample provision has been made for meeting all obligations incurred in completing the extensions both under construction and authorized by Congress.

SALVADOR'S COMMERCE AND RESOURCES.

The total value of exports from Salvador is reported as approximately \$6,000,000 for the first nine months in 1907, the United States taking \$1,592,473 as her year's receipts from that source. Salvadorian figures would seem to indicate a larger shipment for the

entire year to the United States as the record for nine months places exports thither at over \$2,000,000.

The telegraph and telephone service of the country is credited with an increased revenue during the year of over \$1,000 while an important paper furnished by the Salvadorian consul at New York, Mr. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, indicates the flourishing condition of the mineral industry and the splendid results secured in recent years.

URUGUAY'S FINANCES AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

A treasury surplus of over \$2,000,000 is reported for the Uruguayan Republic for the fiscal year 1907, while the revenues for the year show an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over 1906. While the customs receipts for the calendar year do not indicate so great an increase as was recorded in the two preceding, the total forms a record since 1894, being in excess of \$13,000,000. The debt service of the country was promptly met throughout the year.

NEW TARIFF LAW IN VENEZUELA.

Coincident with its promulgation in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Republic, on January 13, 1908, a new tariff law embodying previously enacted modifications of the old rates became effective in Venezuela.

APPROVAL OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

The approval by the various legislative bodies of the Central American Governments of the conventions agreed upon at the Peace Conference held in Washington in December, 1907, has been reported to the Department of State of the United States under the following dates: Nicaragua, February 15, 1908; Costa Rica, February 25, 1908; Salvador, February 27, 1908; Honduras, March 3, 1908, and Guatemala, March 13, 1908.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America in making a statement to the International Bureau of American Republics as to the scope of its work, reports that of the 25,000 letters and documents translated by the association during

the course of a year, about two-fifths or 10,000 are Spanish either in original or translation.

A large proportion of the 7,000 reports distributed annually on foreign business houses relate to firms in Latin-American countries, while international commerce, in all its branches is furthered through an extensive correspondence with all quarters of the globe.

An efficient means of helping all classes of business men is the distribution of the "American Trade Index," of which an annual edition of 12,000 copies is issued, 8,000 being for distribution abroad.

ASSOCIATION OF COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS.

The University of Wisconsin as the seat of the executive chapter of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, has entered into communication with over 20 large colleges in the United States for the purpose of arousing a more widely diffused interest in the organization.

The movement is designed to organize cosmopolitan clubs in all colleges of all countries where there are foreign students to form the nucleus of such a club and to affiliate with the association clubs of cosmopolitan character already formed, to cultivate the arts of peace and to establish strong international friendships.

The first club of the kind was organized at the University of Michigan in 1903 through the initiative of 18 foreign students, since which time its membership has grown to 80, and its influence has been exerted in the permanent establishment of the organization as a force in student life.

In conjunction with the 7 other universities associated in the movement, the Wisconsin University held its first annual convention in December, 1907, when a general propaganda was decided upon for the establishment of closer relations between clubs in all countries through a useful correspondence and an exchange of publications.

Communication has already been opened on the subject with the universities of Canada, with Oxford in England, Bonn and Berlin in Germany, and the University of Paris, as well as the leading colleges and universities of the United States. There are cosmopolitan clubs in existence now in Europe and in South America, the affiliation of which with the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs would give a great impetus to the cause of international amity, the ultimate result of which would probably be the holding of continental conventions in different sections of the world.

YALE COURSES ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The University of Yale, located at New Haven, Connecticut, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with an interesting statement concerning the various courses at Yale touching directly or indirectly on South American affairs.

It is regarded as highly desirable, not only from the standpoint of South American students, but from that of North Americans also, that a group of Latin Americans be added to the foreign life of the University. It has recently acquired by gift two very important libraries on South American subjects—the Wagner and the Bingham collection—while the Hispanic Museum in New York City has offered the advanced students the privileges of its library and collection. The Hispanic Club at Yale discusses South American history, trade, literature and kindred topics at its meetings, while lectures are delivered throughout the year by representative scholars on Hispanic subjects.

The most important courses offered on the subjects in reference are grouped as follows:

Spanish elementary course: Spanish prose of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; general view of Spanish literature; beginnings of Spanish literature; old Portuguese literature; elementary course in Portuguese in the school for commercial and consular service; reading and composition in Spanish; Spanish drama in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; elementary and advanced Spanish for scientific school students. Spanish American history: History of South America and the geography of South America—a course on the regional geography of South America.

In some of the classes the number of students is as high as 120.

In addition to the above there are certain courses which deal largely but not mainly with South American matters, covering early American history and Spanish colonies, colonization and anthropology, geology, commercial geography and Roman law.

A letter has been issued in Spanish and Portuguese by the Secretary of the University outlining the policy and purposes of the Faculty in this connection.

A CHAPTER FROM EARLIER PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was created on March 29, 1890. On that date the International American Conference adopted a resolution to establish an American International Bureau for the collection of information as to the production and

commerce, the customs, laws, and regulations, of the countries forming the conference. This Bureau was to be called the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, and it was to be the official organ of an association entitled the International Union of American Republics.

During the eighteen subsequent years there has been a steady growth in usefulness and activity. The second Pan-American conference at Mexico City, in 1901, and again the Third Conference at Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, enlarged its scope and sphere. It was enthusiasm among the Latin-Americans and encouragement from Hon. ELIHU ROOT, present Secretary of State, which enlarged its purpose beyond a commercial Bureau solely. These are well-known facts. But the earlier history of the conference, and especially the part played in it by certain Members of Congress, have been obscured. The facts are hidden in the reports of the conference and in the files of the "Congressional Record," yet as the anniversary approaches, it is only just to bring the facts to light, and to pay a worthy respect to those who have shown themselves friends of the Bureau.

Senator FRYE, of Maine, on December 13, 1887, introduced in the Senate a bill, No. 623, to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nations. This had been preceded the day before, i. e., on December 12, 1887, by a bill, No. 343, introduced by Senator SHERMAN of Ohio; but Senator FRYE's bill was the one selected to be reported back, with amendments, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McCREARY, at that time Member of Congress but now Senator from Kentucky, on January 4, 1888, introduced in the House a bill, No. 1473, authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central, and South America, and the Empire of Brazil. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and reported back favorably.

This occurred during the first session of the Fiftieth Congress. The feeling had been at first hostile or indifferent toward such action, but Mr. McCREARY made a strong speech advocating the measure. He showed himself fully conversant with his subject; he quoted facts and figures to arouse his listeners and opponents to the opportunity they were allowing to slip away, and he made himself the champion of the Pan-American cause. Senator FRYE, on his side, was no less active. He had, in the previous Congress, introduced and carried through the Senate a bill authorizing the President to invite delegates from the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and from the Empire of Brazil, but this bill had died as it reached the House. Mr. McCREARY too had made an earlier effort, in 1886, to accomplish the same end, but without success.

Both were determined this time, however, not to be defeated. Their combined efforts were devoted to what had now become a bill in conference. Several unfavorable reports were made. Some clauses were thrown out, others were inserted by one side only to be rejected by the other. The conference was to be a love feast, its enemies said; enthusiasts for theories wished to unload upon it the stamp of their Utopia. At one time a question arose as to the constitutionality of the bill. This point was carefully debated. Senator FRYE would not let it proceed further until the constitutionality of the measure had been decided, because, as he said, he did not want a bill so well calculated to immensely promote the interests of the countries taking part in it, to go to the President with one unbaptized spot upon it. The Senate finally acknowledged its constitutionality. The conferees agreed to it. Then friends slowly rallied round the measure. Senator FRYE and Mr. McCREARY persevered with their amended bill, and it finally passed both Houses on May 10, 1888.

On May 28, 1888, the act became law. Seventy-five thousand dollars was thereby appropriated for expenses. Thanks to these two champions in Congress, and to the friendship of Mr. BLAINE, later Secretary of State, no time was lost in moving according to the spirit of the bill. Invitations were issued and acceptances received. The first formal meeting of the conference was held on October 2, 1889, during the Presidency of BENJAMIN HARRISON, with Secretary of State JAMES G. BLAINE the presiding officer.

Soon after organization the members of the conference became the guests of the nation in a tour to the larger cities of the country. In New York, after enjoying the hospitality of the city, the visit was closed by a banquet given by the Spanish-American Commercial Union. Here Mr. ELIOT ROOT made a speech in reply to the toast "International Justice," in which he foreshadowed conferences yet to come. Here was first noticed a lack of any place where trustworthy information about the Americas could be obtained, and it is probable that at this time the idea awoke in some one's mind to propose later the establishment of a commercial bureau.

At this banquet one change had already been recognized. The conference had begun as a meeting of nations, but the revolution of November 15, 1889, had abolished the Empire of Brazil. The conference therefore entered its real work as one without distinction in governmental character, and was adjourned, as an International Conference of American Republics, on April 19, 1890.

The Fifty-first Congress of the United States passed an act, approved July 14, 1890, authorizing the President to carry into effect the recommendations of the conference, and it appropriated \$36,000 for the organization and establishment of the Bureau. On August 26, 1890, Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS was appointed Director, and the first report was made under his direction.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET FROM VALPARAISO TO CALLAO.

The United States fleet under command of Rear-Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS, after passing in front of the port of Valparaiso, Chile, where it was reviewed, February 14, by President MONTT, accompanied by his Cabinet and other distinguished citizens, on board the Chilean warship *Baquedano*, proceeded on its way to Callao.

President MONTT immediately after the review sent the following telegram to President ROOSEVELT:

"VALPARAISO, February 14, 1908.

"President ROOSEVELT,

"Washington:

"I have just witnessed the passage in line of the powerful squadron which, in command of Admiral EVANS, carries the American flag on the Pacific, and have been given the opportunity to view and admire one of the most splendid of the manifestations achieved in every field by the United States of America. The salute this day given to our flag signifies a demonstration of cordial friendship for the Chilean people, which I thankfully acknowledge and reciprocate in its name, earnestly desiring the constant prosperity of the United States and the happiness of its illustrious President.

"PEDRO MONTT."

To this most cordial message President ROOSEVELT replied:

"WASHINGTON, February 15, 1908.

"Excmo. PEDRO MONTT,

"Presidente, Santiago:

"I appreciate Your Excellency's friendly message. The lively interest of the Chilean people in the review of the American ships, and the exchange of naval courtesies are regarded by my countrymen as fresh token of cordial good will between the two countries. I offer you my friendly greetings and best wishes of the American people for the welfare of Chile.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Six days later, on the morning of February 20, the fleet came to anchor in the harbor of Callao, Peru. Two hundred and fifty miles to the southward it had been joined by the Peruvian cruiser, *Coronel Bolognesi*, bearing the first official welcome from Peru. In holiday array thousands from Callao and from Lima had assembled to catch the first glimpse of the leading ship, and when the *Bolognesi* entered the harbor heading the fleet in line the booming of salutes was not

needed to announce the arrival of the great war fleet. The enthusiastic crowds on excursion steamers, on the docks, and back on the hills overlooking the city, sent up a great shout of welcome to the ships and men from the sister Republic of the north.

Admiral EVANS with the fleet remained at Callao nine days—until February 29. During this time every attention was shown by the Peruvian Government and the people of Callao and Lima to the officers and men of the fleet.

On February 21, President PARDO received the officers of the fleet, and on the following day, the anniversary of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birth, gave them a banquet. There were present, in addition to about 250 American officers, a number of distinguished guests, including the American Minister to Peru, Hon. LESLIE COMBS, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On the 23d, President PARDO left Lima for Callao and a visit to the fleet. He was received by Admiral EVANS on board the flagship *Connecticut*, every vessel in the fleet firing a national salute in his honor.

On his return to Lima the President sent the following telegram:

"LIMA, February 24, 1908.

"President ROOSEVELT,

"Washington:

"I have just visited the flagship *Connecticut* and reviewed the whole great squadron commanded by Admiral EVANS, and I have the satisfaction of expressing to Your Excellency my admiration for the ineffable condition of all the ships and for the enthusiasm and energy of the crews. The squadron now visiting us worthily represents the power and greatness of the United States and its men are given a fraternal reception in Peru.

"JOSÉ PARDO,

"President of Peru."

To this message of good will President Roosevelt replied as follows:

"WASHINGTON, February 24, 1908.

"His Excellency JOSÉ PARDO,

"President of Peru, Lima:

"I am much pleased to receive your telegram to-day and I highly appreciate your laudatory comments regarding the American Fleet. The enthusiastic welcome and friendly demonstrations at Callao have gratified and touched the American people, who have ever had for Peruvians sentiments of sincere esteem. Accept the assurance of high consideration and warm regard from me and from my people.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

"President of the United States of America."

After the departure of the fleet on February 29 from Callao, President ROOSEVELT, two days later, sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, *March 2, 1908.*

“His Excellency JOSÉ PARDO,
“*President of Peru, Lima:*

“The hearty welcome given to the fleet, followed by the generous reception and entertainment of its officers and men on shore, and their friendly intercourse and exchange of compliments with the Peruvians, have afforded sincere gratification and pleasure to the American Government and public. In leaving the hospitable shores of Peru, the fleet will carry lasting memories of the kindnesses received. Repeating my assurances of cordial appreciation, I ask you to accept my good wishes for your personal welfare and for the prosperity of your country.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
“*President of the United States.*”

The fleet entered Magdalena bay, on the coast of Mexico, early on the morning of March 12, 1908.

COMMERCIAL ROUTES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A consideration of the trade routes of South America as supplied by inland waterways in connection with railway lines is published in the issue for February 8, 1908, of “Dun’s Review,” and is a valuable exposition of this important subject.

Eliminating from examination the smaller routes traversed by internal commerce, Prof. J. RUSSELL SMITH proceeds to a discussion of the three great navigable rivers which give entrance to the interior of South America from the outside world—the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the La Plata. The valleys drained by these rivers are equalled in extent and fertility in the temperate zone by the Mississippi, the Yangtse Kiang, and the Danube only. Through many short feeders, South American commerce gravitates by these main routes to the ocean, where numerous ports are required as a final outlet for interior products.

In the north, the Magdalena River resembles in its service a trunk-line railway, the river itself being the trunk, and in addition to its navigable branches it numbers several short lines of railway among its feeders. The river mouth is choked with sand, but the two ports of Cartagena and Savanilla are connected by short railways with their river ports, of which Barranquilla, on the Cartagena Railway, is the most important. The river steamers are of a type used on the Mississippi. The total length of navigation on the river is 900

miles and on the branches 215 miles. Rapids at La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla, make it necessary to use a railway for 14 miles, after which boats are again used. The lower valley is a green, almost deserted waste. The chief centers of Colombian population, agriculture, and mining are on the interior plateaus drained by the Magdalena, from which short lines of railway and numerous pack trails make connection with the river steamers.

The river Atrato, draining a deep valley to the west of the Magdalena, is navigated almost to its source, and the commerce of the valley is served by one or two steamers setting out from Cartagena.

The center of the Venezuelan population is on the cool plateau around Caracas, where there are some highways and several short railways united into a system reaching the seacoast at the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. The territory served by these ports is of comparatively small area, and is limited to the highlands east of Lake Maracaibo and north of the Orinoco Valley, but it is the most valuable section commercially. The longest trade route of Venezuela is that furnished by the navigable Orinoco, although the commerce is light. Steamers can run up the river for 1,000 miles, and occasionally small ocean-going vessels ascend to Bolivar, but European and American goods are usually transferred to local vessels at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

From the Orinoco to Bahia, 13 degrees south, there is a succession of ports, each the outlet for small coast settlements. Along the whole length of this coast, approximately 2,000 miles, there is but one route to the interior—the Amazon. This river and its branches afford a magnificent system of inland waterways running through a region that is entirely covered with forest. The principal industry is rubber gathering, although some Brazil nuts and cocoa are shipped. The increase in the price and applications of rubber has brought prosperity to the Amazon Valley; its 3 ports—Para at the mouth, Manaus, 1,000 miles upstream, and Iquitos in eastern Peru—are busy trade centers. There has been an increase in the steamer service, which now traverses several of the more important branches of the great river. There are many streams of the Amazon system that could be made navigable by the use of so-called snag boats such as are constantly employed in pulling obstructions out of the Mississippi River.

Some authorities place the possible navigation of the Amazon Valley at 15,000 miles, but the part at present navigated is far below that. Steamers regularly arriving from Europe go as far up as Manaus, and the Amazon will receive the commerce of a considerable region in eastern Bolivia upon the completion of 200 miles of railway now building to connect the navigable lower Madeira with its Bolivian branches above the 18 cataracts. It is estimated that

there are 3,000 miles of navigable rivers in the Bolivian plain that at present are almost useless because of the separation from the Pacific by the Andean wall and from the Atlantic by the Madeira falls.

Next in length among the trade routes of Brazil is that from Bahia to the upper course of the San Francisco River. Bahia is the center of an important coast district and the terminus of a railway 300 miles long connecting with the steamers on the San Francisco above the falls that break its lower course as it descends from the plateau. This inland waterway is navigable for about 700 miles, but the population and commerce of the valley are inconsiderable, the greater part of the commerce of Bahia having its origin in the coast districts.

Rio de Janeiro and Santos are the chief ports of Brazil, and the ocean termini of the trade routes over which passes Brazil's leading export, coffee. The coffee district occupies a broad plateau and has a railway system which has developed into something of a network, with outlets at the two ports. These roads also carry the Brazilian manganese ore, and the traffic on the Santos line has recently made it necessary to double track the road from the port to the inland metropolis, Sao Paulo, which is a city European in population as well as in appearance. The extremities of this Brazilian railway net reach by devious routes points as far from the terminal ports as Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, are from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The River Plate or La Plata Valley is the next trade route of importance on the east coast. Here, one of the great rivers of the world under the names La Plata and Paraguay offers an open route far into the interior. Ocean steamers ascend in large numbers to Rosario, 230 miles above Buenos Aires. Commodious river steamers ply regularly from Buenos Aires to the ports of Paraguay. From Asuncion small steamers wind through the swampy forests to Cuyaba, 680 miles to the northward. By this circuitous route the Brazilian governors go out to their post at Cuyaba, the capital of the remote and sparsely peopled State of Matto Grosso, which is larger than Great Britain and France. Diamond mines and cattle ranches are the sources of the commerce of this district, so that the traffic on the upper Paraguay is correspondingly light. From Paraguay to the ports of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay there is a lively traffic in truck and subtropical produce sent to the colder lands downstream.

The fertile plain of the Argentine Republic to the west of the lower Parana and La Plata is low, healthful, of easy access to the sea, rich in sheep, cattle, wheat, and maize, and is served by an excellent network of railways. The foci of these lines are the ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario. To the west of longitude 64° west, the rainfall is insufficient for agriculture and the network of railways gives place

to four single lines going directly across the plains to the irrigated districts at the foot of the Andes. Two of these roads lead to the northwestern province of Tucuman, the sugar producer, 900 miles from the Atlantic ports.

A third railway is the so-called transcontinental line, that is to connect the capitals of Chile and the Argentine Republic. The line is finished with the exception of the tunnel necessary to the final passage of the Andes, and it will give a Pacific outlet to the important fruit and wine industries of Mendoza and San Juan, subtropical provinces at the foot of the Andes.

The wheat-growing and stock-raising industries are extending to the south and southwest, and including the lands of Patagonia. Railway extension is following these changes and the new southern port of Bahia Blanca is steadily increasing in importance. Already it is the center of several lines from the wheat district to the north and there is a prospect of the early completion of the line across the plains to the lake district in the southwest. The more abundant rainfall in the vicinity of the Andes south of 40° south produces some forests and excellent pasture, promising good traffic for railways. In this section the port of Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, has risen to some importance of late, but the trade is largely local, being confined to the products of sheep ranches and some gold mines.

The continuation of the Andes, without intermission along the western Pacific coast, forms at present an effectual barrier to extended communication on the land side, though numerous ocean ports afford outlets for shipment abroad of national products.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE.

An estimate of the output of coffee by the various Republics of Central America for the year 1907-8 fixes the production of Guatemala at 600,000 quintals, Nicaragua 137,000 quintals, Salvador 500,000 quintals, and of Costa Rica at 160,000 bags.

For Nicaragua a decrease of 34,500 quintals is thus indicated, while the product of Guatemala remains practically unchanged.

The following table gives the exportation of Central America coffee during 1906 as noted by M. DÉsirÉ PECTOR in his recent work on Central America:

	Bags.
Guatemala.....	580,000
Salvador.....	550,000
Costa Rica.....	249,000
Nicaragua.....	150,000

The coffee of Central America is considered one of the finest varieties in the world. In proof of this statement it is only necessary to

consider the prices obtained by them in the principal markets of the world. It is gathered generally from October to March, according to the altitude, the exportation of the product beginning in February and lasting until October. The duties on coffee imported into England are 34.80 francs (\$6.96) per 100 kilos and 136 francs (\$27.20) in France.

COSTA RICA.

In Costa Rica coffee is especially cultivated on the Pacific slope in the following departments: San José, Alajuela, and Cartago.

Out of a population of 183,000 inhabitants in these departments in 1892, there was a coffee plantation for every 23 inhabitants, or 182 coffee trees, producing 92 kilograms of coffee per inhabitant; in 1905, 30,200 hectares were planted in coffee.

In 1906 (year ending September 30) the exports of Costa Rican coffee reached 13,774,258 kilos, of which about one-half was shelled and the remainder in husks. The foreign ports of importation of Costa Rican coffee were, according to their importance: London, 76 per cent; Hamburg, 11 per cent; New Orleans and New York, 9 per cent; Bordeaux and Havre, 3 per cent; then Trieste, Montreal, Barcelona, Genoa, and Valparaiso.

The superior grades, *caracolillo*, are shipped to London, where they command high prices, but they would bring still higher prices in Havre or Paris, where only inferior grades are shipped and in small quantities.

The shipping ports of Costa Rican coffee are Puerto-Limon, which in 1906 shipped 13,035,780 kilos, and Puntarenas, 738,478 kilos.

Of the 3 markets in the United States, San Francisco, New Orleans, and New York, the last is the most important, while of the European markets, Hamburg, London, and Havre are the most important. London is not a great center of consumption or of supply, but nevertheless the finest grades of Central American coffees are to be found at Tower Dock, and it is here that the important European markets, even Havre, although it is generally better supplied than the others, address themselves when there is a demand for these coffees.

Although Havre is the first market of France and perhaps of all Europe for Central American coffees, Bordeaux and Marseille are also important French markets.

In virtue of a commercial treaty which the different Central American States signed with France, coffee from these countries imported directly into France enjoys the privileges granted to the most-favored nations, and in consequence only pays 136 francs per 100 kilos, minimum duties for coffee; these duties are not paid by American shippers, but only by the French buyers. But in order to obtain this privilege, the coffee must be sent with a bill of lading direct to France

and be accompanied by a certificate duly legalized, stating their Central American origin.

GUATEMALA.

The most important coffee plantations of Guatemala are found on the Pacific coast. The principal centers of cultivation are, according to their importance: Costa Cuca, 100,000 quintals; Barberena, 65,000; Pochuta, Costa Grande (1) Costa del Cucho and Tumnador, 60,000; Chuva, 50,000; Xolhuitz, 41,000; Chicacoa, 35,000; Malacatan, San Marcos, 30,000; Panan, Escuintla, Fuego, 25,000; Moran, 16,000; La Antigua, San Vicente Pacaya, 15,000; Amatitlan, Suniatan, 12,000; Zunil, 10,000. On the Atlantic slope: Coban, Alta Verapaz, 40,000; Montagua Valley, 4,000; Department of Santa Rosa, 2,000.

The export duty is 1 dollar gold or \$6 paper per quintal of 46 kilos on shelled coffee and proportionately per quintal of coffee in husks. The maritime freight on coffee from the Pacific coast of Guatemala to Havre is about 75 francs per 100 kilos.

The average yearly production of Guatemala coffee is 35,000,000 kilos; 52 per cent of this quantity going to Germany (Hamburg and Bremen), 32.95 per cent to the United States (San Francisco, New York, and New Orleans), 12.760 per cent to England (Liverpool and London), 0.614 per cent to Chile (Valparaiso), 0.507 per cent to Austria (Trieste), 0.244 per cent to Italy (Genoa), 0.233 per cent to France (Havre and Bordeaux), 0.209 per cent to British Honduras (Belize). The average shipments of 800,000 quintals of coffee exported from Guatemala can be credited to the following ports: Champeric, 405,000; San José de Guatemala, 235,000; Ocos, 134,000; Livingston, 34,000, and Puerto Barrios, 2,000.

HONDURAS.

The cultivation of coffee is less developed in this country than in any of the other Central American Republics, due not to any difference in the soil, climate, and general conditions of Honduras in comparison with its sister Republics, but to the lack of means of communication with the interior, and especially to the preference given to the cultivation of bananas.

There are, however, coffee plantations in the Departments of Santa Barbara, Copan, Corés, La Paz, Choluteca and el Paraíso. Among the principal coffee centers may be mentioned Danli, near Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and San Marcos de Colon, where there is a fine plantation established by a Frenchman.

The yearly coffee crop of Honduras is about 4,000,000 kilos, of which about 2,500,000 are exported. This coffee is worth about 25 francs per 46 kilos in the country, but the rare shipments which have been sent to Havre and Bordeaux of this coffee, which is highly prized, have reached 55 and 65 francs per 50 kilos in warehouse.

The shipping ports of Honduras coffee are Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic, for coffee destined to the United States and England; Amapala, on the Pacific, for Hamburg, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux and the land frontiers of Honduras for Salvador.

NICARAGUA.

Coffee grows everywhere in Nicaragua, especially on the slightly elevated places. According to an approximate estimate there are 60,000,000 trees planted in the various departments of Nicaragua.

The planting of coffee in the departments on the Atlantic slope would develop greatly if there were better and less costly means of communication. The creation of new plantations on this slope will increase wonderfully with the building of the railroad from Matagalpa to Leon, and especially with the completion of the line from San Miguelito to Monkey Point with branch line to Acoyapa.

The annual coffee production of Nicaragua is about 28,000,000 kilos, of which 7,000,000 are for home consumption, leaving about 21,000,000 kilos for exportation, distributed as follows:

Country of destination.	Kilos.
Germany (via Magellan or Panama).....	8,000,000
United States.....	5,000,000
England.....	3,000,000
France.....	2,500,000
Italy.....	800,000
Belgium.....	500,000
Various other countries.....	1,200,000
Total.....	21,000,000

These 21,000,000 kilos of coffee are worth from 15 to 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000).

The shipping ports for Nicaragua coffee are the two situated on the Pacific, Corinto, which takes eleven-twelfths and San José del Sur the remaining one-twelfth.

Labor is more easily obtained on the Pacific slope than on the Atlantic. The wages vary between 20 and 50 centavos per diem. The cost for transporting coffee from the interior of the country to the shipping port of Corinto is moderate for the regions situated on the line of the Pacific railroad, but it is quite high for coffee coming from the Segovias. Retail coffee was quoted on the Managua market in 1907 at \$32 per quintal for first quality and \$0.50 per pound. The export duty on coffee, according to the decree of February 24, 1907, is reduced to \$2 (national money), which at the rate of exchange of six hundred and thirty per cent makes 150 francs per quintal of 100 pounds.

Laborers especially attached to the coffee plantations are exempt from military duty.

There are several coffee hulling establishments in Managua.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

According to the figures published by the General Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Republic, the preliminary data relating to the foreign commerce of the country during the year 1907 show that the aggregate value of imports and exports during the year amounted to \$582,065,052 gold, as compared with \$562,224,450 in 1906, an increase of \$19,840,602. The balance of trade in favor of the Republic was \$10,343,686 gold.

The total value of imports in 1907 was \$285,860,683 gold, or an increase of \$15,890,162 over 1906. The value of imports admitted free of duty was \$102,461,572 gold, which compared with that of the previous year shows an advance of \$16,904,317. Imports subject to the payment of duties were valued at \$183,399,111 gold, showing a decrease of \$1,014,155, when compared with the amount for 1906.

The total exportation during 1907 was valued at \$296,204,369 gold, that is to say \$3,950,540 more than in 1906. The value of exports subject to the payment of duties was \$1,808, or an increase of \$1,763 over 1906; the exports free of duty were valued at \$296,204,561 gold, which in comparison with those of 1906 shows an increase of \$3,948,777 gold.

The imports of gold and silver during the year in reference amounted to \$23,552,726 gold, or an increase of \$5,340,403 over 1906, while the exports were valued at \$3,133,886 gold, \$1,588,264 more than the previous year.

The imports subject to the payment of duties include articles of prime necessity, dry goods, hats, food products, beverages, jewelry, etc. The decrease in the importation of articles subject to duty is counterbalanced by the amount of imports free of duty. These latter constitute an investment of capital in railway material, agricultural machinery, and implements, etc., all being items employed in the progressive development of the country. As under this heading the Republic has in its favor an increase of \$16,904,317 gold, it will be seen that this increase instead of being due to unproductive expenditures is a capital accumulated within the country for the development of her resources. It may also be stated that the railway material purchased by the companies in Europe is not paid for with Argentine money, but generally with the product of shares subscribed with European capital.

In regard to exports it should be stated that in the totals given above, the value of wool sold during the months from October to December is not included, which value amounts every year from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gold pesos.

IMMIGRATION IN 1907.

The Director-General of Immigration of the Argentine Republic reports regarding immigration during the year 1907 that the total number of arrivals, including passengers and immigrants from foreign countries and Montevideo, was 329,122, classified as follows:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Passengers:		
From foreign ports.....	15,284	12,497
From Montevideo.....	55,914	55,172
Immigrants:		
From foreign ports.....	209,103	90,190
From Montevideo.....	48,821	47,873
Total.....	329,122	205,732

The nationality of the immigrants was as follows: Italians, 90,282; Spaniards, 82,606; Russians, 9,530; Turks, 7,436; French, 4,125; Austrians, 3,439; Germans, 2,322; English, 1,659; Hungarians, 1,220; Portuguese, 1,118; Argentinians, 1,016; Greeks, 500; Swiss, 486; Brazilians, 482; Montenegrians, 450; Bulgarians, 442; Danish, 378; North Americans, 393; Roumanians, 223; Belgians, 209; Moroccans, 180; Dutch, 178, and other nationalities in lesser numbers.

Of the 209,103 immigrants from foreign ports, 82,007 arrived grouped in 25,369 families, and singly 109,106 men and 17,990 women.

BANK STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

A communication received from the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, dated January 24, 1908, contains a statement published by the Minister of Finance, showing the situation of 17 of the Argentine banks on December 31, 1907. Their total deposits on that date amounted to \$29,086,145 gold and \$717,169,629 paper; discounts and loans, \$37,279,547 gold and \$679,357,449 paper; cash on hand, \$40,026,916 gold and \$220,770,433 paper.

Following is the statement referred to:

Bank.	Deposits.		Discounts and loans.		Cash on hand.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
Anglo-Sud Americano.....	\$82,534	\$8,330,310	\$2,167,874	\$24,779,308	\$251,437	\$3,567,452
Aleman Transatlantico....	1,410,665	28,021,210	4,801,850	27,847,239	1,676,719	7,978,984
Britanico de la A. del Sur...	1,563,458	33,482,977	3,817,436	28,581,030	3,043,480	8,511,401
Credito Argentino.....	6,368	2,726,761	5,954	2,657,427	5,590	1,046,779
Espanol del Rio de la Plata	1,671,677	113,504,167	1,961,085	97,196,520	1,621,033	39,500,107
Frances del Rio de la Plata.	5,290,308	43,471,889	6,462,802	43,725,675	3,932,838	13,480,027
Galella y Buenos Aires....	13,592	3,723,506	19,151	5,540,035	45,781	1,054,236
Germanico de la A. del Sur.	1,126,536	3,053,604	1,274,741	6,490,601	1,208,755	7,513,663
Habitador.....		103,104		202,325		83,752
Italia y Rio de la Plata....	1,879,140	70,307,851	3,773,065	53,277,918	2,643,237	15,043,251
Londres y Brazil.....	617,927	8,471,952	2,749,677	7,482,121	452,063	2,436,326
Londres y Rio de la Plata.	7,017,483	121,258,392	6,010,602	83,149,817	5,017,621	41,306,756
Nacion Argentina.....	4,939,514	192,560,578	2,050,646	214,022,278	18,618,100	55,057,452
Nuevo Italiano.....	504,300	22,599,049	1,226,746	18,208,067	189,075	5,622,259
Popular Argentino.....	212,652	7,908,489	2,663	13,540,938	153,926	3,787,726
Popular Italiano.....	20,473	1,721,311	46,531	1,296,815	9,635	701,833
Provincia de Buenos Aires.	1,980,488	55,915,479	908,664	51,358,795	1,159,628	14,075,339
	29,086,145	717,169,629	37,279,547	679,357,449	40,026,916	220,770,433

THE BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

The following table, received from the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, shows the remarkable progress of the Bank of the Argentine Nation (*Banco de la Nación Argentina*), from the years 1892 to 1907. This bank is the Government institution of credit, and it was established by law of October 16, 1891, being inaugurated on December 1 of the same year. The figures contained in the table are self-explanatory and need no further comment.

Year.	Deposits.		Discounts and advances.		Cash.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1892.....	\$241,700	\$36,125,700		\$32,468,900	\$367,700	\$16,888,800
1893.....	1,461,800	52,249,800		44,870,800	1,549,600	20,549,800
1894.....	325,400	56,109,700		49,779,000	448,500	23,813,500
1895.....	550,400	55,601,200		54,578,000	696,000	43,958,700
1896.....	675,900	55,800,900		66,380,800	794,800	36,805,000
1897.....	886,100	56,403,800		69,908,000	969,000	37,030,500
1898.....	1,188,300	63,852,400		72,524,000	1,310,000	44,747,800
1899.....	1,213,900	68,994,000	\$7,650	78,952,700	1,195,700	42,743,800
1900.....	523,700	75,426,700	\$21,900	83,065,900	7,974,700	44,190,900
1901.....	8,244,700	75,853,200	488,000	84,823,800	10,871,800	42,755,900
1902.....	1,240,200	77,065,800	6,600	77,647,000	8,244,900	42,790,700
1903.....	1,644,100	106,911,400	208,500	75,344,700	14,896,600	65,611,800
1904.....	1,102,300	121,320,500	394,000	95,704,600	21,788,000	47,216,000
1905.....	2,703,400	145,909,900	1,220,200	161,522,700	11,328,800	51,257,000
1906.....	1,573,100	140,764,300	1,362,600	170,573,000	9,354,000	52,439,000
1907.....	4,510,200	162,276,600	2,050,600	214,022,200	18,618,100	55,057,400

The net profits of the bank have also increased. In the year 1906 the net earnings amounted to \$4,413,996, which, as may be seen in the above table, have increased in 1907.

The bank has at present 104 branch offices throughout the Republic, and it is probable that during 1908 4 more will be opened.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF TUCUMAN, 1907.

According to statistics published by the Sugar Association, the cane milled by the 29 mills of Tucuman Province during 1907 was 1,403,817 tons, producing 91,150½ tons of sugar. The returns for 1905 were 1,575,646 tons, yielding 113,745 tons of sugar, the yield being 7.22 per cent. In 1906, the cane treated was 1,671,338 tons, with a yield of 100,745 tons, equivalent to 6 per cent, while the percentage of yield for the 1907 crop was 6.55 per cent.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS, 1907.

For the year 1907 the various slaughtering and freezing establishments of the Argentine Republic report cattle slaughtered to the number of 931,048: sheep, 2,761,696; pigs, 12,261.

Imports of cattle cover 2,900 bulls, 3,950 sheep, 785 horses, and 111 donkeys. Of the cattle imported, 9 per cent were slaughtered, owing to tuberculosis, while of the 2,997,100 sheep inspected at Tablada, 45,554 were found to be suffering from tick and were condemned.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT BUENOS AIRES, 1907.

The revenue of the Buenos Aires custom-house for 1907 amounted to \$114,968,855 paper and \$2,732,015 gold, an increase for the year of \$934,882 as compared with 1906.

RICE CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Agricultural Department of the Argentine Republic, in considering the possibility of the profitable culture of rice, from a commercial standpoint within the limits of the Republic, fixes the total native production for 1907 at 13,000,000 kilos, and the total area under cultivation at 4,352 hectares.

Rice is cultivated in the provinces of Tucuman, 2,900 hectares; Salta, 440 hectares; Jujuy, 357 hectares; San Juan, 275 hectares; Santiago del Estero, 10 hectares, and Misiones, 370 hectares. The average production is about 3,000 kilos to the hectare, at a cost of \$150 (national currency) per hectare. As the average price of rice in the husk is between \$9 and \$10 per 100 kilos, a good profit is thus shown for the producer. It is stated that in Salta and Jujuy a higher average yield is obtained than in Tucuman, and that in Jujuy the cost of production does not exceed \$135 per hectare, as labor is cheaper and water free of cost. On account of indifferent selection of seed, however, the native rice is said to be of an inferior grade to the imported varieties.

Statistics of rice imports show that in 1903 the quantities imported were 1,681 tons in the husk and 26,035 tons, clean; in 1904, 3,912 tons in husk and 24,346, clean; in 1905, 2,159 tons in husk, and 21,698 clean, while in 1906, imports advanced to 10,791 tons and 23,518 tons, for the 2 varieties, respectively.

Figures for the first nine months of 1907 fix the imports in husk at 12,716 tons, valued at \$254,320, and 15,415 tons of clean rice, worth \$1,233,145.

Rice in husk comes mainly from the British possessions—10,197 tons being received from this source in 1906—while clean rice comes principally from Italy, which furnished 19,600 tons in 1906.

The department considers that rice might be cultivated with advantage in the province of Cordoba, and that the islands forming the delta of the Parana are especially adapted for the purpose.

The import duty, as at present established, is 25 per cent on a tariff value of \$20 gold per ton for rice in the husk and \$80 gold per ton for clean rice.

DISCUSSION OF THE SALE OF THE ANDINE RAILWAY POSTPONED.

The committee on public works of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Congress has resolved to postpone until the next session the discussion of the bill authorizing the sale of the Andine Railway

for \$27,828,000, the terms of which were specified in contract submitted by the President of the Republic on December 13, 1907, and signed *ad referendum* between the Minister of Public Works and the representatives of the Buenos Aires and Rosario and the Central Argentine Railways.

CROP MOVEMENT IN 1907.

In connection with the large wheat and linseed crops reported for the Argentine Republic during the current year, it is further stated that adequate preparations have been made by the railways for the handling of these products with expedition and economy.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat, linseed and maize carried by the principal Argentine companies during 1907, and the proportions of such traffic to the total freight handled by the various lines:

Roads.	Wheat.		Linseed.		Maize.	
	Tons.	Per cent of total.	Tons.	Per cent of total.	Tons.	Per cent of total.
Buenos Aires and Pacific.....	640,000	32.5	79,000	4.0	199,000	10.1
Buenos Aires and Rosario.....	1,070,000	14.5	308,000	4.2	1,772,000	24.1
Buenos Aires Great Southern.....	1,779,000	36.4	59,000	1.2	497,000	10.1
Buenos Aires Western.....	926,000	39.2	.....	.....	579,000	24.5
Cordoba and Rosario.....	62,000	10.1	19,000	3.1	38,000	6.2
Cordoba Central.....	22,000	4.1	1,000	.....	6,000	1.1
Cordoba Central (N. Sec.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	2.5
Entre Rios.....	121,000	26.7	76,000	16.3	8,000	1.8

REAL ESTATE AND LICENSE TAXES.

In 1907 the tax collected on real estate in the Argentine capital amounted to \$10,334,746.98 (national currency), or an increase of \$3,774,322.84 over the amount collected in 1906. The taxes collected on real estate in 1907 in the national territories amounted to \$1,121,816.94, in comparison with \$472,723.75 collected in 1906.

The license tax in the capital in 1906 amounted to \$3,593,114.83, while in 1907 it amounted to \$3,936,496.67, thus showing a considerable increase.

In 1907 the license tax in the interior of the Republic amounted to \$342,465.92, or an increase of \$16,071.96 over that of 1906.

In 1907 there was a small decrease in the amount of the maritime license tax, inasmuch as in 1906 it amounted to \$446,170, while in the former year it only amounted to \$440,501.

In 1906 the surcharges collected amounted to \$254,735.55, and in 1907 to \$162,416.29.

In 1906 the total tax collected on real estate amounted to \$11,653,558.29, while in 1907 it rose to \$16,338,448.80, thus showing an increase of \$4,684,885.51 in 1907.

In 1907 the proceeds from the sale of stamped paper amounted to \$9,876,803.40 and \$9,550,581.60 in 1906.

BUILDING IN BUENOS AIRES DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

According to statistics published by Messrs. Bravo, Barros & Co., of Buenos Aires, in their weekly "*Las Ventas*," the value of the buildings constructed during the last seven years was as follows:

Year.	Pesos, paper.	Year.	Pesos, paper.
1901.....	22,331,824	1905.....	38,812,825
1902.....	19,403,916	1906.....	56,114,120
1903.....	21,590,925	1907.....	79,033,833
1904.....	27,983,602		

The advance commenced in 1904 with an increase of 30 per cent over 1903; in 1905 an increase of 40 per cent over 1904 is shown; the increase in 1906 over 1905 is 48 per cent, and that of 1907 over 1906 41 per cent. From 1901 to 1907 the advance has exceeded 250 per cent.

COTTON GROWING AND MANUFACTURE.

A report made by the French consul at Buenos Aires and published in the "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" for January 16, 1908, states that the finest quality of cotton produced in the Argentine Republic is grown in the provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca, while Cordoba, Tucuman, and Corrientes, as well as the territories of Chaco and Misiones, devote considerable areas to the culture. A retarding influence to the full development of the industry is felt in the high rates of railway transport. In Tucuman and Cordoba the culture is limited at present, but is capable of progress, and in Corrientes it is still in its infancy, while in Misiones the plant suffers from the ravages of ants. The greatest development is noted with regard to the Chaco region where, in spite of the depredations of a disease known locally as "*rouja*," a fine grade of long-fibered cotton, much appreciated in the Havre and Liverpool markets is grown. Successful efforts have been directed toward the stamping out of the disease.

The Chaco district contains a large number of gins, which during 1907 treated about 800 metric tons of cotton, half being used in Buenos Aires and the remainder dispatched to the Liverpool market. The cotton seed are sold to the Colonelli factory, which is the only one equipped for the manufacture of oil. The three small cotton manufacturing companies originally established have combined as the *Sociedad Hilanderias Argentinas de Algodon*, capitalized at about \$875,000. This company uses the native product, without having recourse to importations of raw material, to the extent of 400 tons, and its contracts for the present year called for an increase over the preceding one. It has an important establishment at General Vedia (Chaco),

with a dozen mills at Resistencia and a spinning mill at Buenos Aires, with a capacity of 2,000 kilos of yarn daily.

The 1907 crop is given as 7,000 metric tons, and the total area under culture at 4,644 hectares, distributed as follows:

Chaco, 3,280 hectares; Formosa, 111; Misiones, 68; Corrientes, 495; Santa Fe, 275; Catamarca, 22, and La Rioja, 215.

Cotton imports for the year are placed at about 52,682 kilograms (116,143 pounds).

COMMUNICATION WITH BOLIVIA.

The opening of the railroad line from Jujuy to La Quiaca, the terminus of the extension of the Central Northern Railway to the frontier of Bolivia, has been effected in conformity with the contract made between the Argentine Government and Luis Stremiz and Company in 1903.

From the Bolivian frontier a connecting line is to be run on account of the Argentine Republic, by virtue of a treaty with Bolivia to one of the principal cities of the latter country.

The length of line from Jujuy to La Quiaca is 284 kilometers (over 166 miles), and the cost of construction was \$6,884,659. Leaving Jujuy at a point which is 1,258 meters above sea level, the road ascends the valley traversed by the Rio Grande, which is crossed several times in the first 34 kilometers. Culverts and bridges numbering 125, and varying from 2 to 210 meters, have had to be constructed within that distance, while for an extent of 10 kilometers, where the gradient is 60 per 1,000, the railway is constructed on the Abt rack system. On this section heavy adhesional locomotives will be employed capable of drawing, in addition to the engine and tender, a train weighing 150 tons at a speed of 10 kilometers an hour.

At Purnamarca station the railway is at a height of 2,208 meters above sea level and at Negra Muerta, at the head of the valley, the height is 3,343 meters. At Tres Cruces, 184 kilometers from Jujuy, the greatest elevation, 3,690 meters, is attained. Thence the line passes with a gradual descent to La Quiaca, which is 3,443 meters above the level of the sea.

The "Standard," of Buenos Aires, in commenting on the road, anticipates a considerable passenger traffic over the line on account of the picturesque nature of the region traversed.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1907.

The Minister from Bolivia, in Washington, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with the information that, according to consular reports

for the year 1907, exports from New York and San Francisco to Bolivia reached a total valuation of \$2,852,460.30. Similar shipments in 1906 aggregated \$1,136,603.91, a gain being thus shown of \$1,715,856.39.

Recorded figures for export values from the ports mentioned with Bolivian destination in 1905 are \$1,720,000, so that an increase of nearly 100 per cent is noted in two years.

United States figures for exports to Bolivia in 1907 show only \$1,502,622, as much merchandise ultimately destined for that country is entered through Chilean and other ports. Imports are not recorded.

CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Villa Bella, Puerto Suarez, and Huaqui, are the principal ports of the Republic. Other important ports are Puerto Suere, Villa Rica, Puerto Perez, Sotalaya, Bahia or Cobija, Madre de Dios, Puerto Bolivian, and Rurrenbaque.

In 1905 and 1906, the exports and imports of Bolivia were valued as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Bolivianos.^a</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1905.....	29,533,046	20,298,771
1906.....	59,654,515	34,232,373

^a Boliviano = \$0.429 United States currency.

The principal custom-houses of the Republic at the present time are Huaqui, Oruro, Uyuni, Tupiza, Tarija, Puerto Suarez, Villa Bella, Abuna, Madre de Dios, and Bahia. The following are second and third class custom-houses: Corocoro, Sotalaya, Pelechuco, Itenes, San Matias, Yacuiba, Salitre, Rio Grande, Salinas de Garcilindoza, Huaycho, San Ignacio, and La Gaiba.

All merchandise, in order to be lawfully imported into the Republic, must pass through one of the established custom-houses. All merchandise known to commerce is importable into the Republic, except articles whose circulation is prohibited by the penal laws and the security and public welfare of the Republic, as well as the articles excluded in the customs rules and regulations, and articles of which the Government has a monopoly. Steel arms and firearms, as well as powder, except such as are imported for use in mines, and, in general, all kinds of war supplies, can only be imported with the express consent of the Government.

Foreign merchandise imported for consumption within the Republic, pays, in the proper custom-house, the duties specified in the customs tariff; merchandise free of duty is such as is so mentioned in the

customs tariff, or that which is declared free of duty by the legislative power.

Fifty per cent of the customs duties are payable in gold at the rate of 12.5 *bolivianos* per pound sterling; when paid in silver there shall be a surcharge of 5 per cent on all or a part of the 50 per cent. Amounts of less than 12.5 *bolivianos* may be paid in silver without any surcharge.

The sum of 0.30 of a *boliviano* shall be collected in the warehouses on each 100 kilos of merchandise or fraction thereof.

After merchandise passes through the custom-house of the Republic, it is exempt from all further taxation, unless State laws and municipal rules and regulations otherwise direct.

All the products of the country, whether in a natural or manufactured state, with the exception of live vicuñas, chinchillas, and alpacas, and Bolivian antiquities, may be exported.

In general, all natural and manufactured products of Bolivia, with the exception of the following, are free from export duties:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Bismuth in ingots, per 46 kilos.....	10.0
Bismuth in bars, per 46 kilos.....	8.0
Copper in bars, per 46 kilos.....	1.0
Gold in ingots or powder.....	.2
Silver ores, per fine mark.....	.08
Sealed gold coin.....	per cent.. 3
Rubber.....	do..... 8 to 15

Tin is subject to a sliding scale depending on the quotations of the European markets. For instance, if the ton of strait bar is quoted at less than £100, the export tax per quintal is 0.90 *bolivianos*; if at more than £200, 3.30 *bolivianos* per quintal.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON MINING LICENSES.

On December 16, 1907, President ISMAEL MONTES promulgated the following decree:

“SOLE ARTICLE. The interest on unpaid mining licenses is hereby reduced to 9 per cent per annum, the law of October 26, 1890, and article 69 of the Mining Rules and Regulations of October 28, 1882, being modified accordingly.”

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

It is rather difficult to estimate the agricultural production of the Bolivian Republic. Everything of this kind produced is used for home consumption, except india rubber, which is exported to Europe, and small quantities of cocoa, coffee, Peruvian bark, etc., sent to Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The greatest rubber-producing regions are located in the national territory of Colonias, the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz, and

portions of La Paz and Cochabamba. Both cocoa and coffee are grown in Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba. Beni and Santa Cruz also cultivate coffee and other valuable vegetable products.

India rubber, the exploitation of which at present constitutes one of the most important and sure sources of national wealth, is regarded as the most valuable vegetable product of the country, both in Bolivia and abroad.

There are 635,000 square kilometers of Government lands in the Republic.

Government lands are acquired by purchase, except in cases of acquisition, in accordance with the special laws, and the unit of measure for all acquisitions is 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

In each departmental and provincial capital there is a board entitled *Junta de Fomento Agrícola y Ganadero*, the object of which is to promote the agricultural and cattle industries of the country, and the powers of which are subject to special rules and regulations.

There are many rich mines in Bolivia in which are found almost all the minerals known in the world. The mountains of Bolivia contain great veins of precious metals, constituting the most varied combinations, and these metals are exploited on a large scale. Owing, however, to the great scarcity of labor, as well as of capital and railroads, a complete exploitation can not be made. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it may be said that the mining industry in Bolivia is carried on in accordance with the latest improvements, and that the best miners in South America are to be found in the Republic. A writer has said that from a mining point of view Bolivia compares favorably with any other country. The copper deposits of Corocoro and the tin and bismuth mines are considered among the richest in the world.

The following are the minerals at present exploited on a large scale:

There are three auriferous regions in Bolivia containing gold in abundance. The first one extends from the eastern border of the Republic, in the basin of the Inambari, to the eastern frontier in Upper Paraguay. This region comprises the whole mountainous zone of the provinces of Caupolican, Muncacas, Larecaja, Cercodo, Yungas, Inquisivi, and Loayza of the Department of La Paz, continuing through the Department of Cochabamba, and extending through Santa Cruz. Also the famous placers of the river San Juan del Oro, Suches, Tipuani, Cajones, and Chuquiaguillo; the mines of Araca, Yani, Cavari, Ayopaya, Arque, San Simon, San Javier, Sorotoco de Chiquitos, and others belonging to this group.

The second region begins in Lipez, continues through the southern part of the provinces of Chayauta, Sur Chichas, Department of Potosi,

Meudez, Department of Tarija, Cinti y Acero in Chuquisaca, to the plains of Santa Cruz. In this region are located the veins and placers of Amayapampa, Suipacha, Esmoraca, Chuquichuqi, San Juan River, and the tributaries of the Guapay.

The third region, which is perhaps the richest of all, is not at present being exploited, but it extends to the northwest of the Republic to Corabaya, in Peru, and the sources of the rivers Madre de Dios, Acre, and Purus.

From 1540 to 1759, a period of two hundred and twenty years, the Bolivian gold mines produced £420,000,000. From the latter date to the early part of the nineteenth century the mines and placers of the provinces of Larecaja and Caupoliacan produced \$14,000,000 gold, and from 1818 to 1868 they produced 150,776 ounces of gold. It is estimated that the output of the other mines and placers of the Republic, from the middle of the eighteenth until the latter part of the nineteenth century, amounted to £25,000,000.

Judging by the data obtained on the matter, the gold production in Bolivia in one year may be estimated at approximately 550 kilograms of gold, the official value of which is 275,000 *bolivianos*.

Silver abounds in nearly all of the territory of the Republic, and has made famous the Potosi hill, which from 1556 to 1651 produced 3,240,000 pesos to the Spanish Crown, derived exclusively from a tax amounting to one-fifth of the value of the product. It is well known that Bolivia has for a long time occupied the third place among silver-producing countries.

The western region is the richest, and the auriferous zone of the high plateaus, which constitute the immense plains to the north, the south and the east, the silver ores occupy the upper part and crown the hills of the Andine mountains from west to east.

There are more than 10,000 abandoned silver mines throughout the Republic, not including a great many which are at present being exploited. The cessation in exploiting the abandoned mines has not been caused by the exhaustion of the metal or any deficiency therein, but owing to the lack of capital or suitable means of the extraction of the water, and other difficulties.

The Department of Potosi is the richest and most abundant in silver mines, and there are located therein the famous mining districts of Huanchaca, Aullagas, Colquechaca, Ocuri, Porco, Guadalupe, Portugalete, Carguaicollo, Chorolque, Tomave and Lipez, exclusive of other important concerns who are working mines in the Potosi hill, Andacaba, Chochacomani, Turqui, Uncia, and other places.

The most important mines in the Department of Oruro are the Oruro, San Jose, Antequera, etc.; in Chuquisaca the San Lucas, Huata, and Pojo mines; in Cochabamba, the Arque and Choque-

camata, and the Colquiri in the Department of La Paz. The richest ores yield 8,000 marks per 2,300 kilos.

The wealth of the Bolivian tin mines is wonderful, and its development is handicapped by the lack of capital, railroads, and public roads which would facilitate the transportation of the product to the seaport. This mineral is frequently found in the eastern strip of land of the high plateau from the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca to near the southern frontier of the Republic. The best known tin deposit in the north is Moho in the Peruvian province of Huancane, on the northwest boundary of Lake Titicaca. Other rich tin mines are found at Milluni, in Huayna Potosi, Quime, Colquiri, and the whole province of Inquisivi, Oruro, and adjoining country. Leon hill and Avicaya, and in the province of Poopo at Chayanta. Potosi, Porco Tazna, Chorolque, Chocaya, and Catagaita.

There are four tin producing districts, namely. La Paz in the north; Oruro in the center; Chorokue in the south, and Potosi in the east.

Bolivia occupies the first place among bismuth producing countries. Bismuth and tin are closely related, are often found combined, and abound in the same zones in the eastern part of the Andes to Apolobamba, and at Palca, Chacaltaya, Huayna Potosi, Sorata, etc. Bismuth is also found in the cordilleras of the Chorolque and Tazna.

It can be said without exaggeration that of the mineral wealth of Bolivia, copper represents one of the most important products, due to its abundance and grade. The cupriferous formations are found mainly in the eastern chain of the Andes from Lipez, where white copper is found, Porco, Chayanta in the Department of Potosi; in Arque and Colcha in the Department of Cochabamba, and through Turco, Poopo, and Oruro, thence to the northwest in the direction of Corocoro, passing through Chacarilla. From Corocoro it extends through the province of Omasuyos, Muncas, and Caupolican, to the boundary line of Peru through Apolobamba. The Corocoro copper district is the richest and most actively exploited of the copper zones of Bolivia.

These 5 minerals—gold, silver, tin, bismuth, and copper—constitute the chief mineral wealth of Bolivia, though other mineral substances, such as wolfram, antimony, lead, borate of lime, etc., abound.

The mining law of Bolivia protects foreign capitalists, who enjoy all kinds of privileges in the exploitation of mines. All foreigners may acquire mining claims on the same conditions as Bolivian citizens. All machinery imported for use in the mining and agricultural industries is free of duty, and all ores are exported free of export duties, except copper, tin, silver, gold, and bismuth, which are subject to a small export tax.

All persons, native or foreign, who enjoy civil rights, may secure one or more mining claims by a single concession, in the case of known

ores, and 30 mining claims in the case of minerals recently discovered. A mining claim comprises 100 square meters.

In order to obtain the grant of one or more mining claims, it is necessary to file an application before the proper prefect or delegate, made on stamped paper, of 20 *bolivianos*, and in addition paying for each mining claim 2 *bolivianos* semiannually, if the mine is on a vein, and 1 *boliviano*, if the mine is a placer or deposit.

The application shall state: (1) The name, residence, and occupation of the applicant; (2) the name by which the concession shall be called; (3) the location of the mining claim, specifying the direction and distance with respect to some fixed or given point; (4) the number of mining claims; (5) the mining district of the claims, stating whether it is already known as such or whether it is a recently discovered zone; (6) the names of the adjoining mine owners, should there be any, and (7) the name of the owner of the land, if the land belongs to a private person.

Mines can be freely exploited, provided the owners or managers comply with the provisions of the mining law, special care being taken not to endanger the life or health of the laborers, nor to disturb public health and order.

Miners' wages are approximately as follows: Crowbar or pick men, 3 to 4 *bolivianos* daily; windlass men, 2 to 3 *bolivianos* daily, while less skilled laborers get from 1 to 2 *bolivianos* daily.

COMMUNICATION.

In August, 1907, the extent of Bolivian railways in exploitation, was 674 kilometers, distributed as follows:

	Kilo- meters.
Ollagüe to Oruro.....	484
Oyuni to Huanchaca.....	25
Huaqui to La Paz.....	96
Viacha to Ayoayo.....	59
Branches of these lines.....	10
Total.....	674

The wagon roads of the Republic have a length of 3,716 kilometers.

Navigable rivers within Bolivian territory have a length of 18,820 kilometers, or 10,156 maritime miles.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to a table published in the September, 1907, number of the "*Revista del Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura*," of the Republic of Bolivia, the operations of the national mint during the first half of the year 1907 were as follows: Redemption of coins, 341 kilograms and 500 grams, valued at 15,657.53 *bolivianos* (\$7,848.76); expenditures on materials, 2,043.14 *bolivianos* (\$1,021.57); coinage, 1,124 kilograms and 125 grams, or 48,943.05 *bolivianos* (\$24,471.54).

STATISTICAL DATA.

Taking as a basis the census of 1900, the population of the Republic on September 1, 1906, was 1,953,916 inhabitants.

The revenues of the Republic are divided into national, departmental, and municipal. The national revenues consist of receipts from custom-houses, export duties, taxes on stock and mining companies, consular invoices, mortgages, trade-marks, mining concessions, stamped and sealed paper, the coinage of money, State telegraphs, sale of Government lands, post-office boxes and postage stamps, university degrees, etc.

It is estimated that the departmental and municipal receipts for 1907 amounted to 13,583,333 *bolivianos* (\$6,791,666), and the expenditures to 14,614,288 *bolivianos* (\$7,307,144).

During the last few years the national revenues have been increased, due to the payment of the Brazilian and Chilean indemnizations, by, approximately, \$19,350,000, or 28,700,000 *bolivianos*, an amount that will be used exclusively in the construction of railroads.

Bolivia does not belong to the Universal Telegraph Union, and her relations with other countries are wholly determined by her reciprocal interests. Nevertheless, she has made treaties and agreements with different South American nations, and with private persons, for the purpose of facilitating and guaranteeing this service.

BRAZIL.

COFFEE EXPORTS, 1900-1907.

The following table shows the exports of Brazilian coffee during the period 1900 to 1907:

Year.	Bags.	Year.	Bags.
1900.....	5,849,114	1904.....	6,571,509
1901.....	9,613,080	1905.....	7,453,752
1902.....	8,714,182	1906.....	10,166,257
1903.....	7,994,190	1907.....	11,470,116

FOREIGN COMMERCE, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

For the eleven months January to November of the calendar year 1907, total imports into Brazil aggregated \$183,000,000, as compared with \$146,000,000 in 1906.

Exports for the two periods under comparison were, respectively, \$252,000,000 and \$238,000,000.

Coffee and rubber together figure up over \$192,000,000 on the exports list, the valuations being, respectively, \$131,000,000 and \$61,000,000.

NATIVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries of the Republic are shown in the following table giving the estimated number of industrial establishments in each State and the aggregate capital invested therein:

State.	Number of establishments.	Amount of capital invested.	State.	Number of establishments.	Amount of capital invested.
Federal district.....	600	\$44,220,000	Alagoas.....	30	\$2,074,000
São Paulo.....	184	50,910,000	Parahyba do Norte.....	23	1,291,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	188	10,630,000	Ceara.....	25	1,128,000
Pernambuco.....	100	13,420,000	Amazonas.....	15	732,000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	215	11,280,000	Sergipe.....	26	1,738,000
Bahia.....	120	9,150,000	Piauhy.....	7	701,000
Maranhão.....	25	3,660,000	Rio Grande do Norte.....	15	274,000
Parana.....	126	3,590,000	Espirito Santo.....	5	60,000
Para.....	50	2,440,000	Total.....	2,397	163,349,000
Minas Geraes.....	523	8,230,000			
Santa Catharina.....	140	2,502,000			

Those products given as the most important in each State were as follows:

Federal district: Textiles, cordage, furniture, white clothing, lumber and cabinet work, hats, umbrellas, shoes, soap, candles, chemical products, preserved food, beer, chocolate, biscuits, glass, paper, and leather goods.

São Paulo: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, sugar, lard, lime, cement, and agricultural implements.

Rio Grande do Sul: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, meat products, wines, iron safes, stoves and other foundry products, and agricultural implements.

Minas Geraes: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, dairy products, meat products, lime and cement, wax, and iron-foundry products.

Bahia: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, tobacco manufactures, sugar, and wax.

Alagoas: Textiles, sugar, leather, and wine.

Santa Catharina: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, alcoholic products, berve-matte, and tobacco.

Parana: Same as in Santa Catharina, and, in addition, matches.

Rio de Janeiro: Same as in the Federal district, and, in addition, dairy products.

Pernambuco: Textiles, sugar, leather, shoes, food products, and tobacco.

Sergipe: Same as in Pernambuco.

Para: Textiles, beer, soap, chocolate, and wax.

Parahyba: Same as in Pernambuco.

Ceara: Textiles.

Amazonas, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauhy, and Espirito Santo: Miscellaneous.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER, SECOND HALF OF 1907.

The exports of rubber from the ports of Para, Manaus, and Iquitos during the last half of 1907 were as follows:

	To Europe.	To New York.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Fine.....	4,735,763	3,147,713
Medium.....	595,915	627,845
Coarse.....	1,387,714	1,776,720
Caoutchouc.....	1,499,813	186,171
Total.....	8,216,205	5,732,449
General total.....		13,948,654

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The number of immigrants at the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907 was 31,173, or 4,026 more than last year. During the month of December alone there entered 4,236, or 1,514 more than in the same month of 1906. The number of voluntary immigrants arriving in Brazil in 1907 was 9,339 greater than the average of the last seventeen years.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT PARA, 1907.

The inspector of customs at Para reports that the total receipts at that Brazilian port of entry during 1907 aggregated 9,373:600\$794, gold, and 22,575:510\$099, paper.

TRADE OF SANTOS IN 1907.

The total value of foreign commerce through the port of Santos during 1907 was represented by exports valued at \$107,000,000 and imports worth \$42,000,000 as compared with \$101,000,000, and \$32,000,000 for the two branches of trade in the preceding year.

The leading items of import were iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs and textiles, while the bulk of exports was composed of coffee, bran, hides, and rubber, occupying but a limited proportion of the total export valuation.

ADHERENCE TO THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Bureau of the American Republics is informed through the Department of State of the United States that on January 9, 1908, the President of Brazil issued the following decree whereby the ratification by Brazil of the International Sanitary Convention of Washington was officially promulgated.

"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

"I make known that the National Congress has decreed and given sanction to the following resolution:

"ART. 1. The resolution signed at Rio de Janeiro by the Third International American Conference on August 23, 1906, adhering to the International Sanitary Convention of Washington and putting its precepts into practice is approved.

"ART. 2. The provisions to the contrary are revoked.

BRAZILIAN HEMP.

The Agronomic Institute of the State of São Paulo calls attention to a new fiber extracted from a plant called *hebisco*, that has been cultivated by Dr. VICTORIO A. DE PERINI at the Rodeio Station, and which, in the opinion of the institute, grows spontaneously in the northern States of the Republic drained by the San Francisco River, where it is known as "*Papoula do San Francisco*" and "*Papoula do Rio Abaixo*." The report made by the director of the Agronomic Institute of Campinas contains the following data:

Doctor PERINI sent to the aforesaid institute for analysis a sample of the fiber weighing about 20 grams and the corresponding waste, weighing about 4½ grams. Doctor PERINI says this sample is of medium quality, but states that the process which he adopted did not produce fibers much stronger than those obtained by the institute in the experiment made for the purpose of extracting the fiber by the use of stagnant and running water.

The Government has granted a concession to a private company for the exploitation of said plant, and the governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro has given an annual subsidy of 30 *contos of reis* for four years for the establishment of a factory in that State for the manufacture of goods, paper, and cordage out of said fiber.

PORT WORKS AT RECIFE.

The Brazilian Ministry of Industry, Railways and Public Works has issued a call for tenders for the construction of the Recife port works, State of Pernambuco, in accordance with the plan approved by the decree of November 4, 1907. Proposals for the work will be received up to midday on March 26, 1908.

The specifications include the construction of a breakwater 1,147 meters long, with a depth of 9 meters below water at low tide; a mole, with a total length of 798 meters; quays for the docking, loading, and discharging of ships; raising and levelling an old wall built on the reefs; a general dredging of the harbor to a depth of 9 meters below low tide at the port entrance and 8 meters to the south of the quays; filling up the space between the new quays and the present shore line; removing the rocks which obstruct the entrance to the harbor; constructing 7 warehouses, and the laying of a railway line of 1 meter gauge on the quays, lines for electric cranes and the paving and draining of the streets.

The stipulated price for such works is not to exceed 49,411,671\$ (\$16,305,550) and six years are allowed for the completion thereof, including one year from the date of the contract for the installation of the requisite machinery for commencing active work.

The full text of the specifications and conditions is published in the "Brazilian Review" for January 14, 1908.

PLATINUM IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Ouro Preto School of Mines in its bulletin for 1906, states that the existence of platinum in Brazil has been known for over one hundred years and was for a long time confounded with palladic gold. It has been found as rare disseminations in the gold obtained from the "jacutinga" of Gongo Soceco in the proportion of from 0.04 to 0.12 per cent; also in the auriferous quartz formations of the crystalline schists of the region of the River Bruseus in Pernambuco: in association with diamonds derived from conglomerate quartzites on the eastern slopes of the Serra do Espinhaço, from Itambé de Matto Dentro to Itambé do Serra; and the River Abaete and its affluents of the left bank, probably having been derived from olivine rocks.

In the first, second, and fourth sections referred to the platinum is primary, but that of Serra do Espinhaço is secondary, having been deposited from a solution of decomposed pyrites. It occurs in the alluvium of rivers having their rise on the eastern slope, and is found in conjunction with gold in the Lages stream and its tributaries. The wide beds of these streams are covered by cascalho from 1 to 2 meters in thickness, composed of hard pebbles and quartz sand with slate and a little white clay, containing heavy minerals with gold and platinum, the former being identical with those found in the diamond-bearing cascalho of Diamantina. The native platinum is never rolled, but appears sometimes as mammillated grains, sometimes in globular form, but more frequently in thin foliated crusts having the characteristic structure of hematite. The specific gravity of the platinum is from 18.13 to 20.48, showing it to be very pure. The deposits of this section do not appear to be very thick, but they occupy a relatively extensive line and are well worthy of systematic exploration. They are rich in palladium, and contain no iron, being comparable as regards density to the Russian platinum, differing from it in the absence of iron.

The platinum of the Rio Abaete is strongly magnetic, very rich in iron, and free of palladium. It occurs in thin plates strongly rolled and dissolves readily in aqua regia, leaving an insoluble residue of iridosmine and a few small insignificant crystals of perowskite.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

By a decree of January 16, 1908, the "Para Public Works Company (Limited)," is authorized to operate in the Republic. The company is organized with a capital of £62,000, and has its main office in England. It has for its object the construction and operation of public services of all kinds in the city of Belem, State of Para.

A commission has been appointed to prepare a commercial map of Brazil for the Exposition of 1908. This map will give the new boundary line of Brazil, population, products and transportation facilities. It will be published in Portuguese, French, English, German and Italian.

On January 8, 1908, the President of the Republic approved the plans and estimates for the improvement works of the port of Massambu, State of Santa Catharina, and the branch road connecting the port with the D. Thereza Christina Railway.

On January 4, 1908, the National Congress voted an appropriation of 2,400 *contos* (approximately \$720,000) to finish building the national library and furnishing the same.

The Brazilian Congress has also opened a special credit of 300 *contos* (about \$90,000) for the expenses consequent upon the holding of the Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress at Rio in 1909.

According to figures furnished by the Board of Health of Rio de Janeiro, there was a marked decrease in the mortality of that city for 1907, notwithstanding a considerable growth in population. The mortality for 1906 and 1907 was 13,960 and 12,106, respectively.

The new market building, situated on the wharf Del Vecchio, was formally opened on December 14. It covers an area of 22,500 square meters.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS REVENUES DURING 1907.

Customs receipts at the various ports of the Republic of Chile for the calendar year 1907 aggregated 120,305,347.90 *pesos* (\$40,101,-782.63), showing an increase of 6,989,109.32 *pesos* (\$2,329,703.10) when compared with the sum of 113,316,238.58 *pesos* (\$37,772,079.52) collected in 1906. The revenues during the month of December, 1907, amounted to 12,734,256.90 *pesos* (\$4,244,752.33), as compared with 12,009,435.32 in the same month of 1906.

APPROPRIATION FOR GOVERNMENT RAILROADS IN 1908.

The total appropriation for expenditures of the Government Railroads during the year 1908 amounts to 46,406,250.50 *pesos* (\$15,468,-750.17), distributed as follows among the different lines:

Line.	Pesos.
Central system (Red Central).....	43,898,250.50
Chamaral Railroad.....	637,000.00
Itasco Railroad.....	225,000.00
Coguinbo Railroad.....	1,320,000.00
Tongoi Railroad.....	170,000.00
Los Vilos.....	100,000.00
Total.....	46,406,250.50

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY AUTHORIZED.

The following is the text of the decree authorizing the construction of the Longitudinal Railway, promulgated January 23, 1908:

"ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is authorized for a period of three years to contract, at a fixed price, in whole or in part, the survey, construction, and equipment of the railways necessary to connect the city of Ligua with the ports of Papudo and Arica. The line between Ligua and Copiapo shall be completed before the expiration of five years.

"ART. 2. The total price of the works shall not exceed £7,500,000, and shall be paid with an accumulative sinking fund that shall not be less than one-half of 1 per cent per annum. Until said price is paid, the contractors shall operate the railway lines for their own account, in accordance with tariffs approved by the Government, the State guaranteeing them interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

"ART. 3. The lease of the intermediate Government railway lines between Ligua and Chamaral, referred to in article 1, during their exploitation by the contractors, is hereby authorized.

"ART. 4. The President of the Republic is authorized, for a period of one year, to construct the railways from Curico to Llico, and from Arbol to Pichilemu, at a fixed price, for sums not exceeding 7,500,000 *pesos* gold of a value of 18*s.*, in the first instance, and 2,500,000 *pesos* of the same money, in the second instance.

"ART. 5. Private and municipal lands required in the construction of the aforesaid railways, their stations and annexes, in accordance with the plans approved by the President of the Republic, are hereby declared to be subject to expropriation.

"The expropriation shall be effected in accordance with the law of June 18, 1857, and the proceedings relating thereto may be commenced within the term of five years.

"The materials necessary for the construction of the railway lines referred to in article 1, and for the exploitation of the same for a period of five years, shall be free of import duties. The President of the Republic shall determine the class and quantity of the free articles.

"ART. 6. The inversion of 3,000,000 of *pesos* in the expropriation of lands, technical inspection and other expenses of the railways

authorized by the foregoing articles, and of 300,000 *pesos* for the study of the ports, is hereby authorized.

"ART. 7. The expropriation by the contractors of the line from Ligua to the port of Arica, shall be in conformity with the law of August 6, 1862.

"ART. 8. Contracts made in conformity with the present law, are not assignable without the consent of the President of the Republic.

"The contractors and their representatives, even though they be foreigners and nonresidents of Chile, shall be considered as domiciled in the Republic and subject to the laws of the country the same as though they were Chileans in everything relating to said contracts, it being understood that the contractors or the persons acquiring their rights shall not have recourse to diplomatic intervention in any question that may arise in connection therewith."

GROWTH OF THE MERCHANT MARINE.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that the Chilean merchant marine is increasing very rapidly, and at present is exceeded by that of only one South American country—Brazil—which has a tonnage of 211,194 against 156,316 for Chile. Of the Chilean shipping 107,727 tons are steam and 48,589 sail. It is mostly engaged in the west coast trade of South America. During the year 1906 there was an increase of 30,122 tons in vessels flying the Chilean flag.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1907.

On October 28, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that his predecessor in office had estimated the receipts for 1907 as follows:

Balance from 1906.....	\$13,583,490.73
Ordinary receipts.....	147,500,000.00
Special receipts.....	29,500,000.00
Total in Chilean currency.....	^a 190,583,490.73

The estimated expenditures for 1907 were \$193,627,373,^b less \$21,000,000 derived from appropriations for the construction of the Arica to Alto de La Paz Railway and the sewers of Santiago, thus reducing the expenditures of the budget to \$172,000,000. It should be noted, however, that the expenses authorized by special laws amounted to \$11,610,485.57, probably making the expenditures at the end of 1907, \$184,437,798, and cash on hand to the amount of \$66,645,991.97, Chilean currency.

^a \$63,500,000, approximately.

^b \$64,500,000, approximately.

COAL MINES.

From the "*Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería*," for October and November, 1907, the following information concerning the coal lands of Chile has been obtained.

The coal at present mined in Chile has been almost unanimously classified as "lignite," but there are other kinds of coal which can not be so classified.

The analysis of the coal produced in the province of Aranco shows that this coal has a caloric value equal to from 92 to 93.8 per cent of the English coal from south and north Wales. A comparison with Australian coal shows results still more favorable to the Chilean product, which is also superior to the best Japanese coal. Finally it may be said that, judging from the investigations and experiments made both in Europe and Chile with Chilean coal, the superiority of the latter over European lignites has been fully demonstrated.

After due investigation it may be stated that there are in the Republic coal deposits that can produce an excellent quality of coke, which may possibly serve for the smelting of iron ores, and which is assuredly suitable for the reduction of some other minerals. An anthracite zone having been discovered in Chile, such as the deposits of Quilaoya and Huimpil, the coal of which contains a large proportion of fixed carbon and very little volatile matter, there is no doubt that the mixture of the products of this zone with certain coals from the coast, would produce a good quality of coke.

The deposits that are at present being mined are situated in the southern coast of the Republic, in a zone bounded on the north by the northern shores of the Talcahuano Gulf, on the south by the port of Lebu, on the east by the Cordilleras of the coast, or those of Nahuelbuta, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The most important deposits extend a considerable distance under the sea, and a coal mine is also being exploited in the Territory of Magellanes, near Punta Arenas.

Notwithstanding the rich coal mines of the Republic, from 1901 to the first half of 1906, Chile made the following importations of coal for home consumption:

Year.	English coal.	Australian coal.	American coal.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901.....	390,082	497,370	33,150	890,611
1902.....	395,024	399,427	34,887	829,338
1903.....	317,495	885,334	6,825	809,654
1904.....	445,742	457,020	11,323	914,085
1905.....	528,438	489,337	4,000	1,022,375
First half of 1906.....	172,781	159,767	.....	332,548
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	4,868,611

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER EXPOSITION OF 1907.

The "*Botetín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*," of Santiago, Chile, publishes in its issue for December, 1907, an interesting account of the National Shoe and Leather Exposition of 1907 inaugurated in Santiago on the 18th of October, 1907. This exposition has served to show that the shoe and leather industries of the Republic are at present in a remarkable condition of progress and perfection, and the exhibits of their manufactured products attracted the attention of the public in general. The number of factories participating in the exposition was 23, in which are included shoe factories and tanning establishments as well.

The following figures represent the total production, capital, etc., of said factories:

Annual production of tanned and sole leather, 160,000 *pesos*; daily production of boots and shoes 5,670 pairs, number of workmen employed in the factories, 3,510. total capital invested, 16,490,000 *pesos*.

Besides these, there are in the Republic many other shoe and leather factories, the total capital of which is estimated at about 34,000,000 *pesos*.

With these figures in view, an idea may be formed of what the shoe and leather industries of Chile represent, the capitals invested being estimated at the minimum amount of 50,000,000 *pesos*. These two industries promote and give life to several other important ones, such as the preparation of tanning woods, lime, etc., and the manufacture of pasteboard boxes, the total annual production of which industries ranges from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 *pesos*.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The Chilean "*Diario Oficial*" for November 29, 1907, publishes the text of a commercial treaty ratified at Berlin on April 9, 1907, whereby reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment is provided for between the Governments of Chile and Denmark, in all that concerns commerce and navigation.

It is agreed, however, that any special reductions of customs duties, or any commercial privileges, as well as special concessions in the matter of port and mole duties and navigation dues, which may be accorded by Chile to other Central or South American States, exclusively, can not be claimed by Denmark under the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty.

Both contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to alter the laws and regulations respecting coasting trade in favor of the national shipowners, Chile being able to extend concessions to the shipowners of the Central and South American States and Denmark to the Scandinavian States, without reciprocally mutual exemptions, so long as they are not extended to States other than those mentioned.

COMMERCE OF TAL TAL.

In the first seven months of 1907 the custom-house receipts at Taltal amounted to 3,687,688 *pesos*, which indicates a steady yearly increase in the receipts of said port, as is shown by the following statement from the Chilean Customs Bulletin ("*Boletín Oficial de la Superintendencia de Aduanas*"):

"In 1902 the value of the imports through the custom-house at Taltal amounted to 1,327,188 *pesos*, while that of 1906 amounted to 6,995,204 *pesos*, which represents nearly six times the value of the imports of 1902. During the five years from 1902 to 1906, the value of the imports of merchandise amounted to 20,500,000 *pesos*.

"From 1902 to 1906, the value of the exports shows an increase of more than 150 per cent, inasmuch as in 1902 the value of exports amounted to 294,758 *pesos*, while in 1906 it amounted to 25,043,746 *pesos*, or a total of 81,063,903 *pesos* in the five years to which reference has been made.

"The value of the imports in coastwise commerce in 1902 amounted to 4,003,287 *pesos*, and that of the exports amounted to 593,211 *pesos*, while in 1906 the value of the former amounted to 15,759,583 *pesos*, and that of the latter 1,211,401 *pesos*.

"In 1902 the custom-house receipts at Taltal amounted to 3,248,187 *pesos*, and in 1906 to 7,376,552 *pesos*, the total receipts during the five years being 25,633,757 *pesos*.

EXCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MONEY ORDERS WITH JAPAN.

The exchange of international postal money orders between Chile and Japan has been established since the 1st of January, 1908. The money orders may be drawn on any point of Japan, including the islands of Formosa, Pescadores, and Japanese Sakhalien, and they must be made in *francs* and *centimes* in accordance with the prescribed equivalents. The maximum of the value shall be 1,000 *francs*.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT AND STORAGE DUTIES.

A law of the Chilean National Congress, passed on the 9th of September, 1907, and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the 11th of the same month, provides that the payment of import and storage duties shall be made in paper money with the respective surcharge, in the manner prescribed by Law No. 1992 of August 27, 1907.

COLOMBIA.

NEW CABINET.

On March 10, 1908, the following new Cabinet was appointed: Minister of the Interior, Señor Don FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA; Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Don MARCELINO VARGAS; Minister of Finance and Treasury, Señor Don RICARDO RESTREPO; Minister of War, General VÍCTOR CALDERÓN; Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Don EMILIANO ISAZA; Minister of Public Works, Señor Don JOSÉ MARÍA RUIZ.

TRADE OF CARTAGENA, 1907.

Data furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by United States Consul I. A. MAXING show increased shipments from Colombia through the port of Cartagena for the year 1907, as compared with 1906, of the leading items of Colombian export.

Coffee shipments increased by 3,988,647 kilograms; tobacco, 2,267,151; ivory nuts, 1,968,816, and rubber, 20,052.

The distribution of these exports was as follows:

[Expressed in kilograms.]

	United States.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.		Other countries.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Coffee.....	4,432,603	7,404,329	783,511	1,346,662	740,711	1,119,269	31,344	68,472	9,685	47,749
Tobacco.....					1,713,660	3,980,811				
Ivory nuts.....	7,528	440,772		53,031	1,862,574	3,422,964	591,438	505,589		
Rubber....	86,399	86,569	72,787	77,360	40,751	36,352	33,943	43,750		9,901

Imports at Cartagena for the years ending June 30, 1906 and 1907, show the following valuations for articles of United States origin and of other countries taken together.

[Expressed in kilograms.]

	United States.		All countries.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Machinery, except sewing machines.....	195,518	238,334	283,158	407,805
Books, printed.....	5,338	1,598	12,371	14,917
Canned goods.....	61,411	20,354	125,075	75,465
Cement.....	22,859	109,455	682,820	1,133,396
Drugs and medicines.....	956,019	121,980	1,239,225	433,354
Flour, wheat.....	1,875,526	572,160	1,944,526	553,959
Sewing machines.....	22,704	80,879	25,609	87,082
Oil, kerosene.....	1,241,811	923,880	1,248,615	928,225
Prepared foods.....		32,595		93,065
Rice.....	794,799	133,884	3,463,309	2,407,904
Tallow.....	80,100	82,985	81,371	101,960
Lard.....	491,946	22,211	491,658	
Wire fencing.....	622,966	698,781	641,017	692,908

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH ECUADOR.

The official bulletin of the Department of Foreign Relations of Colombia publishes in its issue for January, 1908, the text of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between said Republic and that of Ecuador, signed on the 10th of August, 1905, the exchange of ratifications taking place in the city of Quito on October 24, 1907.

In article 1 of the treaty it is agreed that there shall be peace and perpetual friendship between the two Republics. Article 2 provides for the extradition of criminals. The high contracting parties agree in article 3 not to resort to arms, in case the friendly relations between them be interrupted, until all amicable means to settle such differences as may have arisen shall have been exhausted and until one of the parties expressly refuses to give due satisfaction, after a friendly and neutral power designated as arbiter shall have awarded the controversy. Article 4 prescribes that there shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the two Republics. By virtue of article 5, Colombian vessels arriving at ports of Ecuador and, reciprocally, Ecuadorian vessels arriving at ports of Colombia shall be considered as national vessels for the collection of port dues.

In articles 6 and 8 to 11 are established reciprocal customs privileges and franchises for merchandise imported or exported in vessels of the contracting Republics and for natural and manufactured products thereof. Article 7 prescribes that all vessels duly registered in accordance with the laws of the one country shall be considered as national vessels of the other. In accordance with article 12 imports from other nations shall pay duties as prescribed in the general customs tariffs. Article 13 provides that if a war or merchant vessel of one of the contracting nations is wrecked, grounded, suffers any damage, or is in need of repairs, etc., the same assistance and protection given to the ships of the harboring nation shall be given her. In article 14 it is stipulated that citizens of one of the contracting Republics traveling or residing in the territory of the other shall not be pressed or detained with their ships, crews, etc., for military expeditions, public or private use, etc., without allowing them just and sufficient indemnity. By virtue of article 15, the citizens of one Republic shall have right to acquire in the other real estate and to administer it by themselves or by agent; to engage in any agricultural, mercantile or manufacturing industry; to practice any literary or scientific profession, and to appear before the authorities and courts of justice in matters in which they may be interested or which they may represent; the same article declares them exempt from military service and from the payment of compulsory loans and other extraordinary personal taxes, when residing in the territory of the other Republic. It is stipulated in article 16 that, in the event hostilities break out between the two Republics, the

citizens of the one, residents or transients in the territory of the other, shall not be compelled to leave the country except for the same reasons and through the same legal formalities by which are expelled the citizens of the Republic in which they reside or may be at the time; it is further stipulated that the hostilities shall not be carried on except by the duly authorized military officers and their commands; that towns shall not be burnt nor sacked nor shall the lives of prisoners of war or noncombatants be endangered, nor shall the commerce between the two Republics be interrupted.

In order to prevent difficulties which might be occasioned to commerce through a state of war in which one of the contracting parties may find itself with another country or countries, it is agreed in article 17 by the two Republics to recognize and admit the principle that the flag covers property and persons, except combatants of the belligerent nation. In article 18 it is provided that if one of the contracting Republics should be in war with a third nation, and the other remain neutral, the property of the latter and of her citizens found on board the enemy's ships shall be subject to confiscation. In accordance with article 19, neither of the two Republics shall render assistance of any nature to the enemies of the other, nor shall permit any recruiting of troops or arming or manning of war or privateer vessels to be made in her territory. For the perfect interpretation of articles 16 and 17, the materials that shall be considered as contraband of war are specified in article 20. In article 21 the high contracting parties agree to maintain in force all laws suppressing the slave trade and to enact such measures as are necessary to prevent it. By virtue of article 22, each of the contracting Republics may establish consuls and vice-consuls in the ports and mercantile places in the territory of the other, and they shall be accorded the same privileges granted to those of the most-favored nation. Article 23 provides that if one of the two Republics grants another nation any privileges in regard to commerce or navigation, the same privilege shall inure to the other. In order to maintain their friendly relations on a firm and lasting basis the contracting parties agree in article 24 that in case a citizen of one of them should violate any of the terms of the treaty, such citizen shall be made personally responsible for the violation, and the relations between the two countries shall not be interrupted. In article 25 it is agreed that should one of the two Governments violate any of the articles of the treaty, the other articles in regard to different subjects shall remain in full force. It is stipulated in article 26 that, pending the settlement of the boundary question by special convention, the boundaries fixed in the Colombian Law of June 25, 1824, for the old Departments of Cauca and Ecuador, shall be recognized; it is further agreed in this article that both countries shall cooperate in preserving the integrity of the territory of the

former Republic of Colombia belonging to them. Article 27 repeals the treaties signed in Pasto on the 8th of December, 1832, and provides that the duration of the articles herein relating to commerce and navigation shall be six years from the date of the exchange of ratifications; in accordance with the same article, articles 1, 2, and 16 regarding the political relations between the two countries shall be perpetually in force. Article 28, the last one of the treaty, prescribes the manner of effecting the ratifications and the exchange thereof.

NAVIGATION ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

In a session held the 5th of December, 1908, the council of ministers of the Colombian Republic resolved that a decree be enacted appropriating the sum of \$120,000 per year for the payment of subsidies assigned to steamboat companies on the Magdalena River which may establish their export rates in agreement with the Government.

In the same session it was also resolved to appropriate the amount of \$30,000 per year to cover bounties to be paid to producers exporting their articles through the custom-houses of Tumaco, Buenaventura, and Cruza.

Concerning the new regulations governing the carrying trade on the Magdalena River, United States Consul I. A. MANNING, of Cartagena, according to the "Daily Consular Report" for February 20, states that:

After a brief trial of the export bounties on coffee and other articles paid to the transportation companies doing the carrying trade on the Magdalena, the Government has suspended the payments, and in lieu thereof the companies will receive a subsidy of \$1,000 gold per round trip between Barranquilla and Calamar and El Dorado on the upper river, for which they will give a reduction of freight rates on certain articles for export, which come almost altogether down that route.

The freight rates up river, from Barranquilla and Calamar to the Bodegas de Bogota and Caracola are \$17 and \$15.75 per metric ton, respectively, and from the latter places down to Barranquilla and Calamar \$12.50 and \$11.50 per ton, with relative reductions in intervening points.

All classes of machinery of an industrial or agricultural nature or for mining uses, all kinds of tools and implements, natural and chemical fertilizers, wire fencing, iron or metal roofing, water pipe, hydraulic cement, lubricating oils, live plants, and sacks for coffee must be carried at a discount of 25 per cent from the above rates, while dried fish and soap, candles and cotton and woolen goods manufactured in the country shall be carried at a discount of 50 per cent.

Of the "down-river freight" coffee and hides for export must be carried at a discount of 25 per cent, and also sugar. Cotton, vegetable fibers, flour, potatoes, corn, rice, wheat, and small fruits, sent to the coast for export, as well as military supplies, enjoy a discount of 70 per cent from the tariff rates.

First-class passenger from Barranquilla or Cartagena to the Bodegas de Bogota \$32, with relative reductions to intervening points. For a stateroom on the steamers there is a surcharge of 20 per cent. Second-class passengers pay two-thirds of the regular tariff and third class or "deckers" pay one-third. First-class passengers are allowed 330 pounds of baggage, second class 165 pounds, and third class 110 pounds.

Consul MANNING also reports that the Government of Colombia, in addition to the loan made to LUIS GIESEKEN, who operates a line of steamboats on the Magdalena River, has taken stock in the company to the amount of \$200,000 American gold. The company will be known as the *Compañía de Navegación del Magdalena*.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES DURING 1908.

The following résumé of a railroad report published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of Colombia, for December 24, 1907, shows the amounts to be paid during 1908 by the Government to railroad companies on account of subsidies, interests, and other expenses on railroad lines under exploitation or construction:

	Gold.
For payment to the Girardot Railway Company the guaranty of interest on the sum of £200,000, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.....	\$60,000.00
For the payment to the same company of the subsidies for 8 kilometers of railway recently opened at the rate of \$10,000 per kilometer.....	80,000.00
For the payment of the 3 units of the revenues from the Atlantic custom-houses to be applied to the amortization of bonds of the National Railway of Occidental Colombia.....	177,884.94
For the payment of the warrants of the Cauca Railroad, with 50 per cent of the gross revenues from the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco.....	121,942.00
For payment to be made to the Departments of Cundinamarca and Quesada.....	83,353.88
For payment of salaries of inspectors on Government railroad lines.....	10,800.00
For payment of fees to engineers commissioned by the Government to receive completed railroad lines, and for other expenditures.....	2,000.00
Total.....	900,000.00

SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Shipments of boots and shoes to Colombia from the United States during 1907 were valued at \$47,874, against \$59,192 in the preceding year, and during the eighteen months ending December 31, 1906, the total import of shoes imported through this port was 7,896 kilos, of which 5,776 kilos came from the United States. During the same period 567 kilos of rubber shoes, 420 kilos from France, 113 from the

United States, and 34 from Germany, were imported. The United States supplied 503 kilos of shoe trimmings and England 241, out of a total importation of 793 kilos. The imports of leather during that period were 17,918 kilos, of which the United States supplied 14,296 kilos, probably the greater part of it for shoe manufacture. Of patent leathers England supplied 995 kilos, the United States 100 kilos, and Germany 70 kilos. A good deal of this was sent to the interior of the country, and the proportion of local consumption is unknown.

United States Consul I. A. MANNING reports as follows concerning shoemaking in Cartagena, where, he states, a factory was established three years ago and began with a capacity of 20 pairs daily. Their market is principally Cartagena, but they also ship to the towns on the Sinu and Atrato rivers. The product is not up to the finish of the American shoes of the same grade, yet it makes a fairly good appearance on shelf and show case. The wearing qualities are said to be excellent, and now, with new machines, they expect to make a shoe that will compete favorably with any other product of similar characteristics. Their ordinary McKay men's black leather shoe wholesales from the factory at \$2.30 per pair, and retails here at \$2.75. The Colombian Government has placed a protective duty on shoes which favors this factory, the duty being \$1.36 per kilo (2.2 pounds), which covers also weight of packing and cases.

The Cartagena factory is an up-to-date plant, equipped with American machinery, and supplied with American-made patterns, although most of the lasts and patterns were in French shapes. They use American stock for all uppers, but the cloth for lining is the product of the Cartagena cotton factory and the sole stock is from the output of their own tannery at this place. At this factory are manufactured various grades of shoes for men, women, and children in welts, turns, and McKays, and the local demand is almost entirely supplied from the output.

The factory employs about 30 hands, and has been putting out 100 pairs per day. There is now being installed a number of new American machines, including welt and turn machines, stitcher, slugger, stitch separator, soling machine, channel machine, and a rough rounder, all from a manufacturing establishment of Lynn, Mass., and declared to be the latest machines of their class. The factory employs an 8-horsepower kerosene engine (automatic), but will soon increase its power. When the new machinery is installed, the capacity will be increased to 400 pairs per day: and while it will be some time before it will likely be run to its full capacity, the output will be very materially increased immediately, in order to meet the growing demand.

Men work by "task" and earn from 80 cents to \$1.50 American gold per day. There are 6 apprentices and they earn 50 cents per day, and in the pattern room there are a few women employed.

COSTA RICA.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

According to instructions issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Costa Rica, dating from February 1, 1908, consular invoices must only be signed by the heads of exporting houses or by their duly authorized legal representatives.

These instructions also prescribe that from the same date, four copies of the consular invoices must always be presented for legalization, the fourth copy to be filed in the archives of the consulate.

A COSTA RICAN VIEW OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

From a statement presented to the National Congress of Costa Rica, by Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of that Republic, and President of the Central American Peace Conference, the following opinions regarding the establishment of a Central American court of justice, are quoted:

"Another important convention concluded by the Peace Conference is that relating to the establishment of a Central American court of justice. It appears in 28 articles that constitute the agreement, a provisional article and another annexed article that are in the nature of a recommendation which, if they see fit, the respective legislatures may incorporate into the treaty.

"The Central American court of justice, the first of its kind that will be established among nations, gives material form to the thought of eminent statesmen and philanthropists, who for a long time have been struggling to establish means in consonance with the tendencies of civilization for the settlement of international conflicts.

"Said court will be a permanent tribunal, which will proceed in the matters that are submitted to it for decision in accordance with the judicial rules of investigation observed by all the judicial tribunals of the civilized world, and shall decide impartially in accordance with the teaching of international law and with a view to a strict and scrupulous termination of the matter.

"Arbitration as the means of settling international difficulties has been the ideal of modern diplomacy; but for its realization in a manner that all peoples may accept it without reserve it is indispensable to give it juridic character which by the nature of its functions belong to it. Arbitration exercised by an umpire whom the parties have chosen to decide cases of conflict or difference of opinion between them has been an effort but slightly satisfactory in its results. The arbiter, although it has been attempted to cloak him with the attributes of a judge, has not shown himself, in the greater number of cases, in any other character than that of a friendly adjuster, a diplomat who

after a more or less complete investigation of the matter submitted to his judgment has occupied himself rather in satisfying both parties litigant than in deciding in strict justice in favor of the party entitled to it, and in the majority of cases leaving the parties resorting to him dissatisfied. And it is natural that it should happen thus. The arbiter desires peaceful adjustment for those who have by common accord chosen him as a judge in their quarrels, and he renders judgments that he believes just and conciliatory, and in very good faith it is true, but nearly always without thorough knowledge of the matter, and only with the benevolent desire that in some manner the controversy may terminate and peace reign, although without the absolute prevalence of strict right.

"This has been the stumbling block with which the humanitarian doctrine of arbitration has met, intrusted to persons or commissions chosen ad hoc for the case as it arises. Right among nations, as among individuals, is not satisfied by a halfway adjustment, which leaves each one in the belief that he has been deprived of something that is his, but it requires a decision founded upon strict justice, to which all submit because the latter represents the inflexible expression of truth; and this is the only way that all questions can be finally decided without leaving feelings of wounded pride or of legitimate interests defrauded.

"I believe it proper to quote, in relation to this, the statement of the eminent Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr. ELMER ROOR, upon opening the Congress of Peace and Arbitration that met in the city of New York on April 15, 1907:

"What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility. We need for arbitrators not distinguished public men, concerned in all the international questions of the day, but judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly, this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges, who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanction of that high sense of responsibility which has made the courts of justice in the civilized nations of the world the exponents of all that is best and noblest in modern civilization."

"With faith in these ideas, the Central American Republics, upon commencing a new life, relegating to oblivion past errors, persuaded as they are that the cardinal point in their compass ought to be the accomplishment of a positive and great prosperity, have sought in this new conception of arbitration the most powerful support of their desired tranquillity, and in order to put it into practice agreed in Washington to establish the Central American Court of Justice.

"To the end of constituting that high tribunal in such a manner that it may be the recipient of the most absolute confidence of those who are to bring to it the solution of their disagreements, it is necessary that the justices who compose it be men of recognized ability and integrity, and in that sense the convention provides that said justices shall be chosen—

'From among the jurists who possess the qualifications which the laws of each country prescribe for the exercise of high judicial office and who enjoy the highest consideration, both because of their moral character and their professional ability.'

"Organized, therefore, with such a personnel of irreproachable honor, free by reason of the character of the institution which has created it, there is no doubt but that the Central American Court of Justice will be as Article XIII says, 'Representative of the national conscience of Central America,' and that the people will have nothing to fear upon bringing their reciprocal differences to the final judgment of that conscience.

"I believe that the high position which belongs to the Central American court of justice can not be presented more clearly. Its members being named by the legislative power of each country, they will owe their office to the national will, conveyed with implicit trust, and they will, therefore, enter upon the exercise of their lofty and humanitarian duties without political compromises that may influence their conduct and surrounded by the highest prerogatives which can be conferred on a citizen within our republican régime, since, as Article X says:

'Whilst they remain in the country of their appointment the regular and substitute justices shall enjoy the personal immunity which the respective laws grant to the magistrates of the supreme court of justice, and in the other contracting republics they shall have the privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents.'

"Under such conditions the Central American court of justice, as a creation of the popular will, need follow no other counsels than those of wisdom, nor listen to any other voice than that of conscience. Thus constituted, this tribunal, in my opinion, will be the highest that all those who are possessed by the spirit of justice, and who busy themselves by placing the sacred ideal of right in an inviolable sanctuary, can dream of at the present time, so fruitful of grand concepts.

"The first four articles of the convention point out the object for which the court is created and the scope which its attributes cover.

"The contracting parties thereupon bind themselves: 'To submit (to the court) all controversies or questions which may arise among them, of whatsoever nature and no matter what their origin may be, in case the respective departments of foreign affairs should not have been able to reach an understanding.'

"Here is avoided the possibility that the Central American Governments will in the future air the differences that arise among them in any other field than: First, that of diplomacy; or, later, the judicial field of the court, as a decisive and final resort, if in the former an agreement has not been reached. Appeal to arms has been absolutely rejected as a means of settling any controversy between these nations; and that provision alone would be of sufficient merit that the convention should be adopted by Central Americans with universal applause.

"But more than this—

'This court shall also take cognizance of the questions which individuals of one Central American country may raise against any of the other contracting Governments, because of the violation of treaties or conventions and other cases of an international character, no matter whether their own Government supports said claim or not; and provided that the remedies which the laws of the respective country provide against such violation shall have been exhausted or that denial of justice shall have been shown.'

"This breadth of jurisdiction of the court tends, above all, to prevent the possibility that a controversy between a government and one or more citizens of another Central American nation might be converted into an international conflict, if said citizens should resort to soliciting the protection of their respective Governments, instead of taking their differences to the court, as the only authorized tribunal, when once the ordinary way has been exhausted, to hear and determine them, as the convention provides.

"Furthermore—

'It shall also take cognizance of the cases which by common accord the contracting Governments may submit to it, no matter whether they arise between two or more of them or between one of said Governments and individuals.'

"In which case the court will always be a potent element of good understanding, and the most expeditious judicial resort to put an end to questions that may concern the governments and to which resort may be had simply by the will and mutual agreement of the parties interested.

"Finally—

'The court can likewise take cognizance of the international questions which by special agreement any one of the Central American Governments and a foreign government may have determined to submit to it.'

"Thus will our Central American Court of Justice come to be an international institution of justice, to which the nations who at any time have anything to claim with respect to any of our countries, will not refuse to resort, seeking an equitable and prompt decision.

Perchance at some time, although remote—once the existence of the court is assured and its correct administration established—powerful nations will not find a more efficacious way of clearly showing their confidence in the right that supports their claims than by intrusting it to the hands of this tribunal.

“Article XVIII provides—

‘From the moment in which any suit is instituted against any one or more governments up to that in which a final decision has been pronounced, the court may, at the solicitation of any one of the parties, fix the situation in which the contending parties must remain, to the end that the difficulty shall not be aggravated and that things shall be conserved in *statu quo* pending a final decision.’

“This power of fixing the *statu quo* is in accord with the doctrine concerning the powers of arbitral judges, which eminent jurists have supported, and is an element of great importance, in order that the action of the court may correspond to the lofty purposes of its institution; because it is logical that on attempting to decide a controversy this latter should continue in the state in which it is submitted to the judges, so that in every case the judgment may be directed toward a fixed, determined, and precise matter; and on the other hand warlike preparations, the mobilization of forces, or other acts that tend to alter the existing footing of the armed force a State maintains are likely to aggravate the situation and to cause the decision of the tribunal to be delayed or illusory, which can be avoided by means of a proper order of the court faithfully observed by all interested parties.

“According to the opinion held by the wisest expounder of public international law, arbitral judges ought to have the power to determine their jurisdiction, interpreting the treaties and conventions relative to their constitution and to the matter in dispute, and applying to their proceedings and resolutions the universally accepted principles of law. Without this the action of an arbitral tribunal becomes little less than impossible, its proceedings are uncertain, and the scope of its jurisdiction is involved in a question of interpretation. The conference kept in mind these observations and by Article XXII of the convention sanctioned said doctrine, expressly conferring on the court said power.

“In the other articles of the convention it is provided: That the seat of the court shall be in the city of Cartago in this Republic, but may temporarily be removed to another point in Central America, if special reasons exist therefor; that the regular and substitute justices shall be appointed for the term of five years and may be reelected; that the exercise of office of justice is incompatible with the practice of his profession and the discharge of public duties; that at its first annual session the court shall elect from among the justices the

President and Vice-President, and shall organize the personnel of its office, and the form of procedure that it must follow in the disposition of matters which are submitted to it, and other provisions of internal and economic régime; and it is finally declared that—

“The high contracting parties solemnly declare that on no ground nor in any case will they consider the present convention as void; and that, therefore, they will consider it as being always in force during the term of ten years counted from the last ratification. In the event of the change or alteration of the political status of one or more of the contracting Republics, the functions of the Central American court of justice created by this convention shall be suspended *ipso facto*; and a conference to adjust the constitution of said court to the new order of things shall be forthwith convoked by the respective Governments; in case they do not unanimously agree the present convention shall be considered as rescinded.”

“Such are the provisions that constitute the agreement.

“With respect to the final provisory article, which is a mere annex whereby the jurisdiction of the court is extended to matters of an internal order, I believe that at present it can not be accepted by Costa Rica because it does not accord with our constitutional organization.

“I know well that those who mistrust moral advancement in society will ask me: ‘And the Central American court of justice being established, whence will it derive the force necessary to give effective sanction to its judgments, compelling those who are unwilling to submit to them?’

“Force! That is just what we wish to be done with, substituting therefor philosophy and morality.

“I would answer those who ask me such a question that the force on which the Central American court of justice relies for the sure execution of its judgments is rooted in the honor of the nations who made the agreement, in the patriotism of Central Americans whose conscience said tribunal represents, in the judgment of other nations who are watching our conduct, and, above all, in the advance of civilization which is rapidly blotting out the asperities of barbarism, the only ones that still exact the protection of brute force for right and justice.

“In the conference of Washington, which I had the honor to attend as a member of the delegation of Costa Rica, I was an enthusiastic advocate for the establishment of the Central American court of justice; and I maintain my zeal in that regard, because I sincerely believe that there is a greater element of good than of evil in human nature, and that even if it does not reach perfection, which is a supreme attribute of God, it nevertheless rises high in the scale that leads to it. Pessimists may doubt the efficiency of good. I believe

in it, and I am in sympathy with all those who confide in its beneficent influence assuring more and more the rule of fraternity and justice among men and nations.

"The signatory Governments have formally bound themselves to obey and compel the findings of the court to be obeyed, lending all assistance necessary for the best and quickest disposition of matters that it may investigate; and with regard to making the judgment final. Article XXV reiterates the agreement of the signatory nations of the Convention in these terms —

"The judgments of the court shall be communicated to the five Governments of the contracting Republics. The interested parties solemnly bind themselves to submit to said judgments, and all agree to lend all moral support that may be necessary in order that they may be properly fulfilled, thereby constituting a real and positive guarantee of respect for this convention and for the Central American court of justice."

"I repeat, deputies, that the force that must give sanction to the judgments that the court renders is in those articles that compromise the honor of the contracting nations. That is a powerful moral force, because on the day that respect for agreements solemnly made shall disappear, and they shall be violated without regard, we shall have to declare with sorrow that, in the present state of civilization, considering the path that it marks out to-day for bodies politic on the face of the earth, there is no possible redemption for such peoples.

"But this will not happen. I have faith in the future and I am sure that the Central American court of justice, constituted by that convention, the approval of which I do not doubt you will accord, will be for these countries the fruitful source of peace, of fraternity and of honor."

CUBA.

FISCAL REVENUES DURING 1907.

According to official statistics published in the January, 1908, number of the "Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation of the Island of Cuba," the fiscal revenues of the Republic collected during the calendar year 1907 amounted to \$29,118,827.29, as compared with \$27,418,435.14 in 1906, or an increase of \$1,700,392.15. During the year 1907 the collections of the tax for the amortization of the loan amounted to \$3,692,786.16, which, compared with the sum of \$3,683,742.84 collected in 1906, shows an increase of \$9,043.32.

CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS.

The following decree has been promulgated by the provisional governor of Cuba, January 27, 1908:

That order No. 206 from general headquarters, Department of Cuba, issued September 28, 1901, by the military governor, in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the directions of the President of the United States of America, September 21, 1901, in the part of the same which refers to paragraph 215 of the customs tariff in force, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

215. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy:

- (a) Complete machinery and apparatus applicable only to the manufacture of sugar, whoever be the importer ad valorem 10 per cent.
 (b) Machinery and apparatus for making brandy; and other apparatus and machinery and integral parts of same which having several applications for industry and agriculture are destined as auxiliary for the manufacture of sugar and brandy; provided that same are imported for or by planters who under such regulations and security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe shall justify the installation of same on their estates..... ad valorem 10 per cent.

NOTE I.—In the foregoing paragraph (b) shall be included the detached parts of the machinery and apparatus mentioned in paragraph (a) when imported separately; and by special concession fire bricks for the installation of boilers and furnaces, as well as the iron and steel houses, complete and knocked down, having or not glass or crystal parts, or other fireproof material, and the following material when imported for the construction or repairs of railways for the private use of the sugar plantations: Turntables, transfer bridges, iron or steel bridge work, riveted or rolled, iron or steel rails, points, crossings, signals, gate crossings, and metal ties, splices, fish plates, fish-plate bolts, spikes, frogs, semaphores, switches, and railroad ties of wood.

NOTE II.—Railroad rolling stock of any kind is excluded from this concession.

NOTE III.—In case that any of the private railways installed with the material imported under privilege of this decree, as well as under order 206, prior to this decree and hereby amended, be declared for the public service, the importer, or in his absence, or in case of transference of the property, the estate, shall be compelled to pay the full amount of duties, under the corresponding paragraph of the tariff, without any rebate or benefit. And these duties shall be collected since the date of the first importation made of such material.

This decree is to take effect thirty days after publication in the "Official Gazette," i. e., February 28, and all other circulars and decisions prior to this decree and relating to paragraph 215 inconsistent with the same are repealed.

Decree No. 1101, dated November 13, 1907, provides—

That paragraphs Nos. 162 and 163 of the customs tariff in force be and are hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph No. 162. Cardboard paper, and pasteboard in sheets:

- A. Cardboard paper, fine cardboard and cardboard covered with glazed paper or with fancy paper, flowered, painted, embossed, or with any other kind of fancy work, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....100 kilograms.. \$3.50
 B. Other pasteboard, and those covered with ordinary paper, white or dyed, satined or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....100 kilograms.. 1.00

Paragraph No. 163. Manufactures of cardboard paper or pasteboard:

- A. Boxes manufactured from cardboard paper, fine cardboard, or pasteboard, such as has been enumerated in paragraph No. 162A, or with paper ornaments or other materials which do not chiefly determine their value, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....100 kilograms.. 7.00

- B. Boxes manufactured from pasteboard, such as has been enumerated in paragraph No. 162 B. T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....100 kilograms.. \$2.00
- C. Cardboard in sheets or otherwise, with or without tissue inside, impregnated with tar, pitch, asphalt, cement or other analogous material, and used as roofing for buildings.....per cent ad valorem... 25
- D. Other manufactures of cardboard paper, fine cardboard or pasteboard, not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....100 kilograms.. 20.00

ECUADOR.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES OF GUAYAQUIL.

The estimates of municipal income and expenditure for 1907 for the city of Guayaquil fix the total income at 1,237,082 *sucre*s (\$618,450), derived as follows:

Export duty on cocoa.....	\$180,000
Markets, slaughter houses, etc.....	129,000
Water tax.....	50,000
Liquor tax, licenses, etc.....	92,000
Public lights.....	24,000
Two per cent on import duties.....	22,000

Expenditures, calculated in the same amount, provide for \$97,000 for street cleaning, lighting, etc.; \$50,000 for administration services, \$29,000 for municipal police, \$25,000 for educational purposes, \$39,500 for public charities, \$180,000 for debt service, and \$105,000 for public works.

SERVICE OF THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY BONDS.

In accordance with the proposition made by the President of Ecuador, the bond and share holders of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway agreed that part of the funds destined to the payment of the June, 1907, coupon instead of being applied to the service of the loan be advanced for the purpose of securing the completion of the line to Quito during 1907. This was accordingly done and further advances were made by the Government up to the total value of the coupon (about \$450,000).

The money for the purpose was obtained by the issue of 1,000,000 *sucre*s (\$500,000) custom-house bonds to certain Guayaquil merchants against promissory notes discounted by the Bank of Ecuador, or against payments in cash at an agreed discount. These bonds are accepted at par value in payment of 50 per cent of general export duties and 100 per cent of all export duties on tagua (vegetable ivory).

QUITO AND GUAYAQUIL RAILWAY BOND ISSUE.

On January 15, 1908, the President of the Republic of Ecuador authorized, by a decree, the issue of 12,298 bonds of 188 *sucre*s each (\$90), to facilitate the payment of the semiannual coupons of the

railway bonds dated January 2, and July 2, 1908, and January 2, 1909. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from July 2, 1908, and the entire debt, which is redeemable within ten years, shall also bear 4 per cent interest, and from January 1, 1909, said bonds are guaranteed by all the revenue derived from the salt monopoly.

PAYMENT OF GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY BONDS.

On January 11, 1908, the following contract was entered into between the Government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company for the payment of three coupons of the railway bonds guaranteed by the Government, the one due on January 2, 1908, and the other 2, which will fall due, respectively, on July 2, 1908, and January 2, 1909.

"ARTICLE 1. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway agrees to accept the sum of 2,695,332 *suces* in certificates of the Government of Ecuador, in the form hereinafter expressed, in payment of the coupons corresponding to the 3 dates above mentioned.

"ART. 2. The Government shall make an issue of 12,289 certificates of 188 *suces* each, which represent a total of 2,310,332 *suces*; each certificate is equivalent to \$90, the value of 3 interest coupons. From July 2, 1908, these certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent annually, with a sinking fund of 4 per cent amortization, which shall be effected in ten years. These certificates are guaranteed by the salt monopoly, in full, from January 1, 1909; since up to that time the first guarantee given previously in another contract shall have the preference.

"(a) The Government binds itself in an irrevocable manner to deposit monthly in the Banco del Ecuador the product of the sale of salt, which sum shall be remitted by the Banco del Ecuador each month in drafts on London six days after receipt thereof to ROBERTS LUBBOCK & Co., or to the council of foreign bondholders, London, or to E. H. NORTON & Co., of New York, as may be ordered in future by the president of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company.

"(b) The aforementioned 12,289 certificates, which represent the sum of 2,310,332 *suces*, shall be deposited with ROBERTS LUBBOCK & Co., the council of foreign bondholders, London, or E. H. NORTON & Co., as the above-mentioned president shall determine. Any one of said depositaries shall hold as a deposit 10,954 certificates, equivalent to 2,059,352 *suces*, being authorized to deliver them to the bondholders of the railway, in payment of the 4 coupons which mature, respectively, on July 2, 1907, January 2 and July 2, 1908, and January 2, 1909. These 4 coupons, the value of which is \$120 gold, shall be delivered to the Government of Ecuador by said ROBERTS LUBBOCK & Co., the council of foreign bondholders, or E. H. NORTON.

& Co., of New York; each holder to receive a certificate for 188 *suces* for each 4 coupons. For it must be noted that the coupon due on July 2, 1907, was paid in full in the million of *suces* delivered to the president of the company in the months of August, September, October, and November, for the progress and conclusion of the railroad, and in virtue of the resolutions made at the meetings of the bondholders on July 25, 1907. In case any holder refuses to deliver the 4 coupons to the above mentioned, the certificate of 188 *suces* shall be returned to the Government of Ecuador, and shall be of no value whatever.

"(c) Of the 12,289 certificates, E. H. NORTON & Co. shall hold 1,335, to be applied to the payment of the interest on the \$2,000,000 of gold in bonds which, with preferential guaranty, the company shall issue in accordance with article 3.

"(d) The Government of Ecuador shall issue and deliver to the president of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, 385 treasury certificates of 1,000 *suces* each, payable in six months, and guaranteed by the 43 per cent of the customs revenues, which are devoted to the railway. The said 385 certificates shall bear the same interest and shall be guaranteed in the same manner as the 300 certificates for the value of 300,000 *suces*, mentioned in the contract entered into with Mr. J. G. VALLARINO, of Guayaquil.

"The Railway Company shall employ the product of these 385 certificates: First, in paying the interest due on January 2, 1908, in connection with the special serial bonds; and secondly, in the payment of the other obligations of the company as may be necessary and be duly proved.

"(e) The total amount of the certificates which the Government must issue, according to the terms of this contract, is as follows:

"1. 10,954 certificates, which represent 2,059,352 *suces*, for the payment of the coupons.

"2. 1,333 certificates, equivalent to the sum of 250,980 *suces*; and

"3. 385 certificates, of the value of 385,000 *suces*.

"All of which gives the sum of 2,695,332 *suces*, exactly the same as that which the Government of Ecuador will owe as the interest and sinking fund corresponding to the second half of the year 1907, and to the twelve months of 1908.

"ART. 3. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company shall make an issue of 2,000 bonds of \$1,000 gold each (American), which shall bear 6 per cent interest and 3 per cent amortization. The service of these bonds, till their complete redemption, shall be made with the 1½ per cent deducted from the 6 per cent interest which the Government pays on the principal railway bonds.

"These 2,000 bonds shall have a preferential mortgage guaranty on the railroad, its equipment, and all its belongings, including the

concessions made to the company; and also a further guaranty, equal to that which the principal bonds for the \$12,282,000 have, both in respect of the funds devoted to the services of their interest and sinking fund, as also in respect of the preferential mortgage on the customs revenues.

"The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company is hereby authorized to establish these guaranties in favor of the 2,000 bonds. It must be noted that the company binds itself to place these bonds at the rate of 90 per cent at least.

"ART. 4. The bondholders of the principal issue, that is of the \$12,282,000 guaranteed by the first mortgage on the railroad, and by the preferential guarantee of the customs revenues of the Government of Ecuador, give their consent to the issue of the certificates and bonds to which the foregoing article refer: and agree in an irrevocable manner to accept $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on the \$12,282,000 gold in place of the 6 per cent stipulated for said principal bonds, and they renounce their right to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is the difference between the 6 per cent and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, during the time necessary for the redemption referred to.

"This difference, which is the aforesaid $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, shall be applied: First, to the payment of the 6 per cent interest on the 2,000 bonds which are going to be issued; and, secondly, to the payment of the 3 per cent sinking fund for the same bonds. These payments shall take the same form until said 2,000 bonds have been completely redeemed; this done, the holders of the \$12,282,000 in principal bonds shall continue to enjoy as before the 6 per cent.

"ART. 5. The product of the 2,000 bonds shall be applied in the following manner:

"1. Up to \$900,000, to the payment of what the company owes on account of locomotives, materials, labor, etc., but all duly proved to the proper ministry.

"2. The balance shall be devoted to the purchase of new rolling stock, improvements on the line, workshops, etc., etc., and for the easy and economical administration of the company, all being proved in the manner expressed.

"ART. 6. The Government of Ecuador reiterates solemnly the stipulation contained in article 4 of the contract of November 26, 1898, and in consequence binds itself to deposit in the *Banco del Ecuador*, out of the first customs receipts, and proportionately per fortnight, the sum of \$859,740 gold, the annual amount of which the Government must pay for interest and sinking fund on the sum of \$12,282,000 represented by the principal bonds. These fortnightly deposits in the *Banco del Ecuador*, at the rate of \$35,822, shall be made unflinchingly from January 1, 1909, till the total cancellation of the principal bonds.

"The *Banco del Ecuador* shall remit, likewise fortnightly, \$35,822 to GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., in bank drafts, each remittance to be made six days after receipt by the bank from the Government. The Government contracts this new obligation in exchange for the concessions made in the present contract by the bondholders of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company."

INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

Ecuadorian conditions, as reported by the British consul at Guayaquil, during 1907, show an improvement, so far as the value of native products, such as cocoa, rubber, hats, etc., is concerned, while imported articles have also increased in value.

In respect to public works, the Quito Railroad has been the principal undertaking, and has been gradually extended to Mocha, Ambato, Latacunga and Chasqui, while the latest information (January 1, 1908), reports its extension as far as Aloasi, about 35 kilometers from Quito.

The contract between the Government and the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company stipulated that the line should be finished to Quito by June 14, 1907, and, in consequence of the failure to fulfill the terms of the contract, arbiters have been appointed to settle the various points in dispute between the contracting parties.

The Puerto Bolivar and Machala Railway advanced slowly during 1906-7 into the cocoa districts, and rendered good service in bringing products to the seaport.

Consul CARRIGHT further reports that the Huigra to Cuenca railroad has apparently been abandoned by the original projectors; the works on the road to Chone in the Bahia cocoa district, though commenced with public funds, have been abandoned, and the material, etc., imported for them has been left exposed. Cessation of work as regards the Curaray line is noted as also on the Santa Rosa to Zaruma road, the roads from Guayaquil to Salinas and from Manta to Santa Ana.

In Guayaquil, the new market place has been completed, and the state of public health very much improved by the application of the Dixon system to the destruction of city refuse. Other building operations are reported and an increase in population to between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants.

Electric lighting has been applied to the principal thoroughfares, the wharves and docks and the new suburbs of the capital. It is proposed to generate electric power through the agency of the mountain streams or those at the foot of the Cordilleras, about 55 to 58 miles distant, and the work on the electric tramway line is being pushed with vigor.

In Quito and Riobamba contracts have been made for new water-works systems, the latter having been let to a United States engineer.

Sugar production is steadily on the increase throughout the Republic, the total for 1906 being 7,000 tons. Consumption has, however, increased proportionately, and before the crop of 1907 was gathered about 1,200 tons had been imported.

By a law passed at the close of 1906, the import duty on sugar was removed, the consequence being that foreign sugar from Peru and Central America can now be imported with only the additional cost of freight and handling. The result has been to depreciate prices to a level with the cost of imported sugars.

The business of the Guayaquil brewery has continued unaltered but the reduction of import dues on foreign beer has caused increased competition with the German and American product.

Salt, whose production is a Government monopoly, was shipped profitably, during 1906-7 to Tumaco and Buenaventura in Colombia. This line of export is, however, limited as yet.

The cotton factories of the interior have been somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of raw material and it is proposed to import cotton from Peru, though the import duty is about 5 cents per pound. Owing to the scarcity of flour, a law was passed in December, 1906, providing for the free entry of wheat, and also other grains, peas, beans, etc.

The cocoa shipments, which form the bulk of Ecuador's exports, remained practically unchanged at a little less than 21,000 tons in the last reported years, 1905 and 1906, but the increase in value represents a trade increase. The average price was \$15 per 50 kilos f. o. b. at Guayaquil in 1905. This had advanced in 1906 to \$17, and in 1907 to \$23.50. This has been of great benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests and has greatly increased the value of Ecuadorian exports.

Vegetable ivory is the second article in volume and value of all Ecuadorian exports, being rated at 19,036 metric tons in 1905, and 21,796 in 1906. The price of this article has also increased considerably. The average rate in 1905 was \$4 shelled and \$2.75 unshelled per 100 pounds. In 1906, the price advanced to \$4.50 and \$3 for the shelled and unshelled, respectively, and in 1907, the export duties having been very largely increased, the consumers in Europe (who draw about 75 per cent of their supplies from Ecuador and about 25 per cent from Colombia) have been forced to buy at much higher prices, averaging at least \$3.50 for unshelled and \$5.75 for shelled nuts. The proportion of export is about 60 per cent of shelled to about 40 per cent of the unshelled nuts.

Straw hats, the third item on the export list, continue to show increased valuations, ranging from \$350,000 in 1904, to \$440,000 in

1905, and \$1,220,000 in 1906, which latter figures the consul regards as much less than the actual values.

Rubber exploitation has been active and even enthusiastic, and has been carried on in districts farther removed from ports or regular roads, the production for 1906 being given as 620 tons.

The materials for railways and waterworks are largely supplied from the United States, while from Great Britain come nearly all the cotton stuffs, iron bedsteads, galvanized iron, iron bars, tubes, etc., tin plate and tinware, sacks, and jute goods, and linen goods and cashmeres.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, American Consul-General at Guayaquil, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with detailed information concerning the transfer, registration, and system of land titles in force in the Republic of Ecuador at the present time. The system is based on the law of July 29, 1869, amended by legislative decree of July 11, 1890, legislative decree of July 1, 1887, referring to the registration rules and regulations, legislative decree of July 21, 1890, concerning the special contribution tax, and articles 19 to 25 of the law governing the tariff for registering titles, notarial and judicial fees, etc.

The procedure to be observed in the conveyance or mortgaging of lands is as follows: (1) The titles must be presented to the notary public; (2) a certificate from the recorder of deeds must be produced, in order to show whether or not the property in question is in any way encumbered; (3) proper receipts must be presented, showing that all taxes have been paid, and that the special tax imposed by the Government on the sale of lands, in accordance with the law of alcabalas, has been satisfied. These requisites having been complied with, the notary public will draw up the deed of sale.

The recording of titles is optional, but it is advisable to register all titles, inasmuch as titles recorded in conformity with the law are indefeasible, and registration safeguards both the titles to urban and rural property. In the registration of a title or mortgage deed, a copy of the same, duly legalized by a notary public, who retains the original document in his office, must be presented to the recorder, who if he finds it in due legal form, will register it and note thereon that the instrument has been recorded upon such and such a page. If in examining the title the recorder discovers any legal impediment, he will make note thereof on the title deed and return the same to the party in interest. After the legal impediment has been corrected, the deed may again be presented to the recorder, who will register it in due form. A fee is charged by the notary for legalizing the instrument, and by the recorder for registering it.

When encumbered property is sold, the papers relating thereto must be presented to the proper judge, who will notify the mortgagor that the property is about to be sold, and will wait the prescribed time for a reply. On the expiration of the specified time, if no satisfactory answer has been received, the judge will order the property sold at public auction.

There are no means of ascertaining the number of titles registered annually, except by examining the registries of titles in the 56 Cantons of the Republic. Likewise there is no way of obtaining the number of titles that remain unregistered, and the number of registered and unregistered mortgages, except by examining the archives of every notary public and recorder in the country.

The annual receipts derived by the Government from the special tax on the sellers and mortgagers of lands, are collected in two ways, viz, 1 per thousand as a registration tax, in addition to the regular fee paid the recorder, and 2 per hundred as a special contribution tax. These taxes amounted in 1897 to \$287,390; in 1898, \$276,720; in 1899, \$315,120; in 1890, \$300,620; in 1900, \$338,620; in 1902, \$316,300; in 1903, \$351,460; in 1904, \$381,190; in 1905, \$364,970, and in 1906 to \$378,570. In 1887 the amount of the tax derived by the Government from the same source was \$127,480, as compared with \$378,570 in 1906. As there has been but a slight advance in the price of lands during the last ten years, this comparison indicates a large increase in the number of titles transferred and of mortgages executed. All expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the registration of titles to lands are borne by the parties in interest.

GUATEMALA.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report prepared by the French Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala shows that the countries having the largest share of the trade of Guatemala are Germany, England, and the United States. The following table gives the imports from different countries during 1905 and 1906:

	1905.	1906.
United States.....	\$3,067,018.71	\$3,037,796.93
England.....	1,570,114.26	1,533,809.26
Germany.....	1,408,509.39	1,661,895.49
France.....	269,474.24	374,317.69
Mexico.....	111,779.33	46,246.19
Belgium.....	101,229.45	147,215.89
Spain.....	86,313.84	119,317.00
Italy.....	83,290.60	112,348.30
South America.....	58,408.46	23,995.64
Japan and China.....	54,793.76	87,047.03
Central America.....	27,149.49	49,083.87

Cotton goods formed 28.80 per cent of the articles imported; canned goods, wines and liquors, 17.19 per cent; machinery and material for railways, 14 per cent.

The imports of railway material increased from \$93,811.25, in 1905, to \$467,902.24, in 1906, or an increase of \$347,090.99, due to the construction of the railroad line connecting Guatemala with Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic.

A comparison of the exports of the principal articles for these two years gives the following results:

	1905.	1906.
Coffee, cleaned.....	507,639.71	483,179.94
Coffee, in husks.....	378,973.71	251,538.22
Hides.....	10,673.44	14,028.40
Rubber.....	3,080.46	3,881.06
Wood.....	4,386,614.00	3,568,742.00
Bananas.....	409,413.00	516,996.00
Sugar.....	32,598.92	15,729.22

The decreased value of the exports in 1906 is due to the fall in exchange.

The principal markets were: For coffee, Germany, representing 55.45 per cent; United States, 29.08 per cent; England, 12.86 per cent. Then follow Chile, Austria, Spain, with 1 per cent. France does not figure on account of its duties. For rubber, Germany, representing 76 per cent; United States, 12.45 per cent. For woods, United States, 59.29 per cent. For hides, Germany, 86.46 per cent. For sugar, Canada, 49.14 per cent; United States, 37.96 per cent; Japan, 12.84 per cent.

Bananas are all shipped to the United States.

The following table shows the value of Guatemalan exports to the principal countries during 1905 and 1906:

	1905.	1906.
Germany.....	\$4,087,643.46	\$3,819,767.14
United States.....	2,875,335.35	2,159,880.87
England.....	1,050,487.39	864,991.64
Mexico.....	63,307.17	64,696.36
South America.....	45,711.46	65,251.67
Austria-Hungary.....	37,088.84	55,516.02
Spain.....	9,275.16	37,087.05
Italy.....	17,788.28	3,233.72
Central America.....	7,637.92	4,578.63
Other countries.....	27,283.57	30,325.65

The principal articles exported by the United States into Guatemala consist of wire fencing, electrical apparatus, rice, household utensils, glassware, dried codfish, dried and smoked meats, cinnamon bark, California wines, flour, tallow, grease, bacon, potatoes, shoes, ticking, canned goods, peltry, coal, soap, hardware, paints, powder, musical instruments, chemical and pharmaceutical products, felt

and other hats, cotton and printed goods, horseshoes, iron piping, agricultural implements, building iron machinery, run by horse or water power, railroad material.

With the opening of the Northern Railroad which connects Guatemala with the Atlantic, Puerto Barrios will increase greatly in importance, especially for the import trade. Coffee will always be shipped by the ports of San Jose, Guatemala, Champerico, and even Ocos, but they will only receive merchandise from San Francisco, Mexico, and, in small quantities, from South American countries bordering on the Atlantic, while the transit by the Isthmus of Panama will become insignificant.

Guatemala produces an average of from 700,000 to 800,000 quintals of coffee yearly, and in exceptional years the production reaches a million quintals. A bag of coffee of 100 Spanish pounds is worth from \$7 to \$10. On leaving the country it pays a duty of 1 *peso* gold, collected by the Government, plus 75 *centavos* gold for transportation to the port of San Jose, and 2 *francs* for shipping and mole duties. If to this amount are added the commission of the seller, the amount of the maritime for freight and insurance, a sum of from 10 to 12 *francs* per quintal is reached.

Wheat is cultivated, especially in Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Quezaltenango, Quiche, San Marcos, Solola, and Totonicapam, representing 150,000 quintals, which do not half supply the native consumption; corn and beans form the principal nourishment of the natives, though the cultivation of these articles is decreasing. Rice is cultivated in all the departments having a warm and damp climate, but in quantities as yet too small to supply the demand. The same can be said of potatoes, which have to be imported, although their cultivation in the cooler regions has slightly increased. Sarsaparilla and vanilla are grown and cotton is cultivated in small quantities only, in spite of the fact that certain advantages are granted by the Government to cultivators, although certain lands are suited to it and some successful attempts have been made. The tobacco raised is not of high grade and its cultivation in Chiquimula, Coban, Jutiapa, and Zacapa is restricted, notwithstanding premiums granted by the Government. Fruits, principally bananas, are cultivated by the United Fruit Company in the Department of Izabel, to be sent to New Orleans; rubber growing enjoys certain premiums; Guatemalan cacao is of superior quality and is consumed everywhere in the country, although it is 50 per cent dearer than the imported cacao. The cultivation of sugar cane is one of the most important industries in the country, if one judges by the number of fincas where it is cultivated, which number about 1,300, and cover an area of more than 15,000 hectares.

There are many mines in Guatemala, but the few that have been developed have been done so in a very primitive manner. In the

west are to be found mines that have for a long time been worked by the Indians. In the eastern part of the country are mines of zinc, lead, copper, and silver, which with the opening of the Northern Railroad and the line connecting Zacapa with the frontier of Salvador will become a source of great wealth to the country. The lack of good means of transportation and the consequent high price for transporting the metals has greatly hindered the development of the mining industry.

The eastern part of the Republic is rich in zinc and lead. In the central part the beds of the Motagna and Polychic rivers contain gold-bearing sands, while on the northern coast around Santo Tomas are found good coal mines which have not yet been developed. Around Quezaltenango quicksilver is found and the Indians extract a small quantity, but only for local needs. There are also found opals, quartz, amethyst, talcum, sulphur, alum, and mica of very good quality.

The laws of the country are favorable to the mining industry, granting to the one who denounces properties exemption from any tax for their exploitation, the only obligation being the payment of an indemnity to the owner of the land where the mine is found, but the industry is as yet in its infancy.

The native inhabitants are not lacking in ideas or ability, as can be seen in the various enterprises in which they have been employed, and many of the articles made by them can compete with those of foreign make.

Among the native industries may be mentioned the cotton factory of Cantel, near Quezaltenango, which employs 250 hands and consumes from 8,000 to 10,000 quintals of cotton yearly; the Central American brewery, the most important in Guatemala, which employs 250 workmen and makes beer from Chilean barley and Bavarian hops; a small brewery situated near Quezaltenango, several mineral water factories, sugar cane mills, factories for drying and polishing coffee, a shoe factory, and furniture factory, run by steam near Quezaltenango.

There is an important tannery in the city of Antigua, but the article produced is not of very good quality. Other tanneries have been attempted, but with little success.

There is also a factory for ordinary and medical soaps, as well as for toilet waters made from alcohol, which give satisfactory results.

The native weaving consists of nohipils, cortes (skirts), small napkins, and aprons.

The city of Guatemala is lighted by two electrical plants, one of which is established at the gates of the city and the other 10 leagues away. The light is expensive, costing about 12 pesos a month, or about 5 francs per lamp of 16 candlepower.

of
es
or



BRIDGE OVER THE ULUA RIVER, NEAR POTRERILLOS, HONDURAS. THE RIVER JOINS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AT THE GULF OF HONDURAS.

HONDURAS.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO COMPANY.

The official report of the New York and Honduras Rosario Company as published in "The Mining World" for February 15, 1908, concerning the exploitation of its mining property in Honduras, shows that during the fiscal year of 1907 there was received from the sale of bullion and concentrates the sum of \$899,048, the net profits being \$122,329. Adding to this the balance brought forward of \$1,283,987, makes a total of \$1,406,316, and deducting dividends of \$210,000, or 14 per cent for the year, leaves a balance on December 1, 1907, of \$1,196,316.

The bullion production from 1882 to 1907 has totaled \$13,214,463, and the output for 1907 amounted to 923,538 ounces of silver and 11,950 ounces of gold. The total reserves on November 1, 1907, were 12,000 tons, containing, approximately, 1,168,808 ounces of silver and 10,251 ounces of gold, figured at the rate of 12 cubic feet per ton.

During the year the costs per ton of the 28,098 dry tons of ore crushed were distributed as follows: Mine department, \$9.34; tramway and cleaning plant, 87 cents; mill department, \$6.09; surface department, \$2.27; total, per ton crushed, \$18.57.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1907-8.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Department of Finance and Public Credit of the Mexican Republic, the total value of imports received during the first five months of 1907-8 (July-November, 1907), was 103,403,272.82 *pesos* (\$51,701,636.41) as compared with 87,947,188.68 *pesos* (\$43,973,594.34) in the same months of the previous year, an increase of 15,456,084.14 *pesos* (\$7,728,042.07). In the month of November, 1907, the value of imports was 20,604,265.16 *pesos* (\$10,302,132.58), which, in comparison with 19,572,488.49 *pesos* (\$9,786,244.24) of the same month of 1906, represents an advance of 1,031,776.67 *pesos* (\$515,888.33).

The exports were valued at 109,928,021.86 *pesos* (\$54,964,010.93), in comparison with 96,141,669.80 *pesos* (\$48,070,834.90), during the same period of the fiscal year 1906-7, an increase of 13,786,352.06 *pesos* (\$6,893,176.03). The value of products exported during the month of November, 1907, was 23,554,571.60 (\$11,777,285.80), showing an increase of 181,893.71 *pesos* (\$90,946.85), when compared with 23,372,677.89 *pesos* (\$11,686,338.94) for the same month of 1906.

**CUSTOMS REVENUES DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF
1907-8.**

The total revenue collected by the custom-houses of the Mexican Republic during the first seven months of the fiscal year 1907-8 amounted to 34,695,358.60 *pesos* (\$17,347,679.30), as against 30,442,429.57 *pesos* collected during the same period of 1906-7. The sources of revenue were as follows, the figures for 1906-7 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Import duties.....	33,318,763.78	29,203,319.31
Export duties.....	568,778.23	630,713.38
Port duties.....	807,816.59	608,396.88
Total.....	34,695,358.60	30,442,429.57

A comparison of these totals shows an increase in favor of 1907-8 of 4,252,929.03 *pesos* (\$2,126,464.51).

THE BANKS OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1907.

"*El Economista Mexicano*," of February 15, 1907, publishes a detailed statement of the situation of the legally chartered banks of Mexico on the 31st of December, 1907, from which is taken the following figures:

Of the 34 legally chartered banks of the Republic, the most important one is the National Bank of Mexico, which, out of a total of 760,748,650.71 *pesos* made up from the balances of said institutions, is credited with 302,317,855.87 *pesos*. The other banks referred to are: Bank of London and Mexico, Central Mexican Bank, Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, International and Mortgage Bank, Agricultural and Mortgage Bank, Bank of Yucatan, Mercantile Bank of Yucatan, Oriental Bank of Mexico, Bank of Jalisco, Mining Bank, Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz, Bank of the State of Mexico, Bank of Guanajuato, Bank of Tamaulipas, Mercantile Bank of Monterey, Bank of Nuevo Leon, Bank of Durango, Bank of Coahuila, Bank of Sonora, Occidental Bank of Mexico, Bank of San Luis de Potosi, Bank of Hidalgo, Bank of Oaxaca, Bank of Tabasco, Bank of Campeche, Bank of Morelos, Bank of Queretaro, Bank of Zacatecas, Bank of Michoacan, Bank of Agusalientes, Bank of Chiapas, Bank of Guerrero, and Commercial and Industrial Loan Bank (Banco Comercial y Refaccionario).

The following table shows the total balance of the above banks on December 31, 1907, the figures for 1906 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	December 31—		Differences in 1907.
	1907.	1906.	
ASSETS.			
Capital to be subscribed for (Central Mexican Bank, Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, International and Mortgage Bank, Bank of Zacatecas, and Bank of Guerrero).....	<i>Pesos.</i> 14,065,945.00	<i>Pesos.</i> 7,600,000.00	<i>Pesos.</i> + 6,465,945.00
Cash:			
Gold.....	53,854,806.96	42,217,764.11	+11,637,132.85
Silver.....	15,963,452.67	22,601,580.62	- 6,728,128.25
Certificates.....	9,067,589.00	7,649,142.00	+ 1,420,397.00
Securities.....	185,907,373.26	194,484,864.22	- 8,577,490.96
Loans on personal property.....	115,685,382.93	105,283,228.22	+10,402,154.71
Loans on real estate.....	30,007,492.04	23,046,892.45	+ 6,960,599.59
Securities immediately convertible into cash.....	33,431,010.18	24,512,498.10	+ 8,918,983.83
Bills receivable.....	294,073,821.22	243,512,026.35	+50,561,794.87
Real estate.....	8,689,687.45	7,178,039.12	+ 1,511,648.33
Total.....	760,748,650.71	678,176,085.49	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital.....	171,600,000.00	158,100,000.00	+13,500,000.00
Reserves.....	59,736,197.30	54,056,757.20	+ 5,679,440.10
Certificates in circulation.....	91,475,982.00	97,787,875.00	- 6,311,896.00
Bonds.....	17,884,800.00	18,867,000.00	- 982,200.00
Sight deposits.....	37,873,213.42	36,828,228.17	+ 1,044,991.25
Time deposits.....	30,801,168.91	27,279,380.22	+ 3,521,788.69
Bills payable.....	351,377,283.68	285,256,841.90	+66,120,441.78
Total.....	760,748,650.71	678,176,085.49	+82,572,565.22

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLD-STORAGE PLANTS.

The Executive of the Mexican Republic promulgated on the 15th of February, 1908, a contract entered into between the Government and the *Compañía Empacadora Nacional Mexicana* (Mexican National Packing Company) for the establishment in the Republic of 2 cold-storage plants and 4 deposits for the refrigeration, preservation, and management of food products. The minimum amount of capital that the company must invest in these establishments is 200,000 pesos. The concessionaires may, besides, establish other plants or deposits, the approval of the Secretary of Promotion being previously obtained.

ASPHALT DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

A British consular report on asphalt deposits in the Republic of Mexico states the production of this article is chiefly confined to the Tuxpam and Tampico districts on the Gulf of Mexico. A considerable amount of development work is being carried on, especially in the Tuxpam district, the product ranking very high in the world's markets. At the present time the demand is in excess of the supply. Small shipments are occasionally made to Europe, with Germany as a principal destination. The average price of Mexican asphalt is about \$55 Mexican per ton.

The Tampico product is chiefly the residue from the oil produced by the Mexican Petroleum Company at Ebano, about 40 miles west of Tampico. The distillate of this crude liquid asphalt is used for fuel oil. The Ebano distilling plant has a capacity of about 50 tons

of asphalt per day, but owing to the limited supply of barrels procurable for shipping purposes this quantity has not yet been produced.

There are said to be hundreds of thousands of tons of asphalt in the Tampico and Tuxpam districts, but the production is as yet in its infancy. The demand for asphalt is rapidly increasing throughout the Republic in the larger cities and the next few years will, it is anticipated, witness a great development in this branch of activity.

The completion of the Tuxpam Canal will also greatly simplify the difficulties of transport from the asphalt zones to the port of Tampico.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOM TAXES, MARCH, 1908.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of March, 1908, is \$36.62 Mexican currency, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

STATUS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The principal cotton-growing section of Mexico is comprised in what is known as the "Laguna district," which includes the southern portion of the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. In this district is produced probably 85 per cent of the cotton grown in the Republic.

The experimental growth of Caravonica cotton, a staple of unusual length and quality, especially adapted to tropical localities, has recently been successfully undertaken in the State of Veracruz.

There are other portions of the Republic well suited to cotton cultivation, such as the States of Chiapas, Veraacruz, Puebla, and Morelos, and the coast lands of the States of Oaxaca and Guerrero.

The best cotton authorities, however, estimate the area for 1907 planted in cotton to have been 250,000 acres. The amount of cotton produced in the fiscal year 1903 was 80,779,901 pounds, valued at \$3,939,989, United States currency, which is that used throughout this report, and in 1904, 121,062,106 pounds, valued at \$7,858,521. There was a shortage in the yield for 1907, which is not expected to exceed 70,000 bales.

The production of the staple in the Republic yields about one-half the amount required for use in her industries. Mexico imports annually a small quantity of Egyptian cotton for use in mercerized weaves. The exports of cotton from the United States to Mexico during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were valued at \$3,768,126, \$1,620,443, and \$36,413, respectively. For the calendar year 1907 total cotton exports from the United States to Mexico were valued

at \$856,109. The noticeable falling off in these figures was largely due to the unusually favorable yields of the domestic-grown staple. The consumption of British cotton goods in Mexico exceeds that of all other foreign countries. During 1906 the United Kingdom exported to Mexico the following: Piece goods—gray \$59,863, bleached \$809,879, printed \$325,028, dyed or of dyed yarn \$628,692, total piece goods \$1,823,462; other than piece goods \$1,507,604; yarn \$68,391; grand total \$3,399,457. Receipts of piece goods from Great Britain in 1907 were valued at \$2,313,665.

According to the latest complete annual industrial statistics, the cotton industry of Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 employed 30,162 persons, operating 678,058 spindles and 22,021 looms, and consumed 68,850,195 pounds of cotton in 128 factories during the year. For 1906, 125 factories were reported in operation and the increase in cotton manufacturing plants in Mexico since that period has been limited. Some few factories may have resumed operations, but others have been closed, so that the factories in operation to-day are practically the same, as regards numbers, as in 1905. There has been little increase in the production of cotton goods in the past few years, consequently the number of employees at the various mills throughout the Republic at present is only slightly larger than for 1905.

The larger percentage of factories in Mexico are employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn and in weaving. Cotton colored tissues are manufactured in 17 factories, and there is at least 1 cotton underwear factory. The estimated sales for 1905 amounted to \$25,404,784.

By far the larger number of factories are located in the central States, Puebla leading with 29 mills, in which are operated 113,000 spindles. The State of Vera Cruz contains 11 mills, and the most important cotton manufacturing company is found at Orizaba, which is said to own about one-fifth of the total cotton manufacturing outfit of the Republic. The mills in Orizaba are modern, up-to-date plants, complete in every detail—one of them is said to be one of the largest in the world—and of a size which will compare favorably with the cotton establishments in the United States. A good proportion of the raw cotton produced in Mexico is consumed in the mills at Orizaba.

The fiber of the Mexican cotton is of good length and strength, thinner, however, than that of American cotton, less silky, and not so clean. The plant suffers from many pests, among which is the boll weevil, which is said to have been known in Mexico fifty years before it was found in Texas, and is supposed to have migrated thither. The "*conchuela*" is perhaps the most common pest, and of diseases common to the cotton plant, viruela, or cotton smallpox, is prevalent, and annually destroys large quantities of cotton. The

Mexican Government maintains no experimental stations for cotton growth, but information on the best methods of parasite extermination is freely given by the Government to cotton growers.

BALING METHODS.

Mexican cotton is baled according to improved methods. The presses used are heavy, and the cotton is baled under pressure of from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. There are no central presses in Mexico to receive the cotton from various gins. Each plantation has its own gin and press. Cotton is baled on the premises. Four or five laborers (peons) are employed to a baling press. Square bales are used, generally weighing about 500 pounds, and five 1-inch ties are used to the bale. The ties used are the standard arrow ties, 1 inch in width and 11½ feet long, and weigh 45 pounds to the bundle of 30 ties. They are manufactured principally in Monterey, and cost \$1.35 per bundle. Buckles are used in baling, as in the United States. Gunnies are made of ixtle, the native Mexican fiber, and are manufactured in the cotton-raising vicinity.

Cotton is bought and sold by net weight in Mexico, and on the invoice a discount is made on the gross weight for the tare.

COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS.

Cotton-seed products in Mexico are becoming more and more a commercial proposition. Many manufactories exist in various sections of the Republic where the cotton seed is used; the chief products of which are soap, glycerin, cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed meal, and cotton-seed meal cakes. The cotton-seed meal is used, as in other countries, as a food for fattening stock for market.

At Gomez Palacio, in the State of Durango, is situated the largest factory using cotton seed in Mexico; soap, glycerin, and cotton-seed oil being here manufactured in large quantities. Such factories, of more or less importance, are found in many sections of Mexico, and the rapidly growing industry is fast becoming a prominent one.

The following statement shows the exports from the United States to Mexico of cotton-seed products during the fiscal years 1902-1907, and the exports of cotton-seed meal and cake from Mexico during 1902-1906:

Year.	Exports from United States to Mexico.		Exports of cotton-seed meal and cake from Mexico.	Year.	Exports from United States to Mexico.		Exports of cotton-seed meal and cake from Mexico.
	Oil.	Cake and meal.			Oil.	Cake and meal.	
			<i>Metric tons.</i>				<i>Metric tons.</i>
1902.....	\$1,069,741	\$967	8,235	1905.....	\$692,751	\$181	13,314
1903.....	1,068,335	247	8,738	1906.....	822,161	665	16,210
1904.....	1,176,996	2,858	9,871	1907.....	1,008,381		

The greater number of the cotton mills of Mexico are of modern construction and patterned largely after the mills of the United States and continental Europe. As regards equipment, not only the mills of Orizaba, previously mentioned, but practically all the cotton mills in Mexico, are now equipped with modern machinery. Many of the mills have recently abandoned their old machinery for that of later and more modern design, so that it may be safely stated that practically all the cotton mills in the Republic are modern in equipment.

The United States furnishes about one-third of the machinery used in Mexico in the manufacture of cotton goods, the remaining two-thirds, as now employed, coming from England and Germany. The bleaching, dyeing, and printing establishments are usually of modern construction and equipped with all up-to-date appliances. Motive power is supplied by steam, water, and electricity. Steam is very largely used, but owing to the extension of electric power in nearly every portion of the country, electricity is coming more and more into general use and is gradually supplanting steam and water as a motive power for cotton manufacturing.

The quality of the Mexican cotton goods output is constantly improving. Not only the cheaper grades of cotton prints but many of the finer classes are now manufactured. The output includes cotton sheetings (bleached and unbleached), tickings, linings, drills, mezalillo (mixed gray cloth), shirtings, printed percales, Marseille quilts, cotton napkins, tablecloths, handkerchiefs, and cloths of mixed woolen and cotton. Knitted garments and fleece-lined underwear are manufactured, although this industry is in its infancy.

Unbleached sheetings are manufactured $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters (meter=39.37 inches) in width and 28 to 30 meters to the bolt; domestic unbleached, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 centimeters (centimeter=0.3937 inch) in width, 25 to 30 meters to the bolt; bleached sheetings $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and 2 meters in width, 45 to 50 meters to the bolt; domestic bleached, 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 centimeters in width, 42 to 50 meters to the bolt. Drills are woven 1 meter 60 centimeters wide, and in lengths of 45 meters; percales, 77 centimeters wide, in lengths of 35 meters.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The boot and shoe industry is in its infancy in Mexico, according to a report made on the subject by A. B. Butman, special agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. There are not more than 10 or 12 modernly equipped factories in the Republic, 3 of which are situated in Mexico City, 1 in Tacubaya, a suburb of the capital, and the remainder in Puebla, the capital of the State of the same name, which adjoins the Federal district; Guadalajara, the capital of the Pacific coast State of Jalisco; Mazatlan, an important Pacific coast city of Sinaloa; Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, and

Saltillo, in the adjoining State of Coahuila. Most of these factories, judged from the standpoint of the United States, would be considered small, and their output as ranking accordingly. The output of the largest factory is about 2,000 pairs a day, of the second largest 1,000 pairs a day, while the remainder turn out from 50 to 450 pairs a day each. Numerous small shops are found in all localities, where a few workmen are employed in manufacturing shoes to order and by hand.

The exports of boots and shoes from the United States to Mexico for the fiscal years 1904-1907 were as follows:

Year.	Pairs.	Value.	Year.	Pairs.	Value.
1904.....	496,183	\$786,562	1906.....	848,398	\$1,529,364
1905.....	683,840	1,116,598	1907.....	810,859	1,509,321

American upper leathers are employed in Mexican shoe industries, together with those of native tanning. The values of exports of upper and other leathers from the United States to Mexico for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1904-1907, were as follows:

Description.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Sole leather.....	\$19,097	\$3,049	\$789	\$983
Kid, glazed.....	3,987	1,679	3,270	22,248
Patent or enameled.....	1,812	1,662	630	259
Splitts, buff, grain, and all other upper.....	26,936	36,807	39,171	30,986
All other leather.....	29,827	36,989	45,592	42,391
Total.....	81,659	80,126	89,452	96,907

Harness and saddles were exported from the United States to Mexico to the value of \$44,798, \$78,664, \$81,427, and \$95,422, respectively, during the same years. A certain amount of high-grade saddlery and harness is annually imported from England and France.

It will be noted that very little American sole leather is used, this stock being largely Mexican, as the cost of production in Mexico is much less than in the United States.

The duty on leather and leather goods entering Mexico is as follows per legal kilo (2.2046 pounds): Soft tanned skins, 79.68 cents; sole leather, 49.8 cents; harness, etc., 99.6 cents; traveling bags and trunks, 99.6 cents; belting for machinery, 27.4 cents; gloves and similar articles, 74.7 cents to \$2.99. Shoes, according to the dimensions of the sole, per pair, 34.9 cents to \$7.15 cents.

Small tanneries exist in most of the cities and towns, although the tanning and leather trade of the Republic is chiefly centered in Mexico City and Leon. It is customary, also, on many haciendas throughout the country to conduct tanning operations to such an extent as to provide from the hides and skins produced on the place all leather needed by the laborers. These domestic enterprises can

not be properly regarded as commercial tanneries and do not produce leather suitable for the leather trade.

Cascalote is the national tanning material, being used throughout the Republic, and is exported in large quantities. Toluca is the most important point of distribution of this valuable product, the towns of Iguala, Zitacuaro, Morelia, Patzcuaro, and Uruapan dealing in the same to lesser extent. The city of Leon consumes about 13,250 pounds of cascalote daily, at a cost varying from 7 to 7½ cents per 2.2 pounds. The price in Mexico City is \$54 a ton. The State of Guerrero supplies over 500 tons of cascalote annually, and the output could be greatly increased. As the cascalote regions become more carefully cultivated there is a tendency, I am informed, to destroy the cascalote trees without looking to their replacement in the untillable areas. This would seem a serious mistake, inasmuch as cascalote is bound to become one of the most valuable of the natural resources of the districts producing it.

Sole leather is the principal product of Mexican tanneries, but a considerable amount of upper and harness leather is produced. There is also considerable output of mediocre morocco, or glazed kid, made from the "*cabretta*," or hair sheepskins, so common in Mexico. Several tanneries are also making a small amount of enameled leather on cowhide, coltskin, and pigskin. It is mostly of an inferior quality.

Statistics are not available as to the production of hides for the entire Republic, and only the official data as to the export are to be had. The output of the tanneries of the Federal district of Mexico and of the city of Leon, which are the chief points of leather manufacture of the country, can be determined. In these 2 markets there are tanned daily about 600 large hides and about 800 throughout the rest of the country, making an annual total of about 400,000, at least, or 110,000,000 pounds. There are probably at present about 26,500,000 pounds of this rawhide tanned in Mexico annually, which produce, under present methods, barely 12,125,000 pounds of manufactured leather.

One of the most prominent dealers in live stock in the Republic furnishes the following information concerning the approximate number of hides and skins produced annually in Mexico: Goatskins, 2,000,500, weighing 20 pounds a dozen and valued at 65 cents per 2.2 pounds; beef hides, 2,000,000, weighing 46 pounds each and valued at 20 cents per 2.2 pounds; sheepskins, 1,000,000, weighing 26½ pounds a dozen and valued at 40 cents per 2.2 pounds.

The following statistics showing the exports of hides and skins from Mexico for the fiscal years 1904, 1905, and 1906 are taken from the "*Boletín Estadística Fiscal*."

Description.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
Cattle hides.....	12,133,678	13,122,784	15,690,317	\$1,252,848	\$1,444,726	\$1,511,620
Goatskins.....	5,798,794	5,932,945	7,069,221	1,785,177	1,810,270	2,158,948
Sheepskins.....	452	1,254	16,884	342	100	5,950
Deerskins.....	627,285	583,359	636,758	173,244	163,651	185,548
Lizardskins.....	263,541	191,022	131,071	46,227	41,304	25,570
Flgskins.....	35,024	28,417	50,243	3,511	3,358	6,712
Unclassified.....	7,537	24,964	186,941	2,611	4,676	18,940
Total.....	18,866,371	19,894,745	23,511,435	3,263,960	3,468,085	3,913,288

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

For the purpose of protecting and advancing the sugar industry in Mexico, a presidential decree went into effect as a law at midnight February 15, 1908, raising the duty on common sugar, candy sugar, and refined sugar of all kinds, to 5 cents for each kilo (2.2 pounds), gross weight. The duty formerly prevailing was 2½ cents a kilo.

The most important sugar mill in Morelos, the center of the industry, is at Teuxtépango, which handles the cane for the surrounding country, as well as that grown on the owner's hacienda, or plantation. About 3,750 tons are estimated as likely to be turned out during the present season.

On February 1, the plant of The Mexican National Sugar Refining Company was put into operation at El Portero, in the State of Vera Cruz, which will have a daily capacity of 125,000 pounds of sugar. The company, which is composed of American capitalists, has constructed a modern plant, equipped with the most up-to-date sugar-making machinery, from the United States.

For the fiscal year 1900, the production of sugar in Mexico was estimated at 75,000 tons, while the production for 1906 reached 107,500 tons. The production for the present season will probably be, according to the present estimates, about the same quantity. A lack of rainfall in some sections prevented what had been previously estimated as a record cane crop.

The falling off in exports for 1906, which represented in value about \$2,500,000 United States currency, was due to the sugar crisis affecting the American and European markets. The effects of this abnormal decline were modified in a degree to the Mexican planter by the increased domestic demand sufficient to maintain lucrative prices for his product.

A great deal of land in Mexico is suited to cane growing, and it is doubtless due to the primitive methods of cultivation and manufacture employed, as well as the former difficulties in the way of trans-

portation, that the Republic has not entered more largely into the sugar export trade. Great fertility of soil abounds in the Gulf States, and the rainfall is ample, being estimated at about 100 inches annually. In the inland State of Morelos, however, where the largest quantity of sugar is produced, irrigation is necessary, as is also true of cane lands on the Pacific coast. Lands on the elevated levels will yield less than the lowlands. From 25 to 45 tons of cane an acre is an average yield on the elevated plantations and from 40 to 60 tons in the tropical lands. Replanting is necessary more often in the highlands than in the lowlands, where every seven or eight years is sufficient. The cane grows to a large size, especially in the Gulf States region, and crushed at full maturity yields a density of from 9° to 11½° Baumé.

GOAT REARING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The present market conditions of the goat-rearing industry of the Mexican State of Durango, as reported by United States Consul CHARLES M. FREEMAN, show that the year 1907 was, on account of the extended and sharp drought in this part of Mexico, one of the poorest in many years for those engaged in goat raising. For that reason a person contemplating an investment in that business in this State can buy goats, either fat or thin, at greatly reduced figures from the usual price. The average price in Mexican currency (\$1 of which is worth 49.8 cents American) is from \$3 to \$4.60 each for fat and from \$2 to \$3 for thin goats. At present fat goats can be bought for \$2.75, and the best thin ones for \$2.

Goat hides are selling for \$1 per kilo (2.2 pounds). The usual price is about \$1.75. On account of the financial conditions prevailing in the United States, which is the market to which all goatskins are exported from this consular district, the price has dropped. Only one firm is buying. The lack of feed compels breeders to kill or sell at the best obtainable prices. The two conditions which breeders have had to meet, namely, the drought and the closing of the hide market, makes an opportunity for a person contemplating an investment in the business.

Goat herders are paid \$10 per month and rations, the latter costing about \$7 more. Kids are dropped once each seven months and the average per 1,000 nannies is about 1,300 every seven months. Of the kids dropped 90 per cent are saved by careful herders. Land suitable for breeding goats is not, so far as can be learned, on the market for lease. There are several tracts of land in this vicinity which are called good goat land for sale, but none containing 500,000 acres. In usual years the tallow obtained from the goats killed pays for all expenses of raising. The hides and meat may be considered profit. Tallow is worth 35 cents per kilo.

NEW CONSULATES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Mexican Congress has approved the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Relations concerning the establishing of new consulates in Central America, and the following consuls have been appointed by the Department: Sr. FIDEL RODRÍGUEZ PARRA, Consul in Guatemala; Sr. JUAN B. DELGADO, Consul-General in Nicaragua; Sr. JOSÉ M. CHAPARRO, Consul-General in Costa Rica; Sr. JOSÉ MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ ZAMORA, Consul-General in Honduras, and Sr. BERNARDO CEBALLOS, Consul-General in Salvador.

NICARAGUA.

INCREASED ISSUE OF EXPORTATION BONDS.

On February 6, 1908, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua ordered that the issue of exportation bonds decreed on November 20, 1907, be increased from \$75,000 to \$400,000 gold, including the amount already issued. The decree of November 20, 1907, was published in the BULLETIN for December, 1907.

GUTTA-PERCHA CONCESSION.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Nicaragua of January 28, 1908, publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Government* and Mr. RENE JOHN LA VILLEBEUVRE on the 28th of November, 1907, and approved by the National Legislative Assembly on 18th of December, 1907. By the terms of the contract Mr. LA VILLEBEUVRE is granted exclusive privilege for twenty years to extract and manufacture the gum from the gutta-percha trees situated in national lands in the Territory of Cape Gracias a Dios, the district of Prinzipolka, the Department of Jinotega, and that part of the Department of Nueva Segovia situated west of the eighty-sixth meridian. The concessionaire shall pay the Government 2 cents gold per kilogram of gum extracted. All machinery, materials, etc., to be employed in this industry by the concessionaire may be imported free of duty during the period of the contract.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Nicaraguan Republic approved on January 6, 1908, an important contract entered into between the Government and Mr. RENE JOHN LA VILLEBEUVRE on December 6, 1907, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of January 28, 1908, whereby the Government grants said Mr. LA VILLEBEUVRE a lease of all mines, mineral deposits, mines abandoned in accordance with law, lands, streams, river beds, etc., containing

gold, silver, coal, oil, precious stones, and all other kinds of minerals and precious metals; in other words, all that may be included under the term of minerals and precious stones, found in the district of Prinzapolka, Department of Zelaya, in the Siuna and Malis ravines, in the River Banbana up to the point where it meets with the River Banbana Cruz, in the tributaries of the former from their respective headwaters, and in an area extending from said ravines, the Banbana River and its tributaries, with a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers on each side of the river bed and the headwaters of its tributaries. Mines claimed previously to the approval of the contract by the Legislative Assembly are excepted. During the term of the contract, the mines exploited by the concessionaire shall be exempt from the payment of taxes, except the license fees prescribed by the mining code; the concessionaire shall have the right to import free of duty all machinery, materials, etc., necessary for the exploitation of the mines, and he shall pay to the Government during the period of contract 10 per cent of the net profits derived from the exploitation of the mines. The concessionaire may establish navigation lines in the Rivers Prinzapolka and Banbana, and construct a railroad, in order to facilitate the proper operation of the mines. The duration of the contract shall be thirty years from the date of its approval by the Legislative Assembly.

DREDGING AND NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER GRANDE.

Under date of December 21, 1907, the National Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua approved a contract entered into between the Government of the Republic and Doctor JESUS HERNANDEZ SOMOZA on November 30, 1906, and published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of January 21, 1908, for the dredging and deepening of the River Grande at its bar, in order that vessels engaged in the banana trade may enter the river. The concessionaire shall begin the work within one year and complete it within another year from the date of the ratification of the contract by the legislative assembly. The amount of money to be invested in said work shall not be less than \$100,000 American gold.

The concessionaire shall establish a line of steamers or gasoline boats, or of both, in said River Grande and its tributaries, and shall construct tramway, telephone, and telegraph lines; the first vessel shall navigate the river within eighteen months after the legislative approval of the contract, and the navigation of the river by the vessels of the concessionaire shall continue during the whole period of the contract. The steamers shall make periodical round trips from the mouth of the river to a point along it. The Government grants the concessionaire the right to acquire 88,000 manzanas (about 138,400 acres) of public land at the rates prescribed by the public

land law of 1902. The concessionaire may introduce immigrants for the colonization and cultivation of the lands he may acquire.

The concessionaire shall construct a warehouse and a wharf in Man of War Cay Island, where the ocean steamers may load and unload cargo while the bar of the river is being dredged and until vessels may enter the river. For reasons of convenience, the Man of War Cay Island, shall be considered as a part of the port of Zelaya.

As a compensation for the services which the farmers and merchants may receive from the concessionaire, the latter shall have the right to collect a tax of 5 cents on each bunch of bananas, or fraction thereof, shipped for export. The concessionaire may also collect a tax of from \$4 to \$8 per foot draft of each vessel entering the port. During the period of the contract, the steamers, property, and products of the concessionaire shall be exempt from the payment of taxes, and he shall have the right to import free of duty all machinery, materials, etc., that may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the contract. Mail matter shall be transported free of charge in the steamers of the concessionaire.

The privileges granted under this contract shall be in force for a period of thirty years from the date of its ratification by the legislature. At the end of that period the warehouses and wharfs of the concessionaire shall become the property of the Government, and the steamers, railroads, telephones and telegraphs shall be sold to the same in case it should decide to purchase them. The concessionaire shall make a deposit of \$5,000 gold in the general treasury of the Republic within six months after the ratification of the contract by the national assembly.

NEW RAILWAY.

The Government of Nicaragua has contracted with Messrs. CERDA AND MUÑOZ, to organize a company to construct a railroad from the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, through Rivas, and terminating at San Jorge, or at any other port of entry on the Grand Lake. The company shall organize, within six months from the date of the approval of the contract by the president and the ratification by the national assembly, and the new line shall be known as *Compañía del Ferrocarril Meridional* (Southern Railway Company).

The principal stipulations of the contract are as follows:

The company shall make the proper survey for the construction of the railway, shall commence work within thirty days from the date of its notification to the Government of the organization thereof, shall submit plans to the Department of Fomento for approval, and on being approved the construction of the line shall commence.

The company agrees to construct a road of the same gauge as the National Railroad, and to build such stations as may be necessary for passenger traffic, the transportation of merchandise, etc.

As to the grades, curves, gauge of the track and weight of the rails, the company is subject to the rules and regulations observed by the existing railroad, and, in addition, shall construct switches, water tanks, warehouses for wood and coal, shops, etc.

The company agrees to carry the Government mail gratis, as well as the employees engaged in the railway mail service, and to carry for half fare all Government employees traveling in the service of the Government, as well as the agents and guards of the Department of Agriculture and police, prisoners and their guards, troops, arms, and ammunition in time of war.

In the latter case the Government may take over the company on its own account, paying to it an amount equal to the net profit earned in the previous year during the same period of time, and shall also pay such losses and damages as may have been caused to the company, in accordance with the estimate of expert appraisers.

The company shall have the exclusive right to make the railway tariff, which shall not exceed 5 cents gold per mile, for first-class passage, 2½ cents gold per mile for second-class passage, and the maximum freight rate shall be 10 cents gold per ton per mile.

Should the Government decide to grant the exclusive right to construct a railway between Rivas and Granada, the Southern Railway Company shall have the right of preference.

The Government grants the company the right to construct and operate at the railway terminus on the lake, except at the port of San Jose, a wharf with its corresponding warehouse, and the company may establish one or more steamers on the Great Lake for the transportation of passengers and freight and the number of steamers that it may deem advisable on the Pacific for coastwise trade with Central American ports.

On the expiration of thirty years from the date of the inauguration of the railway the Government shall have the right to take possession of the road and its appurtenances, upon payment of the cost of the materials and such construction and improvements as have been subsequently made, or on the payment of the amount fixed by expert appraisement, at the option of the Government, making the payment in bonds drawing 6 per cent annual interest, redeemable in six years by semiannual allotments, and guaranteed by a mortgage on the railroad, or the payment may be made in cash. If the Government does not exercise this right within the term specified, it may, at the expiration of forty years, take possession of the road under the aforesaid conditions with a reduction of 25 per cent, and if it does not desire to use this right it may, at the expiration of fifty years,

take possession of the whole road without the payment of a consideration:

During the term of the concession the aforesaid company shall have the right to import, free of all duties, the materials, appliances, tools, telegraphic and telephonic apparatus and materials, as well as everything it may deem essential for the construction of wharves and warehouses, and also the appliances and materials to be used for the steamers of the company.

The company shall have its principal office in Rivas, and if it transfers its rights to a foreign person or company, the latter shall always maintain its principal office in Nicaragua.

After the opening of the railway to traffic and public service the Government guarantees to the company 7 per cent annual interest on the amount of the capital invested in the entire line.

PANAMA.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

According to information furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN by Mr. ISIDORO HAZERA, Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Panama, the imports and exports of that country in 1907 were \$17,204,983.77 and \$1,960,664.92, respectively. The following table shows the imports in 1907 by countries:

United States.....	\$5, 196, 964.38
England.....	2, 028, 112. 01
Germany.....	1, 061, 858. 75
France.....	334, 906. 49
Spain.....	191, 908. 15
Italy.....	189, 711. 75
Belgium.....	149, 765. 18
Holland.....	4, 348. 00
Hongkong (from Japan and Australia).....	97, 213. 65
West Indies, including Curazao.....	88, 435. 39
Chile.....	60, 101. 15
Salvador.....	91, 850. 00
Ecuador.....	30, 536. 31
Venezuela.....	30, 101. 20
Gautemala.....	4, 450. 00
Peru.....	4, 187. 50
Imports from New York to the Canal Zone without the payment of duties.....	7, 640, 533. 86
Total imports in 1907.....	17, 204, 983. 77

The following table shows the exports of the Republic in detail in 1907:

From Bocas del Toro:		
Bananas.....	\$1,388,321.75	
Brier wood.....	14,180.00	
Turtle-shells.....	8,347.50	
Caoutchouc.....	8,335.00	
Cacao.....	2,673.00	
Cocoanuts.....	1,227.00	
		\$1,423,084.25
From Portobelo:		
Cocoanuts.....	126,046.06	
Vegetable ivory.....	11,014.00	
Lime, etc.....	5,279.00	
Milk of the medlar tree.....	4,704.00	
Turtle-shells.....	4,690.00	
Cacao.....	2,950.00	
Woods.....	200.00	
Caoutchouc.....	97.00	
Hides.....	66.00	
		155,046.06
From Panama:		
Sundry products.....		282,866.66
From Colon:		
Cocoanuts, vegetable ivory, hides, etc.....		99,667.95
Total exports in 1907.....		1,960,664.92

A comparison of the exports of 1906, \$1,064,201, with those of 1907, \$1,960,664.92, shows an increase in the latter year of \$842,643.92.

PERU.

CUSTOMS REVENUES DURING 1907.

The maritime custom-houses of the Republic of Peru, collected during the first half of 1907, a total revenue of £513,791 4s. 7d., of which sum £348,226 2s. 73d. are credited to the port of Callao. Mollendo, the second port in importance, is credited with £80,066 3s. 73d.

According to figures published by "*El Auxiliar del Comercio*" of Callao, Peru, in its issue for January 25, 1907, the custom-house of Mollendo collected during the year 1907 a total revenue of £176,564 3s. 40d., as against £160,372 6s. 15d. collected in 1906, an increase of £16,192 7s. 25d. The revenue in 1904 amountd to £135,453 0s. 40d. and in 1905 to £145,364 1s. 82d.

COMMERCE WITH NEW YORK FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

According to a report of the Peruvian consul-general at New York, the commerce between that port and the Republic of Peru during the first nine months of 1907 was as follows: Imports from Peru into New

York, \$4,308,683; exports from Peru to New York, \$3,794,093. A comparison of these figures shows that the balance of trade is in favor of Peru, amounting to \$514,590.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MOQUEGUA RAILROAD.

By virtue of a supreme resolution of January 3, 1908, the Peruvian Government accepted the bid of Mr. M. BUSTAMANTE Y B. for the reconstruction of the Moquegua Railroad at a cost of £23,286, which was the lowest of the 4 presented.

The railroad referred to is that from Ilo to Moquegua; was inaugurated on February 21, 1873, with an extension of 100 kilometers, and destroyed during the war with Chile. At various times attempts were made to carry out the reconstruction of the line, but without success.

In accordance with the contract entered into with Mr. BUSTAMANTE, the delivery to the Government of the completed parts of the line shall be made in sections of 20 kilometers, and the whole line shall be turned over to the Government six months after the last section shall have been delivered. An additional section of 1 kilometer shall be constructed to reach Moquegua. The work of construction shall be finished nine months after the delivery of an engine to the contractor, under penalty of a fine of 10 per cent of the value of the work unfinished at the expiration of said period.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN 1907 AND 1908.

In a valuable report made to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor under date of January 11, 1908, Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER states that Peru, notwithstanding monetary conditions, is likely to continue a fair buyer of rails and railway material during 1908, particularly if there is a reduction in the price. Orders given more than a year ago are now being filled and the material is arriving. By the time all of it is delivered the probability is that further material will be demanded, in order to complete extensions and improvements already in progress and possibly to provide for some of the new projects. The prospective purchases include rails, ties, bridge material, and rolling stock. The Peruvian railways are supplied almost entirely from the United States, particularly when locomotives and rolling stock are wanted, and the outlook has therefore a special interest for American manufacturers.

The heaviest buyer is the Peruvian Corporation, of London, which operates the State railways, under lease, and which, through an arrangement with the Government, is carrying out the prolongations and extensions of several of these lines. During 1907 the Peruvian Corporation received 14,000 tons of steel rails, 312,000 ties, and material for 4 bridges of from 85 to 230 feet in length. A large order for locomotives was filled in the previous year.

The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, which completed and opened its branch line to the Gollarisquisca coal mines, in addition to the rails for that branch was a purchaser of rolling stock, its orders including 2 locomotives, 15 forty-ton steel-hopper coal cars, 25 ore cars, 10 flat cars, 12 gondolas, 10 under frame boxes, and 2 cabooses. Some of these orders have been filled and deliveries are now being made of others. The growth of traffic in the Cerro de Pasco district indicates that further additions to the rolling stock will be required.

The Peruvian Government has undertaken the reconstruction of the line in the south from the port of Ilo to Moquegua, which was partially destroyed in 1881, and was then allowed to be covered over by the drifting sands. The rails were ordered for this reconstruction and part of the material has been delivered to the contractor who this month entered on the work.

Several of the short lines in the north running from the coast back to the Cordillera are being prolonged further into the interior, among them those from Pacasmayo and Salaverry. Rails and material for these prolongations are included in the purchases of the Peruvian Corporation. It is possible that these extensions will be continued and additional material be called for when the present work is finished. A short line is also likely to be built from Tumbes—though no contracts have yet been made for rails and materials for it.

When the prolongation of the Central Railway from Oroya to Huancayo is completed the extension will be continued to Ayacucho, Congress having authorized it, and by the time this work is ready to be taken up funds will be available for the purpose—though no rails or material have yet been ordered for this extension.

The bulk of the purchases by the Peruvian Corporation, aside from the rails needed for the new lines, has been for relaying the tracks on the Central or Oroya Railway, the main trunk of which from Callao to Oroya is 138 miles in length. The traffic which was developed by the Cerro de Pasco Company, in addition to the ore shipments and the freighting of mining supplies for the mines already in operation, found the Central with very inadequate facilities, and some attempt was made to enlarge them, though not on a commensurate scale. Since the system was placed in charge of the present experienced general manager, and practical railway operation was put in force, a larger volume of freight has been handled with the existing facilities, and the promise is held out that the betterments which are now being made will provide for a further addition to the traffic. Assuming that this is so, it does not follow that the improvements can stop with the heavy purchases of material already made.

Whether the Central Railway be electrified, as proposed, or not, many sections of it must be practically rebuilt and much additional rolling stock be supplied if the stockholders in the Peruvian Cor-

poration expect to secure the return on their investment which is obtainable. The extension being made from Oroya to Huancayo under contract with the Peruvian Government will provide new business, and the increasing traffic from the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the other new mining and smelting enterprises has been indicated. The betterment of the physical condition of the line and improvement in operating methods, instead of satisfying the requirements, are more likely to show the need of a complete reconstruction. The difficulty of securing funds in London, where a blanket loan has been proposed, is said to be responsible for the incomplete measures for placing the Central in a position to handle the future traffic which it can command.

One positive step already has been taken for placing the line in a condition to meet traffic requirements. This is the reconstruction of the bridges and the replacement of some of the old ones by new structures. Several of the bridges on the Central are notable among the many marvelous engineering features of this railway, stretching across deep gorges from tunnel to tunnel or from one precipice wall to another precipice wall. Their maintenance always has been a source of deep concern and the weight of the trains passing over them has been carefully calculated. Two years ago when a large number of locomotives were bought in order to provide for the growing traffic it was found that they were too heavy for the bridges to sustain them. A contract was then made with the American Bridge Company to replace the existing bridges, one provision of the contract being that the old structures should be removed and the new ones erected without interrupting the running of the trains. The material is now on the ground, the bridge company's expert workmen are also on hand, and the work is beginning.

On the Southern Railway, which runs from Mollendo to Lake Titicaca, the long bridge and trestle at Arequipa are to be dispensed with by the construction of a loop. Other betterments requiring considerable material also will be made on the Southern.

THE PROPOSED ROAD TO THE AMAZON.

If the terms of the concession granted in 1906 for a railway to the Amazon by the way of Ucayali River were literally complied with, there would be an early demand for a large quantity of steel rails, rolling stock, and other material, since construction was to begin in August, 1908, and the road was to be finished in 1913. Though the concessionaire has a forfeit of \$100,000 up it is not expected that this will be exacted if the actual construction is not begun at the date specified, in view of the condition of the money market in the United States where the capital was to be raised. But in view of its importance to the development of Peru, and the provisions already

made, interests financially strong enough to carry out the project are pretty certain to come forward and undertake the construction of this railway.

The concession is for a standard-gage line which, starting from a point between Oroya and Cerro de Pasco on the existing railway, shall terminate at a point on the Ucayali River, suitable for steam navigation all the year round for vessels drawing at least 5 feet. A subsidy of £2,000,000, or approximately \$10,000,000, is provided in 6 per cent bonds at par value to be delivered in half-yearly installments and in proportion to the number of kilometers finished in the same half year, the payment of the last installment to be made when the railway reaches the Ucayali. A grant of 7,500 acres of forest lands is also made for each kilometer of the railway built. A further provision is the privilege of placing steamers in all the Peruvian region of the Amazon and its tributaries and a grant of 5,000 acres of land is made for each steamer of 500 tons so placed. The subsidy bonds to be issued are guaranteed by the tobacco imposts, which, under a law passed in 1904, are set aside for railroad purposes. They now range from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000 annually.

Various projects have been proposed for reaching the affluents of the Ucayali at the small river landings of Puerto Bermudez and Puerto Victoria and the length of the railway line necessary to reach them has been estimated at 225 to 250 miles. The route indicated in the latest concession is known as the Perené, and is said to offer a somewhat better line to the Ucayali. Numerous reconnoissances and horseback surveys of the various routes have been made, but there has been no engineering location yet attempted. The concession requires that the final surveys shall be completed and submitted to the Government by the end of 1908, but this, like other provisions, may be extended.

The purpose of the Peruvian Government in providing for the construction of the line to the Ucayali is both political and commercial. It is desirous of securing prompt and regular communication with its Amazon port of Iquitos and of bringing the rubber product of all that Peruvian region out through Peruvian territory to the Pacific instead of having it go through Brazilian territory to the Atlantic, as is now done. There are, however, commercial advantages much more immediate than those relating to the rubber product. Enormous quantities of timber are required by the Cerro de Pasco and other mines, and with the development of the mines that is now going on the demand is growing. This timber is brought down from Puget Sound to Callao and then shipped over the Central Railway, the ocean and railway freights making it very expensive. Some of the preliminary surveys, it is stated, have shown that large tracts of timber lie along the route to the Ucayali, not more than 60 or 70

miles distant from the existing railway. These and other considerations render it probable that while purchases of rails and material may not be made during the current year, some orders may be given for delivery in 1909.

The Ucayali concession also authorizes a line from the same point on the Cerro de Pasco Railway to a specified point on the coast, and if this line ever should be built there would be through direct communication from the Amazon's tributaries to the Pacific. This line would parallel the Central Railway and would compete with it. Though the Cordilleras would have to be crossed at an elevation equal to that of the Central, or nearly 16,000 feet, it is claimed that many of the engineering obstacles which that railway encounters could be avoided. The subvention for this line to the Pacific is fixed at \$475,000, or \$2,375,000, in bonds at the rate of \$7,500 per kilometer. For reasons unnecessary to detail this project does not receive the same encouragement that is given the line to the Ucayali, though it has some stout advocates, who are said to be willing to engage in it.

The Peruvian treasury has husbanded its resources for railway building prudently, and while a number of paper projects receive consideration, much conservatism is shown in the enterprises actually entered upon. The gold standard is maintained and the loans contracted for railways and other public works have not been large, so that the credit of the Government is good, and if in the future it should seek to supplement the means obtained from the tobacco revenue by a small loan this probably could be obtained. However, such a plan is not now in favor and it is sufficient to know that the Government has the resources available to meet all the obligations that will be incurred in completing the extensions and prolongations now under construction or which have been authorized by the Congress. These measures mean that before the end of the year additional orders are likely to be placed for rails and material. I have already indicated the probability that in spite of the belief that the material now being delivered for the railway system of the Peruvian Corporation and for the Cerro de Pasco Company is sufficient, both these companies will be calling for additional material before another year begins. The 3 chief prospective purchases of railway material in Peru are stated in the memorandum which I forward to the Bureau of Manufacturers.

7
-
o
t
o
r,
e
ns
ns
n-
li-
ve
he
an
oth
her
rial
eau



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SAN SALVADOR, WHICH EMBRACES SCHOOLS OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CIVIL ENGINEERING,
AND PHARMACY.

SALVADOR.

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

The total value of the exports during the first nine months of 1907 from Salvador was 13,703,193.10 *colones*, on which an export duty of 656,813.62 *colones* was collected by the Treasury.

The exports of the Republic were made to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Holland, Great Britain, Italy, English Possessions in America, Mexico, United States, and the Republics of Central and South America.

The articles exported consisted of starch, indigo, sugar, balsam, copper ores, coffee, horse hair, horns of cattle, alligator, cat, and deer skins, wheat and rice flour, rubber, rope, printed books, mahogany, cedar and mulberry woods, marble, honey, gold in bars, raw sugar, mats, gold, silver and lead ores, cotton and silk mufflers, ready-made clothing, straw hats, manufactured, leaf, and fine cut tobacco, and stearin candles.

The wholesale trade of Salvador is in the hands of foreigners—Americans, French, Germans, English, Spanish, and Italians—who, with central houses in San Salvador, and agencies in the more important cities of the Republic, have the trade well in hand, as most of them have been established for years, and understand and cater to the demands of the retail trade. The wholesale trade is supplied largely from the countries of origin of the owners of the stores—the French from Paris, the Germans from Hamburg, etc.—and only such purchases are made from other countries as can be supplied at less price and more conveniently. There are two large American houses which purchase in New York and San Francisco, all things being equal.

From present indications, there will be a marked decrease in the value and quantity of products exported from Salvador to the United States, as shippers of hides and rubber have commenced to ship to Hamburg instead of to New York, claiming that better prices and quicker sales are secured in the former than in the latter port.

Coffee shipments to San Francisco will be less this season than in past years, as the crop is only about 50 per cent of that of last year. The market for Salvador coffee has been enlarged of late years, at the expense of former distributing points. Hamburg was the distributing port for northern Europe, and Havre and Marseille for Italy and Austria, but now the merchants of Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Genoa, and Trieste buy direct, thus saving on transportation charges and avoiding the commission and rehandling costs.

The following table shows the value of the exports made to foreign countries, through the ports of the Republic, during the first nine months of 1907:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	2,339,651.57	Hawaii.....	1,530.00
English possessions in America.....	42,833.00	Holland.....	4,630.00
Austria-Hungary.....	745,224.00	Honduras.....	139,217.67
Belgium.....	1,200.00	Italy.....	1,524,917.81
Brazil.....	10,000.00	Mexico.....	78,500.00
Costa Rica.....	35,018.01	Nicaragua.....	8,107.63
Chile.....	43,170.40	Norway.....	91,131.90
Denmark.....	302.00	Panama.....	259,967.80
Ecuador.....	38,550.00	Peru.....	41,413.00
Spain.....	432,326.51	Russia.....	13,770.00
United States.....	4,365,723.04	Sweden.....	269,025.00
France.....	2,587,141.53		
Great Britain.....	625,313.76	Total for first nine months of 1907.....	13,703,193.10
Guatemala.....	4,478.47		

The following were the principal articles of export during the same period:

Articles.	Value in colones.	Articles.	Value in colones.
Coffee.....	10,382,059.42	Lead bullion and ore.....	11,650.00
Gold in bars.....	1,452,021.00	Straw hats.....	9,031.00
Gold and silver ores.....	888,656.75	Mahogany, cedar, and mulberry woods.....	7,772.00
Sugar.....	380,017.50	Miscellaneous articles.....	74,882.09
Indigo.....	195,224.65		
Balsam.....	130,275.00	Total for the first nine months of 1907.....	13,703,193.00
Oxhides.....	87,217.92		
Tobacco.....	45,089.24		
Rubber.....	39,296.63		

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE IN 1907.

The Central Bureau of Telegraphs, Telephones, and Cables of the Salvadorean Republic has published recently the following figures relating to the service in 1907, as compared with 1906: The total revenues in 1906 amounted to 123,793.98 *colones* (\$61,896.99), and in 1907 to 127,243.75 *colones* (\$63,621.87), or an increase of 3,449.77 *colones* (\$1,724.88). The expenditures in 1906 amounted to 123,748.08 *colones* (\$61,874.04), while in 1907 they were only 111,185.27 *colones* (\$55,092.63), the decrease being therefore 12,562.81 *colones* (\$6,481.40).

In spite of the fact that several economies were introduced during the last year, the general movement of the service was very satisfactory.

MINING IN SALVADOR.

The development of the mineral industry in the Republic of Salvador—dating back to the sixties, when the results were less than \$100,000 per year—fluctuated during the following twenty years, when it reached about a quarter of a million dollars per annum. In

1901 the exports amounted to \$457,500, which two years later (1903) reached a total of \$2,036,825.69, and in 1906 they were as follows:

Mineral concentrates (gold and silver)	\$204,647.00
Gold in bars.....	1,341,791.00
Gold.....	702,871.00
Gold ingots.....	441,850.00
Gold and silver bars.....	89,286.00
Auriferous silver.....	283,264.00
Silver bars.....	2,376.00
Gold concentrates.....	14,960.00
Gold and silver concentrates.....	136,310.00
Copper and gold concentrates.....	24,310.00
Total.....	3,241,665.00

The consul of Salvador at New York, Mr. ERNEST SCHERNIKOV, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with [the following translation from the "*Diario Oficial*" of December 26, 1907, of a valuable treatise on the subject of the mineral resources of the Republic:

"It is well known that the soil of Salvador holds many varied and rich minerals, and only recently has attention been given to this important industry, and some of its mines are now being exploited.

"The object of the present article is not to treat of the mineral history of Salvador, because this would involve too large an article, but rather to give an exact idea of the flourishing condition it is in to-day and the splendid results obtained in recent years. In order to appreciate these with true value, it is necessary to make retrospective comparisons, which reveal the astounding march of this industry and how it is rapidly gaining in importance.

"Excluding the low coast country, the entire interior of the Republic is rich in minerals, and principally the departments of Santa Ana (western mining district), Chalatenango and Cabanas (central mining district), and Morazan, San Miguel, and La Union (eastern mining district).

"The region of Metapan, in the department of Santa Ana, is justly famous, being called the 'La Vizcaya Salvadoreña,' owing to its abundant veins of iron, copper, lead, and auriferous silver, the first mentioned being practically inexhaustible and of superior quality.

"Iron is daily reduced to metal by the Messrs. LUNA in their two plants of 'San José' and 'San Miguel,' by using the old catalan system, which is poor in its results.

"The most notable copper plant is the old 'El Brujo,' the ores of which contain quite a quantity of gold and silver.

"This region has the advantage of a good cart road between the cities of Metapán and Santa Ana, about 56 kilometers apart; however, if the project be realized of uniting the Salvador side with that of the

railroad of Guatemala, or if a branch were constructed, it would give an immense impetus to the mining industry of the western district, destined to be a very rich emporium.

"In the Department of Chalatenango and Cabanas the mining industry is in its incipency, the principal and richest being that owned and worked in Chalatenango by Mr. GUSTAVO LOZANO.

"A good cart road has been opened, which facilitates the moving of the products of this district via San Salvador, in order to take advantage of the railroad which unites this capital with the port of Acajutla.

"The principal mines of the Department of Cabanas are:

"La Electricidad, of copper; Fichán and Los Amates, both of copper, all 3 belonging to Dr. SANTIAGO GONZÁLES. Santa Margarita, Santa Angela, La Quebrada, San Francisco, and El Zanja, all of copper, and belonging to Mr. GUSTAVO LOZANO; this gentleman also owns a mine of bioxide of manganese.

"In the Department of Cabanas and in the jurisdiction of San Isidro, are the veins of San Enrique, Cola de Toro, Companero, Cerro de Avila, and Pepita de Oro; the last mentioned being noted for its richness, the ore running \$15 gold per ton, the ore being of porous quartz.

"To the southwest of Sesuntepeque are the mines of El Porvenir of silver and gold.

"The mines of San Fernando, Obrajito, El Dorado, and San Juan are also known.

"In the Department of Morazan the following mines exist: El Divisadero, belonging to an English company. This company also owns the mines known as La Protectora, El Bosque, Carolina, El Gavilán, etc. Loma Larga, producing gold and silver, is now being worked, and to which belong El Nance, Orito, Los Santos, San Francisco, El Pique de la Señora, El Socorro, La Perla, and others.

"Margarita, silver and gold, Montecristo, gold, El Carrizal, gold, La Veta del Gigante, gold and silver, Nueva Virginia, and various others, all in the jurisdiction of San Carlos and of Yamabal.

"In the Department of La Union is the mining district of San Sebastian, one of the richest and best exploited in these countries, belonging to an English company. The ore is pyritic, and worked by the cyanide process.

"El Tabanco mine, belonging to a French company, is rich in gold. Besides this, there are other mines, such as San Bortolo, gold and silver, belonging to an American company; and Copetillos, also of gold and silver.

"The mines La Poza, El Consuelo, Guadalupe, Hormiguero, La Rivera, Gallardo, Esperanza, Potosi, Porvenir, are all situated in the Department of San Miguel, and rich in gold.

"With the preceding brief enumeration of the principal mining centers, a better idea may be obtained of the progress of the mining industry in El Salvador by a study of the statistics showing the annual production and export during the past forty years.

"In 1864, it may be said that the mining industry was in its infancy, the period preceding this it only having flourished indifferently. This period of infancy continued until 1875, in which year it assumed some importance. Below are given the modest values of ores mined and exported from the ports of Salvador from 1864 to 1875, the value being in pesos:

1864.....	\$556.00	1871.....	\$7,180.00
1865.....	40,825.90	1872.....	1,700.00
1866.....	19,827.00	1873.....	8,300.00
1867.....	33,150.00	1874.....	4,200.00
1868.....	39,969.00	1875.....	54,559.75
1869.....	22,400.00		
1870.....	(No record.)	Total.....	232,667.65

"As will be seen, in twelve years the total amount exported is scarcely 7 per cent of the value exported in 1906 (\$3,041,665.00).

"From 1876 to 1895, the mining industry began to expand, the production being principally silver and not much gold. In the following three tables is sufficient data to show the successive development of the industry during the twenty years, 1876 to 1895:

1876-1879.

	Ores.	Silver and gold.
1876.....	\$157,732.36	\$13,248.00
1877.....	56,601.92	142,466.00
1878.....	71,951.20	155,000.00
1879.....	67,227.80	112,543.75
Total value, \$778,771.03.		

1881-1883.

	Ore.	Silver.	Gold.
1881.....	\$45,343.50	\$105,437.00	.....
1882.....	121,976.25	82,058.00	.....
1883.....	39,630.00	89,454.16	\$6,844.00
Total value, \$1,090,742.91.			

a Silver ore.

1886-1895.

1886.....	\$40,772.70	\$149,645.00	.....
1887.....	10,292.27	229,356.25	\$65,439.00
1888.....	.....	171,313.00	38,000.00
1889.....	10,982.00	171,264.00	.....
1890.....	2,100.00	204,747.00	.....
1891.....	45,013.00	181,445.65	.....
1892.....	15.00	149,872.00	.....
1893.....	.....	103,000.00	.....
1894.....	27,850.00	58,464.00	.....
1895.....	730.00	20,360.00	210.00
Total value, \$1,682,570.87.			

"In 1895 the mining industry suffered notable depression; soon it recovered a progressive impulse and, from 1901 it daily improved, so much so that during 1906 the total value of metals exported exceeded three million pesos, principally in gold. The details of annual production during past six years is shown in following tables:

Year.	Ores.	Silver.	Gold.	Total value.
1901.....	\$309,074.00	{ a\$9,910.00 b78,899.00 c 8,050.00	} \$53,467.00	\$457,500.00
1902.....	283,463.00				4,000.00	287,463.00
1903.....	1,935,759.77	{ d19,588.02 e 1,350.00 f 49,993.35	} 30,143.55	2,036,825.69
1904.....	{ 1,501,000.00 / 601.20	{ d 56,538.58 e 57,869.00			} 16,127.06	1,632,135.84
1905.....	902,505.00	{ d139,420.00 e227,200.00	} 652,568.00	1,912,694.00
	a Metal. b Crude.	c Bars. d Auriferous.			e Silver and gold. f Copper.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CARTRIDGES.

In accordance with legislative decree of October 1, 1892, and the rules and regulations of December 5 of the same year, the president has issued the following orders:

"1. On and after March 1, 1908, cartridges for firearms shall be sold in the offices of the treasury and at other authorized places, by and for account of the treasury.

"2. Three months after the date referred to, merchants and private persons are prohibited from selling cartridges, and all persons having supplies on hand at that time shall deposit them in the treasury offices for sale for account of their owners, in conformity with the provisions of article 3 of the aforesaid decree, violators of the law being subject to the confiscation of their stock of cartridges.

"3. The selling price of said cartridges at the present time shall be 6 *colones* per 100 for the Smith & Wesson brand, calibers .32 and .38, and 7 *colones* per 100 for the Colt brand of the same calibers. The price of other brands or calibers shall be fixed at the proper time."

IMPORTANT TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

The climate and fertile soil of Salvador enable coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tabaco, pineapples, maize, and other valuable agricultural products to flourish and grow to perfection in the tropical region of the Republic, and to produce at the same time a rich variety of medicinal plants and useful resinous substances. One of these articles, the celebrated balsam of Peru, which, although not grown in Peru, bears the name of that distant Republic, is worthy of special mention. It is said that in the time of the viceroys, when Peru was a province

of Spain, orders were given that all the balsam gathered in Salvador should be shipped to the port of Callao to be reshipped by the authorities to Spain. The fact is that the balsam of Peru is only produced in a small zone of Salvador, lying between the ports of La Libertad and Acajutla, from a shrub known to botanists as *Myrospermum salvatoreense*.

Indigo or anil is another product that was formerly almost exclusively obtained from Salvador. Twenty-five or thirty years ago it was about the only article of export of the Republic. The annual value of the exports have fallen from over \$3,000,000 during the period referred to to about \$500,000 at the present time, owing to the competition with aniline, a similar substance made from the by-products of coal. Cacao was formerly also an important article of export, but, due to a disease of the cacao tree, the production in the Republic has been reduced to such an extent that the export of this article has greatly diminished.

The principal articles of export of the Republic are coffee, cacao, indigo, caoutchouc, precious woods, dyewoods, balsam, medicinal plants, and undressed skins. The chief imports are white and figured cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, wines, alcohol and liquors, oil, arms, glassware, medical supplies, paper, ready-made articles, confectionery, pastes, etc.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for January, for example, are not published until some time in March.

590 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa (Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao):				
Central America.....	8,252	5,908	24,506	21,485
Brazil.....	65,384	132,636	1,581,927	1,858,271
Other South America.....	168,800	71,221	1,086,622	1,415,919
Coffee (Café; café; café):				
Central America.....	509,691	323,202	1,222,369	1,404,369
Mexico.....	93,671	157,509	495,434	594,986
Brazil.....	5,037,466	3,456,302	37,082,211	28,488,132
Other South America.....	856,357	673,789	5,237,881	4,946,748
Copper (Cobre; cobre; cobre):				
Mexico.....	1,545,433	443,396	10,405,289	7,887,462
Cuba.....	4,169	1,335	44,659	49,571
South America.....	157,195	152,901	442,584	844,329
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; algodón em rama; coton non manufacturé):				
South America.....	121,062	53,048	392,325	337,625
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (Iztle; iztle; iztle):				
Mexico.....	86,594	73,459	854,181	603,407
Sisal grass (Henequen; henequen; henequen):				
Mexico.....	1,508,836	1,086,588	9,274,649	8,343,386
Fruits:				
Bananas (Plátanos; bananas; bananes):				
Central America.....	327,893	491,548	2,991,665	3,487,455
Cuba.....	32	.....	519,160	343,117
South America.....	30,584	32,178	47,759	241,494
Oranges (Naranjas; laranjas; oranges):				
Mexico.....	2,365	1,263	34,617	52,039
Cuba.....	2,114	841	6,319	2,718
Furs and fur skins (Pielés finas; pelles finas; peaux):				
South America.....	12,314	13,834	269,694	126,118
Goatskins (Pielés de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres):				
Mexico.....	326,943	175,363	1,630,096	1,027,798
Brazil.....	143,967	140,698	1,031,927	772,841
Other South America.....	240,539	63,872	1,435,899	635,497
Hides of cattle (Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bœuf):				
Mexico.....	204,831	111,594	1,000,967	491,489
Cuba.....	31,491	4,491	196,185	63,989
Brazil.....	.....	.....	98,901	75,290
Other South America.....	1,305,646	431,620	5,100,082	3,457,602
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; borracha cruda; caoutchouc):				
Central America.....	97,592	74,207	444,983	401,643
Mexico.....	146,683	294,968	971,473	2,055,047
Brazil.....	2,912,074	1,007,937	16,739,378	9,790,378
Other South America.....	45,106	60,692	863,045	797,628
Iron ore (Mineral de hierro; mineral de ferro; mineral de fer):				
Cuba.....	193,276	167,988	1,209,683	1,569,321
Lead ore (Plomo; chumbo; plomb):				
Mexico.....	197,502	289,542	1,512,928	2,130,493
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Mexico.....	39,349	814	94,107	884,253
Cuba.....	5,045,851	1,650,959	22,156,101	15,321,609
Brazil.....	188,366	.....	825,653	.....
Other South America.....	171,151	96,925	1,728,006	469,921
Tobacco and manufactures (Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures):				
Cuba.....	1,657,059	1,415,992	11,821,366	10,315,011
Wood mahogany (Caoba; mogno; acajou):				
Central America.....	21,369	56,158	247,212	477,846
Mexico.....	86,216	57,484	346,567	412,550
Cuba.....	4,958	556	109,703	103,064

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
	Wool (<i>Lana; lâ; laine</i>):			
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	776,422	436,424	879,758	673,224
Class 2 (combing).....	111,214	161	246,322	278,298
Class 3 (carpet).....	900	170	419,421	55,836

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machines agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	27,839	40,971	247,102	281,889
Cuba.....	2,985	2,662	38,219	81,677
Argentine Republic.....	302,507	388,926	2,907,737	2,774,683
Brazil.....	6,402	55,547	61,184	185,744
Chile.....	29,478	18,169	308,087	312,669
Other South America.....	16,492	37,266	147,144	165,803
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; gado; bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	68,276	70,495	551,202	566,184
Cuba.....	11,031	6,645	312,461	108,038
South America.....	9,341	3,957	37,289	26,846
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; porcós; porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	24,076	13,584	145,766	117,426
South America.....	42		712	822
Horses (<i>Caballos; cavallos; chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	42,800	3,670	245,423	89,762
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; ovelhas; brébis</i>):				
Mexico.....		390	56,618	45,722
Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.</i>):				
Central America.....	3,624	7,091	31,603	52,718
Mexico.....	26,968	23,116	163,288	220,069
Cuba.....	46,201	26,046	193,005	185,750
Argentine Republic.....	5,258	5,807	60,561	43,217
Brazil.....	4,092	27,020	58,834	75,880
Chile.....	47,368	10,473	193,209	73,969
Other South America.....	23,230	29,507	57,947	66,818
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; milho; maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	1,768	5,941	16,998	54,592
Mexico.....	112,327	22,488	707,555	398,609
Cuba.....	145,242	104,711	804,157	711,070
South America.....	390	5,476	5,888	19,347
Oats (<i>Avena; aveia; avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	6,272	17,620	14,660	46,531
Mexico.....	8,509	2,416	33,503	20,162
Cuba.....	35,216	5,849	224,079	164,764
South America.....	788	286	5,662	7,804
Wheat (<i>Trigo; trigo; blé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,698		19,463	12,509
Mexico.....	124,565	4,474	428,699	39,082
South America.....	15,753	59,301	298,929	397,004
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	149,214	169,094	951,241	1,081,842
Mexico.....	10,896	9,856	72,577	84,798
Cuba.....	330,256	388,506	1,715,428	2,176,441
Brazil.....	102,609	192,221	776,496	1,013,276
Colombia.....	19,216	17,524	93,578	121,405
Other South America.....	107,064	86,752	1,260,601	969,798
Trailages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; automobiles; automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....	55,932	47,597	465,073	273,906
South America.....	23,839	21,551	131,381	169,348
Cars, passenger and freight (<i>Trenes para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises</i>):				
Central America.....	198,945	310,709	660,397	680,660
Mexico.....	184,938	132,083	1,353,528	894,462
Cuba.....	70,452	96,944	467,855	669,166
Argentine Republic.....	297,918	160,060	1,286,088	469,765
Chile.....	5,891		78,944	316,881
Other South America.....	38,680	108,892	281,366	831,783

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; bicycles e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Mexico.....	8,377	7,005	59,733	55,238
Cuba.....	4,532	2,539	19,537	26,755
Argentine Republic.....	2,411	2,506	11,999	9,546
Brazil.....	1,129	655	5,758	5,826
Other South America.....	880	1,659	12,958	8,288
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de bolso y pared; horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	1,682	1,517	9,817	12,136
Mexico.....	5,788	3,268	29,095	32,590
Argentine Republic.....	2,239	15,715	36,776	50,975
Brazil.....	7,664	5,929	36,171	69,571
Chile.....	2,234	4,062	26,292	32,814
Other South America.....	3,352	4,529	24,546	30,001
Coal (<i>Carbón; carvão; charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	259,089	353,182	1,777,335	1,895,602
Cuba.....	154,091	229,222	1,144,401	1,430,962
Copper (<i>Cobre; cobre; cuirre</i>):				
Mexico.....	90,695	40,981	540,359	795,013
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	2,740	40,703	33,683	193,644
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	166,624	126,759	1,000,796	878,781
Mexico.....	24,182	7,015	148,646	105,284
Cuba.....	86,636	57,772	600,933	705,229
Argentine Republic.....	11,665	12,885	179,380	63,589
Brazil.....	35,774	24,002	200,397	228,697
Colombia.....	87,493	72,446	688,209	577,027
Venezuela.....	86,083	53,227	515,588	355,981
Other South America.....	41,407	28,694	294,492	160,767
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; roupa de algodão; vêtements de coton</i>):	47,384	40,540	317,196	298,536
Central America.....	39,179	30,462	199,918	359,823
Mexico.....	20,257	19,411	143,366	274,323
Cuba.....	22,402	15,501	199,748	197,159
Other South America.....	10,113	5,677	69,886	80,206
Twine (<i>Bramante; barbante; ficelle</i>):				
Argentine Republic.....	13,126	39,194	1,065,619	1,063,037
Other South America.....	14,285	8,655	181,900	206,062
Fish:				
Salmon (<i>Salmon; salmão; saumon</i>):				
Colombia.....	230	553	1,821	3,175
Other South America.....	70,691	16,052	228,046	344,148
Fruits and nuts (<i>Frutas y nueces; fruits e nozes; fruits et noix</i>):				
Central America.....	14,120	15,427	77,834	122,548
Mexico.....	22,508	11,183	182,999	156,580
Cuba.....	16,200	12,514	155,503	168,282
South America.....	12,314	12,746	92,688	106,956
Glucose and grape sugar (<i>Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses</i>):				
Argentine Republic.....	1,640	16,638	66,470	57,102
Other South America.....	2,714	2,249	9,992	8,563
Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos electricos y científicos; aparatos electricos e científicos; appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	3,527	5,633	33,526	53,233
Mexico.....	34,669	10,058	255,398	145,102
Cuba.....	19,728	9,091	85,965	89,279
Argentine Republic.....	10,132	30,455	86,010	118,158
Brazil.....	2,946	11,728	34,492	83,567
Other South America.....	12,413	5,806	91,142	97,960

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Telegraph and telephone instruments (<i>Instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instruments télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i>):				
Central America.....	21,345	13,146	121,752	134,062
Mexico.....	89,243	38,141	566,022	378,549
Cuba.....	33,693	31,438	341,240	268,293
Argentine Republic.....	18,761	12,438	200,981	134,758
Brazil.....	110,295	61,170	414,669	776,870
Other South America.....	65,957	62,925	355,303	421,659
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; machines électriques; machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	226	18,958	30,968	70,620
Mexico.....	143,452	51,501	661,604	579,759
Cuba.....	1,505	3,162	73,625	57,828
Argentine Republic.....	5,947	9,376	97,827	182,762
Brazil.....	45,743	48,857	275,172	536,869
Other South America.....	1,793	14,814	80,209	118,391
Iron and steel, manufactures of—				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....		4,056	167,487	597,225
Mexico.....	165,468	32,205	639,197	402,970
South America.....	265,377	95,905	1,362,695	1,005,779
Structural iron and steel (<i>Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i>):				
Mexico.....	61,578	56,514	418,354	520,977
Cuba.....	17,231	118,107	180,609	423,795
South America.....	40,698	202,309	289,072	662,598
Wire (<i>Alambre; arame; fil de fer</i>):				
Central America.....	21,523	29,851	123,208	156,794
Mexico.....	55,536	57,110	312,819	732,488
Cuba.....	50,501	30,435	256,226	427,244
Argentine Republic.....	109,044	129,463	789,277	974,534
Brazil.....	25,346	36,513	145,818	303,622
Other South America.....	48,684	43,993	336,510	465,873
Builders' hardware, etc. (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i>):				
Central America.....	30,617	24,974	216,972	223,418
Mexico.....	93,940	65,965	605,096	588,897
Cuba.....	62,656	35,233	332,805	343,225
Argentine Republic.....	73,029	74,794	507,282	420,832
Brazil.....	38,151	44,065	262,902	387,876
Chile.....	26,110	27,777	186,010	231,498
Colombia.....	7,462	13,015	43,459	64,362
Venezuela.....	5,100	4,714	39,693	23,994
Other South America.....	27,158	59,519	180,256	229,534
Metal-working machinery (<i>Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machines para travailler les métaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	15,716	4,511	56,595	57,470
South America.....	8,892	22,553	62,456	128,357
Pipes and fittings (<i>Cañería; tubos; tuyaux</i>):				
Central America.....	38,607	16,763	344,953	282,314
Mexico.....	96,801	86,962	773,523	1,128,392
Cuba.....	78,227	78,130	338,735	747,613
Argentine Republic.....	11,089	9,771	66,820	81,246
Other South America.....	15,146	13,584	158,969	195,009
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Maquinas de coser y sus accesorios; machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	9,749	11,729	72,988	88,106
Mexico.....	65,314	50,723	473,189	411,582
Cuba.....	38,119	18,888	189,795	134,822
Argentine Republic.....	20,694	7,662	304,846	203,247
Brazil.....	32,829	29,303	274,623	348,102
Colombia.....	3,836	5,367	43,140	51,834
Other South America.....	28,333	29,316	243,977	349,908
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....			362,090	92,480
Mexico.....	19,000	170,397	947,976	331,242
Cuba.....	101,911	34,372	623,720	501,077
Argentine Republic.....	86,625		396,776	105,725
Brazil.....	24,600	145,440	122,680	407,885
Other South America.....	75,706	68,211	222,930	688,581

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Mecanografos y accesorios; maquinas de escribir e accesorios; machines a écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	4,586	3,488	26,597	39,944
Mexico.....	29,620	22,645	220,446	201,158
Cuba.....	12,573	10,446	47,058	57,243
Argentine Republic.....	7,510	22,838	72,775	87,372
Brazil.....	8,493	8,095	37,321	66,483
Colombia.....	1,674	1,847	9,161	9,961
Other South America.....	22,190	17,377	116,976	141,049
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	28,148	19,487	124,535	155,092
Cuba.....	14,419	4,791	76,914	73,661
Argentine Republic.....	14,725	31,379	142,308	135,899
Brazil.....	8,677	14,782	77,544	96,018
Other South America.....	9,772	17,078	169,583	160,701
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzados; calçados; chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	54,431	78,038	340,505	470,337
Mexico.....	149,801	148,223	892,800	984,743
Colombia.....	1,142	3,594	28,337	38,117
Other South America.....	24,224	37,475	245,385	308,978
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	7,042	2,769	41,782	45,702
Mexico.....	2,030	397	17,931	9,369
Cuba.....	1,083	3,543	11,238	16,492
Other South America.....	2,927	1,042	26,552	26,787
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé</i>):				
Central America.....	15,159	13,722	71,373	108,813
South America.....	10,184	11,965	155,390	144,895
Tallow (<i>Sebo; sebo; suif</i>):				
Central America.....	12,191	13,209	77,269	79,215
Mexico.....	2,813	3,965	14,042	32,627
Cuba.....	487	4,125	4,285	32,600
Chile.....	2,317	.....	52,090	35,559
Other South America.....	4,640	2,414	33,345	31,018
Bacon (<i>Tocino; toucino; lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,674	3,172	19,129	24,784
Mexico.....	7,918	3,102	33,869	31,618
Cuba.....	69,407	18,167	352,639	255,964
Brazil.....	16,456	16,548	116,171	132,692
Other South America.....	448	234	3,444	14,010
Hams (<i>Jamones; presunto; jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	18,601	19,706	82,559	113,993
Mexico.....	15,023	7,840	67,324	84,871
Cuba.....	49,538	44,405	348,044	372,839
Venezuela.....	3,303	3,331	29,186	29,448
Other South America.....	3,214	3,276	35,854	47,337
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc</i>):				
Cuba.....	61,170	81,855	386,420	487,976
South America.....	13,076	9,263	136,045	153,023
Lard (<i>Manteca; banha; saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	72,843	25,694	395,964	307,231
Mexico.....	86,797	121,298	382,116	566,699
Cuba.....	352,166	270,704	1,699,253	1,730,950
Brazil.....	49,605	67,590	564,398	546,248
Chile.....	6,864	4,193	111,755	101,663
Colombia.....	4,333	8,420	28,499	61,737
Venezuela.....	9,726	4,387	153,362	51,095
Other South America.....	28,125	74,790	341,223	414,093
Lard compounds (<i>Compuestos de manteca, compostos de banha; compostes de saindoux</i>):				
Mexico.....	45,993	36,568	499,928	323,288
Cuba.....	255,016	135,217	897,565	1,036,202
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; maniega; beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	13,434	18,716	100,163	124,130
Mexico.....	15,291	7,777	81,625	79,065
Cuba.....	11,165	2,597	41,653	24,488
Brazil.....	1,920	193	52,319	24,297
Venezuela.....	1,326	1,107	37,956	34,806
Other South America.....	2,109	3,375	33,880	28,947
Cheese (<i>Queso; queijo; fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	7,959	6,525	46,293	50,520
Mexico.....	3,639	3,101	24,125	32,876
Cuba.....	2,610	1,343	10,982	14,166

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Naval Stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina e alcatrão; resine et goudron</i>):				
Cuba.....	7,600	7,845	51,022	62,098
Argentine Republic.....		38,233	309,518	230,404
Brazil.....	49,733	25,069	318,177	446,297
Other South America.....	12,639	17,870	150,344	152,273
Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; aguaraç; térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	1,668	1,245	24,945	23,053
Cuba.....	8,579	5,848	51,929	51,287
Argentine Republic.....	13,709	23,017	115,294	266,729
Brazil.....	18,206	10,086	94,589	90,120
Chile.....	10,627	1,473	60,574	76,169
Other South America.....	2,984	5,073	44,596	59,003
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales; crudos; oleos minerales, crus; huiles, minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	124,233	2,423	644,194	606,704
Cuba.....		56,301	257,932	290,754
Illuminating (<i>Aceites para alumbrado oleos para iluminação; huiles d'éclairage</i>):				
Central America.....	37,701	31,208	154,574	208,668
Cuba.....	38,114	2,321	77,500	90,207
Argentine Republic.....	40,986	199,104	1,116,296	1,231,190
Brazil.....	197,192	267,598	1,553,052	1,752,848
Chile.....	68,295	21,113	287,109	323,611
Other South America.....	59,184	110,157	675,436	742,581
Lubricating (<i>Aceites para la lubricación; oleos para lubrificação; huiles à graisser</i>):				
Mexico.....	17,831	13,346	166,306	98,413
Cuba.....	52,680	22,943	189,122	163,368
Argentine Republic.....	29,488	69,375	243,038	323,893
Brazil.....	30,677	21,432	211,021	191,085
Chile.....	13,813	27,838	117,212	128,623
Vegetables (<i>Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetales; huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	5,202	6,129	26,985	27,282
Mexico.....	87,030	157,381	536,380	699,910
Cuba.....	28,515	14,647	107,101	82,928
Argentine Republic.....	5,025	17,830	45,648	95,195
Brazil.....	134,016	27,927	240,175	163,195
Chile.....	1,317	1,838	39,051	78,876
Other South America.....	16,440	12,256	76,825	117,591
Paper (<i>Papel; papel; papier</i>):				
Mexico.....	6,579	9,136	33,492	58,855
Cuba.....	21,380	23,833	117,031	161,041
Argentine Republic.....	16,029	26,352	183,644	87,246
Brazil.....	414	1,145	9,382	5,210
Chile.....	11,775	13,541	91,808	110,124
Other South America.....	16,002	10,274	57,625	59,774
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; paraffina; paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	6,972	6,554	37,361	48,358
Mexico.....	113,232	72,972	362,981	365,831
South America.....	4,613	2,214	32,439	26,060
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco em rama; tabacco não manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	6,258	3,766	36,607	33,225
Mexico.....	18,636	5,457	81,655	81,915
Argentine Republic.....	3,359	15,439	27,713	148,206
Colombia.....	1,060	640	10,362	6,896
Other South America.....	3,793	5,248	59,850	54,990
Manufactured (<i>Tabaco elaborado; tabacco manufacturado; tabac manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	10,096	5,101	48,883	58,452
Wood unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrada; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	36,996	70,672	387,916	405,418
Mexico.....	141,709	98,925	769,158	1,100,876
Cuba.....	3,156		77,686	16,761
Argentine Republic.....	15,000		108,334	64,197
Other South America.....	15,492	458	193,576	19,909

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Lumber (<i>Maderas; madeiras; bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	87,629	238,863	747,533	884,426
Mexico.....	167,530	125,768	1,178,086	1,566,948
Cuba.....	208,972	116,885	1,206,283	1,064,219
Argentine Republic.....	598,198	209,265	3,732,531	2,081,139
Brazil.....	145,120	33,150	729,755	220,435
Chile.....	48,117	18,880	530,947	786,059
Other South America.....	130,795	39,613	775,318	845,755
Furniture (<i>Muebles; mobilia; meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	28,460	21,962	167,576	221,733
Mexico.....	97,794	103,128	527,592	641,777
Cuba.....	65,488	86,144	301,787	450,873
Argentine Republic.....	42,012	76,098	239,968	371,212
Brazil.....	6,855	3,869	42,334	69,618
Chile.....	6,581	5,058	48,047	70,369
Colombia.....	789	2,307	9,442	12,220
Venezuela.....	6,299	3,633	14,457	9,654
Other South America.....	4,370	16,720	65,817	93,304

CONVENTION FOR THE ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The Government of the United States has made public the ratification by the Senate of March 2, 1907, of the convention signed on August 13, 1906, by the delegates of the Governments represented at the Third International Conference of American States, continuing in force, with the exception of its third article, the convention providing for the arbitration of pecuniary claims signed on January 30, 1902, by the delegates to the Second International Conference.

The convention contains the following terms:

"The high contracting parties, animated by the desire to extend the term of duration of the treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January 30, 1902, and believing that, under present conditions, the reasons underlying the third article of said treaty have disappeared, have agreed upon the following:

"Sole article. The treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January 30, 1902, shall continue in force, with the exception of the third article, which is hereby abolished, until December 31, 1912, both for the nations which have already ratified it, and for those which may hereafter ratify it."

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR CODES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

On February 3, 1908, the Senate of the United States ratified the convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, by the delegates of the Governments represented at the Third International Conference of American States, looking to the establishing of an international commission of jurists for the purpose of preparing draft codes of private and public international law regulating the relations between the nations of America.

The convention provides:

"ARTICLE 1. There shall be established an international commission of jurists, composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, appointed by their respective Governments, which commission shall meet for the purpose of preparing a draft of a code of private international law and one of public international law, regulating the relations between the nations of America. Two or more Governments may appoint a single representative, but such representative shall have but one vote.

"ART. 2. Notice of the appointment of the members of the commission shall be addressed by the Governments adhering to this convention, to the Government of the United States of Brazil, which shall take necessary steps for the holding of the first meeting.

"Notice of these appointments shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil before April 1, 1907.

"ART. 3. The first meeting of the commission shall be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907. The presence of at least 12 of the representatives of the signatory States shall be necessary for the organization of the commission.

"Said commission shall designate the time and place for subsequent sessions, provided, however, that sufficient time be allowed from the date of the final meeting to permit of the submission to the signatory States of all drafts or all important portions thereof at least one year before the date fixed for the Fourth International American Conference.

"ART. 4. Said commission, after having met for the purpose of organization and for the distribution of the work to the members thereof, may divide itself into two distinct committees—one to consider the preparation of a draft of a code of private international law and the other for the preparation of a code of public international law. In the event of such division being made, the committees must proceed separately until they conclude their duties, or else as provided in the final clause of article three.

"In order to expedite and increase the efficiency of this work, both committees may request the Governments to assign experts for the consideration of especial topics. Both committees shall also have the power to determine the period within which such special reports shall be presented.

"ART. 5. In order to determine the subjects to be included within the scope of the work of the commission, the Third International Conference recommends to the commission that they give special attention to the subjects and principles which have been agreed upon in existing treaties and conventions, as well as to those which are incorporated in the national laws of the American States, and furthermore recommends to the special attention of the commission the

treaties of Montevideo of 1889 and the debates relating thereto, as well as the projects of conventions adopted at the Second International Conference of the American States held in Mexico in 1902 and the discussions thereon; also all other questions which give promise of juridical progress, or which tend to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding or conflicts between said States.

"ART. 6. The expense incident to the preparation of the drafts, including the compensation for technical studies made pursuant to article 4, shall be defrayed by all the signatory States in the proportion and form established for the support of the International Bureau of the American Republics, of Washington, with the exception of the compensation of the members of the commission, which shall be paid to the representatives by their respective Governments.

"ART. 7. The Fourth International Conference of the American States shall embody in one or more treaties the principles upon which an agreement may be reached, and shall endeavor to secure their adoption and ratification by the nations of America.

"ART. 8. The Governments desiring to ratify this convention shall so advise the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that the said Government may notify the other Governments through diplomatic channels, such action taking the place of an exchange of notes."

THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED HIDES.

The Treasury Department at Washington in the last week of January, 1908, issued the following order revoking the recent foreign hide disinfection order and providing for a new procedure as follows:

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Department Circular 48 of July 18, 1907 (T. D. 28336), relative to the disinfection of imported hides, is hereby revoked.

In accordance with the provisions of T. D. 23212 of July 30, 1901, certificates of disinfection will be required upon the entry of all hides of meat cattle, when not dry salted or arsenic cured, from the countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America.

Dry hides which have been salted or arsenic cured will be considered as having been disinfected by the process of curing, and need not be submitted to any further treatment. Dry hides which have not been salted or arsenic cured should be disinfected. Disinfection with sulphur dioxide may be accepted in case a room is provided which can be tightly closed and also in case the bundles of hides are undone and each hide suspended separately from the ceiling in such manner that there may be free circulation of the sulphur fumes and that all parts of the surface may be acted upon. There should be at least four pounds of sulphur burned to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, and the room should be kept closed and the hides subjected to the

sulphur dioxide for six hours; or the dry hides may be immersed in a four per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a one to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury until they are thoroughly wet with the disinfectant. Fresh or moist hides, whether salted or not, should be disinfected by immersion in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury.

It is further directed that hides of meat cattle, other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of the countries above named, will require disinfection as above whenever they shall be shipped via the ports of any other country; and that hides other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of any country not named above, if transhipped and actually landed at ports in any of the countries named will require disinfection. It should be understood that the regulations herein provided do not in any way modify or affect any regulations concerning disinfection issued under the quarantine laws of the United States.

Officers of the customs are directed to treat hides of meat cattle shipped to the United States without proper disinfection as prohibited importations and to refuse entry of such hides, including calfskins, hide cuttings or parings, and glue stock, and the product of meat cattle, shipped from any of the countries named, except hides, parings, cuttings, and such glue stock which have been dry salted or arsenic cured or lime dried after soaking for forty days in a strong solution of lime (T. D. 15648 and T. D. 15753) and except abattoir hides the product of Sweden, Norway, and Great Britain (T. D. 20582) and hides taken from American cattle killed in lairages in Great Britain, in all cases where the invoices are not accompanied by the proper certificates of disinfection issued by the American consular officers in the district from which such hides are imported, and the disinfection of such hides in this country, or storage of the same in general order warehouse will not be permitted, as the passage of diseased hides through the country or storage with other goods would tend to the dissemination of cattle disease in the United States.

LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS, 1908.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States reports as follows regarding the numbers and values of live stock on farms and ranges in the country on January 1, 1908:

Horses, 19,992,000, \$1,867,530,000; mules, 3,869,000, \$416,939,000; milch cows, 21,194,000, \$650,057,000; other cattle, 50,073,000, \$845,938,000; sheep, 54,631,000, \$211,736,000; swine, 56,084,000, \$339,030,000.

As compared with the same date of the preceding year, it is shown that horses increased 245,000; mules, 52,000; milch cows, 226,000;

other cattle decreased 1,493,000; sheep increased 1,391,000, and swine 1,290,000.

In values, horses show an increase of \$20,952,000; mules decreased \$11,125,000; milch cows increased \$4,560,000; other cattle decreased \$35,619,000; sheep increased \$7,526,000 and swine decreased \$78,761,000.

The total value of all the animals enumerated was \$4,331,230,000, as compared with \$4,423,698,000 on January 1, 1907, a decrease of \$92,468,000, or 2.1 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS IN 1907.

Completed statistics of exports of animals and meat products from the United States during 1907 show a falling off in the value of the former of \$4,637,040 and in the latter of \$6,553,359 as compared with the preceding year.

For meat products, the total export value in 1907 is given as \$192,962,623, against \$199,515,982 in 1906, while shipments of meat animals in the two periods are reported as \$34,808,819 and \$39,445,859, respectively.

In meat products the chief losses in the year's trade were in bacon, about \$13,000,000; lard, \$2,500,000; canned meats and cured beef, each \$1,500,000, and smaller decreases in sausages and oleomargarine products. Gains are shown in hams, \$3,000,000; cured pork, \$2,500,000; lard compounds, \$2,000,000; fresh beef, \$1,500,000; oleo oil, \$1,250,000, and sausage casings, \$750,000.

Animals for meat show a decline of \$4,500,000; hogs \$37,000 and sheep \$123,000.

COFFEE IMPORTS IN 1907.

Total imports by the United States of coffee during the calendar year 1907 aggregated 940,247,312 pounds, as against 857,013,585 in the preceding year. Of the quantity imported, 727,187,465 pounds, or 77.34 per cent, was furnished by Brazil, and the American continent supplied nearly 98 per cent.

South American countries other than Brazil furnished 103,536,649 pounds; the Central American States, 67,704,098 pounds, and Mexico, 14,822,658, leaving a little over 2 per cent of the supply coming from the East Indies, Europe, Africa, and other parts of Asia.

The per capita consumption in 1907 was nearly 11 pounds, and the average import cost as reported to the custom-house was 7.64 cents per pound.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER MANUFACTURES, 1907.

The values of exports of manufactures of india rubber and gutta-percha from the United States during 1907 are officially stated as \$6,993,333, as compared with \$5,658,606 in 1906. These manufactures include belting, packing, and hose, boots and shoes, and all other rubber goods. The value of the first-named classification was \$1,402,373, of the second, \$1,646,880, and of all others, \$3,944,080.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN 1907.

Statistics compiled by the "United States Tobacco Journal" from the monthly returns of the internal-revenue receipts of the country show a decrease in the number of cigars manufactured in 1907 of 20,258,907, as compared with 1906, the figures for the two years being 7,353,232,089, and 7,373,490,996, respectively. What are known in the trade as "little cigars" increased in number from 994,791,203 to 1,069,079,350, a gain of 74,288,147, while cigarettes showed an advance of 930,061,509 in 1907 over 1906, the figures for the two years being 5,298,790,523 and 4,368,729,015.

Manufactured tobacco also showed a great gain in 1907 over the preceding year, 361,060,437 pounds being the reported output, as compared with 358,963,279 pounds in 1906, an increase of 2,097,158 pounds.

URUGUAY.**FINANCIAL STATUS IN 1906-7.**

The financial year 1906-7 ending on June 30, 1907, showed a treasury surplus for the Republic of Uruguay of \$2,149,984, as compared with \$453,110 in the preceding year, thus establishing a record of prosperity for the country.

The total revenue for the twelve months aggregated \$26,159,411, an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over the fiscal year 1906.

Of the recorded surplus \$1,000,000 was applied to increasing the capital of the Bank of the Republic with the special object of enabling it to augment its note issue, and the greater part of the remainder was expended on various public works and services, under the head of "extraordinary" expenditures.

The debt service of the country has been promptly met and local disbursements made with the strictest punctuality.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1907.

Customs receipts during the calendar year 1907 by the Republic of Uruguay aggregated \$13,195,210, as compared with \$12,863,597 in the preceding twelve months, a total net increase of \$331,612. While

the increase is not so great as that recorded for 1905 and 1906, the total for the year forms a record in the fourteen-year period since 1894.

The receipts for the months of January, February, May, June, July, August, and December of 1907 showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1906, while the other five months of the year showed a decline in customs.

It is worthy of note that the increase revenue is attributable to import duties, \$11,852,041 being assigned to this branch of trade, against \$11,395,656 in the preceding year. On the other hand, export duties declined from \$1,467,941 to \$1,343,168. It would thus appear that while the country imports more foreign merchandise than it did previously, this condition has not been accompanied by an increased sale of its products abroad.

The above statement of customs revenue does not include the special additional duties assigned to the port works fund, and which probably amounted to \$1,200,000.

INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN STUDENTS.

On January 26, 1908, the inaugural session of the International Congress of American Students, was held in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay. The following countries were represented: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, the number of delegates exceeding 100. Doctor MIRANDA, of Uruguay, was elected President of the Congress; and the President of the Republic, President ROOSEVELT of the United States, and the Ministers of Foreign Relations, and Public Instruction were elected honorary presidents.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE MINING CODE.

In accordance with a decree recently issued by the Ministry of Industries, a commission charged with the revision of the Uruguayan mining code has been appointed. The specified task of the commission is to propose such reforms as may be deemed necessary as regards the mode of acquiring property in mines, the regulation of prospecting, conditions to which mining concessions should be subject, rights of discoverers, conditions and effects of registration, obligations and rights of the registrar and the denouncer, abandonment and loss of mines and all steps necessary for the regularization of mining property and concessions.

The mining industry of the country, though believed to be capable of vast development, has never yet been worked on an important scale, and it is believed that many of the obstacles to development may be removed by the establishment of a satisfactory and comprehensive legal code.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 1907.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic in Montevideo, for 1907, shows that the profits for the year amounted to \$728,242, as against \$448,672 for 1906. As the Government is the only shareholder, it receives 80 per cent of the profits, equivalent to \$592,594.

The interest on the loan raised for the bank's capital requires a yearly service of \$470,000.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following clauses in the Uruguay license tax as published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of January 12, and subsequently promulgated define the regulations governing the operations of insurance companies in the Republic:

"Article 4, No. 18, states that insurance companies or agencies, whatever their title and object, whose direction and subscribed capital are not located in the country, as also every person or institution receiving premiums, shall pay at the end of each quarter an additional license (patente) equivalent to 5 per cent of all the gross receipts proceeding from policies issued in the Republic, or in favor of persons residing in national territory, including the premiums for renewal of policies with the exception of maritime insurances, the additional license on which shall be 4 per cent, life insurances which shall pay 2 per cent, and agricultural and labor accident insurances which shall be exempt from said tax.

"When the said companies or agencies have their board of directors and capital located in the country, the additional license shall be 2 per cent, with the exception of life and accident insurances, which shall pay 1½ per cent, and agricultural and labor accident insurances which shall be exempt from the tax.

"Every foreign company or agency in order to do business shall deposit in the Bank of the Republic, and within six months from the promulgation of this act, the following sums in cash, or their equivalent in bonds of public debt valued at the rate of quotation on the stock exchange the day previous to the deposit:

"1. \$30,000 for fire insurance companies or agencies;

"2. \$20,000 for other classes of insurance companies operating in one risk only.

"Companies which operate in more than one risk shall deposit an additional \$5,000 for each of the other risks which they insure.

"The national (i. e., native) companies shall deposit in the same manner the half of said sums.

"Agricultural and labor accident insurance companies are exempted from the obligation of depositing a guarantee.

"No insurance company included in the obligation of making a deposit may, after the term of six months, do business without having fulfilled this requisite, and the infringers of this disposition shall be penalized with arrest for six months to one year and with the closing of the respective house or agency.

"Every foreign company or agency which proves to the Government that it has invested in the country, whether in real estate or in public debt or mortgage bonds of Uruguay, a sum of not less than \$150,000, exclusive of the guarantee to which it is obliged as above, shall be placed on a par with the national or native companies as regards the payment of additional license and of the deposit of guarantee.

"Every false declaration, act, or omission, tending to the evasion of the tax shall be penalized by twenty times the value of the same, without prejudice to the penal actions that may ensue.

"No charge is made on reinsurances which the companies may make between themselves, but the operations of reinsurance accepted by a company or agency situated in the country of an insurance effected abroad, shall be subject to payment of the tax."

According to the provisions of article 14, "within the period of six months established in clause 18 of the act, the companies, agencies, and other persons or institutions who receive premiums shall declare before the office of internal taxes the class of risks in which they are going to operate, and prove that they are qualified for the same by a presentation of a certificate of the Bank of the Republic, stating that they have effected the deposit in conformity with the dispositions of said clause. The deposit shall be made to the joint order of the executive power and the depositor."

Article 15 states "that in order to enjoy the benefit of the reduction of the tax, the insurance companies or agencies whose capital is located abroad shall further establish before the Ministry of Finance that they have invested in the country \$150,000 gold, showing to this effect the schedule of property tax in the case of real estate or the certificate of deposit in the Bank of the Republic to the joint order of the executive power and the company or agency in the case of funds or public values."

The change of location of the insurance companies and others subject to additional patente or license, for the effect of reduction of the same, shall in no case entail the return or reduction of what has already been paid or become due.

VENEZUELA.

REPEAL OF THE MONOPOLY ON MATCHES.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Venezuela for January 9, 1908, publishes a decree of President CASTRO of that date, setting aside the contracts of August 29, 1904, and August 9, 1905, establishing the monopoly on matches in favor of the *Fábrica Nacional de Fósforos*. Hereafter the manufacture and import of matches is free in all the territory of the Republic, subject only to internal revenue and customs duties.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of January 10, 1908, publishes a decree of that date regulating the internal revenue and import duties on matches.

The internal-revenue stamp tax upon matches is as follows:

Upon boxes of wooden matches containing 40 matches, a stamp of the value of 1 centimo of bolivar.

Upon boxes of wax matches containing 60 matches, a stamp of the value of 2 centimos of bolivar.

Upon boxes of fancy wax matches containing 120 matches, a stamp of the value of 4 centimos of bolivar.

Matches intended for export pay no stamp tax.

Imported matches in addition to the internal-revenue tax pay import duty under the fourth customs class, as does also phosphorus paste used in the manufacture of matches.

MAGNESITE CONCESSION

United States Consul THOMAS P. MOFFAT, of La Guaira, reports a recent concession by the Venezuelan Government, granting the exclusive privilege, for a period of twenty-five years, of exporting magnesite found on private lands in the island of Margarita. The Government is to receive 1 bolivar (19.3 cents) on each ton exported. It is estimated that the annual output will be from 12,000 to 15,000 tons. Work has been commenced on several properties, and shipments will probably be made very soon. A private contract is said to have been made between the grantee and an American company for the entire quantity exported.

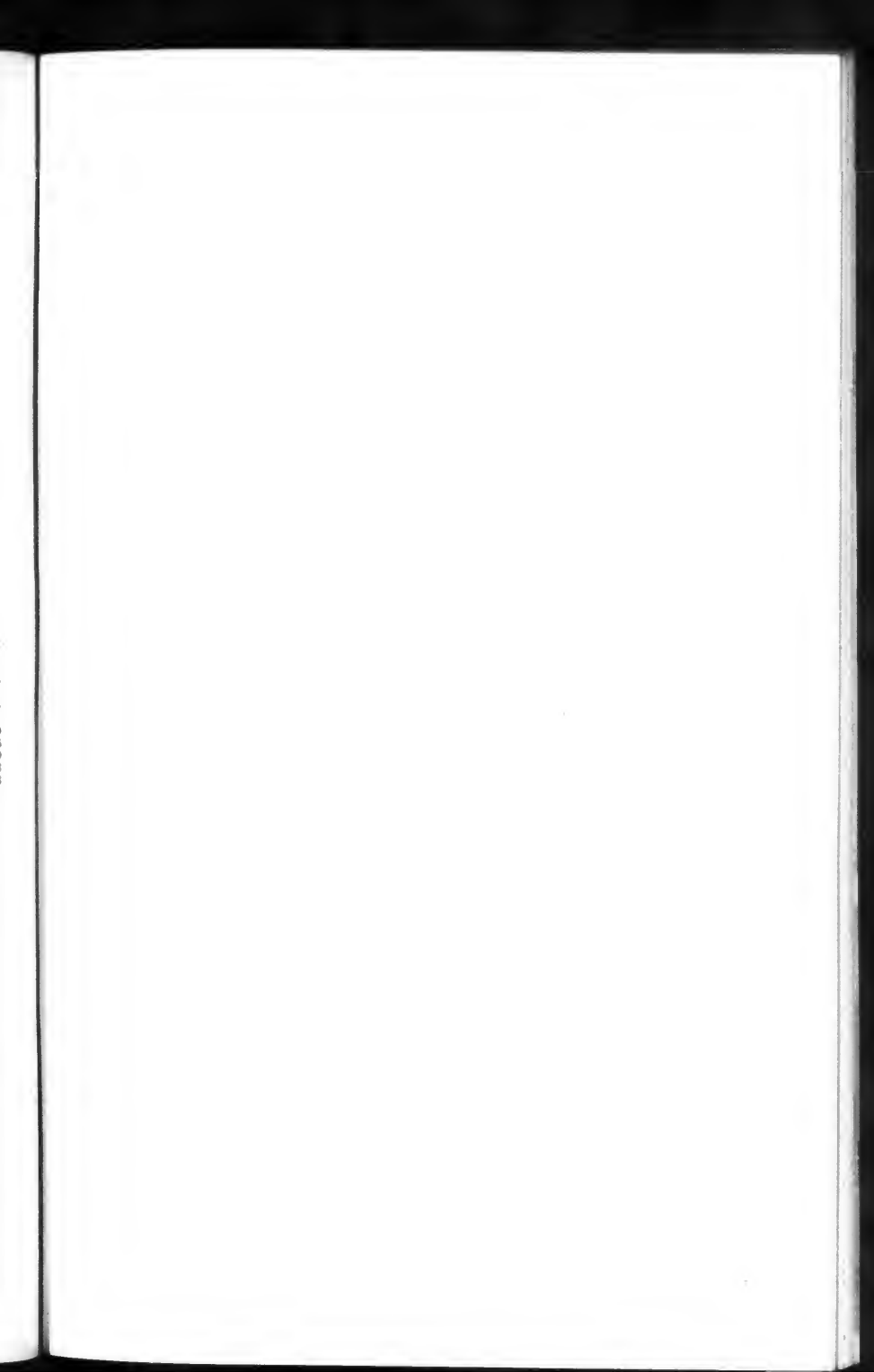
BRITISH MERCHANDISE IN LATIN AMERICA, 1906-7.

Among the leading articles of British commerce shipped to Latin America during 1907, with their respective valuations, were the following, the figures for 1906 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	To South America.	1906.	1907.
Locomotives.....		\$7,578,551	\$8,054,349
Agricultural engines.....		1,402,678	863,443
Other steam engines.....		2,524,540	2,490,669
Agricultural machines.....		1,370,917	1,050,292
Sewing machines.....		271,701	384,497
Mining machinery.....		350,417	444,598
Textile machinery.....		1,024,894	1,877,841
Other machinery.....		6,335,569	6,307,204

In cotton piece goods the following shipments are reported:

To—	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>		
Mexico.....	25,398,400	29,390,600	\$1,823,492	\$2,313,665
Central America.....	42,900,300	46,248,500	2,231,268	2,499,280
Cuba.....	58,712,800	64,242,700	2,726,495	3,157,769
Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	16,883,600	10,613,500	962,797	634,572
Colombia and Panama.....	58,177,100	61,346,500	2,967,654	3,201,839
Venezuela.....	59,904,500	53,327,800	2,204,694	2,333,204
Peru.....	36,902,000	34,114,700	2,201,239	2,161,660
Chile.....	104,449,400	112,445,500	6,029,136	7,005,156
Brazil.....	124,166,700	144,247,900	8,154,275	9,576,940
Uruguay.....	43,911,000	32,802,900	2,854,946	2,391,383
Argentine Republic.....	192,919,000	149,224,000	13,626,664	11,268,113





EXMO. SR. DON JOSÉ ALGARA, SUBSECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE MÉXICO, QUE FALLECIÓ EL 10 DE MARZO 1908.

His Excellency Don José Algara, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations, of Mexico, died March 10, 1908.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXVI.

MARZO 1908.

No. 3.

Cuando esta edición del BOLETÍN se esté repartiendo, ya se habrán recibido propuestas de las razones sociales que han sido invitadas para que presenten presupuestos para la construcción del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional. Sólo debe requerirse un corto tiempo para celebrar el contrato, y los trabajos verdaderos deben inaugurarse á mediados de abril, á mas tardar. Se harán grandes esfuerzos por activar los trabajos, á fin de que el edificio esté prácticamente terminado antes de que el Secretario de Estado y Presidente del Consejo Directivo se retire de su alto empleo en marzo de 1909. En vista del especial interés que el Secretario Root se ha tomado en las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con la América Latina, en la reorganización y ensanche de la Oficina y en exponerle de tal manera al Señor CARNEGIE la importancia de la esfera de acción de la Oficina, que este caballero contribuyó generosamente \$750,000 para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina, el Consejo Directivo se siente unánimemente dispuesto á activar los trabajos todo lo posible, á fin de que la inauguración de este nuevo edificio se efectúe durante la administración del Señor Root. Las descripciones y planos, tales como fueron aprobados finalmente por el Secretario de Estado y el Director de la Oficina, en representación del Consejo Directivo, contienen muchas mejoras respecto de los diseños originales, y no cabe duda de que este edificio será uno de los más hermosos de Wáshington. En él podrá admirarse tanto lo artístico como lo útil, simbolizando el objeto al cual se ha de consagrar, y adaptándose, no obstante, para que en él puedan llevarse á cabo todos los trabajos prácticos de la Oficina. Se espera que las fotografías de los dibujos revisados puedan reproducirse en la edición de abril del BOLETÍN. La demora de los arquitectos para terminar los planos ha sido ocasionada, en gran parte, por las revisiones de los primeros dibujos y el detenido estudio que se ha hecho de todos los detalles.

MUERTE DEL SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ALGARA.

Con el fallecimiento del Exmo. Señor Don JOSÉ ALGARA, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores de México, acaecido el día 10 de marzo corriente, en la capital de la vecina República, ha perdido ésta uno de sus más leales servidores y uno de sus hijos más preclaros, y la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas un amigo bueno y consecuente.

El Señor ALGARA ocupó puestos de la mayor importancia y responsabilidad, tales como la Cátedra de Derecho Internacional Privado y de Legislación Comparada en la Escuela de Jurisprudencia de México, habiendo sido Miembro de la Junta Directiva del Colegio de Abogados, Secretario de Estado Interino, y ocupado otros puestos de carácter administrativo, demostrando siempre su idoneidad en el desempeño de sus deberes.

LA NUEVA COMISIÓN PAN-AMERICANA.

La Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro prescribió sabiamente el nombramiento de una comisión en cada país nombrada por el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores ó Secretario de Estado, que debía cooperar con él para obtener la aprobación de los tratados, convenciones y resoluciones aprobadas por la Conferencia, y también con la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, á fin de iniciar y llevar á cabo las medidas para el desarrollo de la cordialidad y el comercio pan-americanos, que sin duda redundaría en beneficio de los países interesados. El Secretario ROOT invitó recientemente á los siguientes hombres representativos para que presten servicios como miembros de esta comisión por parte de los Estados Unidos:

SR. ANDREW CARNEGIE; Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, presidente de la delegación de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana; Sr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senador de los Estados Unidos, por la Virginia Occidental; Sr. CHARLES B. LANDIS, Representante de Indiana en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos; Sr. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representante de Texas en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos; Gen. A. E. BATES, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, retirado; Prof. L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pensilvania y Delegado de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana; Hon. ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado; Sr. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Presidente de la Universidad de California; Sr. E. J. JAMES, Presidente de la Universidad de Illinois; Prof. PAUL S. HEINSCH, de la Universidad de Wisconsin; Sr. WILLIAM E.

CURTIS, conocido corresponsal de periódicos, y el Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional.

Al nombrar esta comisión, el Secretario de Estado manifestó que ésta podía prestar importantísimos y útiles servicios cooperando con los varios Estados americanos en la dirección de sus mutuos acuerdos y cordiales relaciones.

RATIFICACIÓN DE LOS TRATADOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Es muy grato anotar la ratificación—por una mayoría de los Gobiernos Centro-Americanos—de los tratados y convenciones que fueron firmados en la Conferencia de Paz Centro-Americana que se celebró recientemente en Washington. Esta actitud de los Gobiernos Centro-Americanos no puede menos de dar lugar á que se hagan los más encomiásticos comentarios en todos los ámbitos del mundo, llamando así la atención hacia sus grandes posibilidades de desarrollo y progreso. Según repetidas veces se ha indicado en el BOLETÍN, la América Central en conjunto puede considerarse como una de las regiones que posee mayores recursos naturales del Hemisferio Occidental, y sólo espera abundante capital, más ferrocarriles, mejores vías de comunicación acuáticas, y un gobierno estable y permanente, para obtener un grado de progreso y prosperidad que ha de asombrar al mundo.

EL HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN Y LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El día 15 de febrero, el Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional, correspondiendo á una invitación especial del Club Comercial de Lincoln, Estado de Nebraska, pronunció un discurso en su banquete anual, en el cual discutió las relaciones comerciales extranjeras de los Estados Unidos, sobre todo en cuanto se refieren á la América Latina. En vista del hecho de que el Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN—que es uno de los hombres públicos más prominentes de los Estados Unidos—reside en Lincoln, el Señor BARRETT le escribió una carta, que fué contestada por el Señor BRYAN, acerca del asunto de los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, asunto que reviste un interés que traspasa los límites de lo puramente local, y por consecuencia, á continuación se insertan las cartas referidas:

"OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,
" *Washington, D. C., enero 20 de 1908.*

"HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
" *Á cargo del National Press Bureau,*
" *Edificio de Munsey, Washington, D. C.*

"MI ESTIMADO SEÑOR BRYAN:

"El Club Comercial de Lincoln, Nebraska, me ha invitado para que pronuncie un discurso en su primer banquete anual, sobre las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con las Repúblicas situadas al sur de nosotros. Como quiera que V. es uno de los residentes más distinguidos de aquella ciudad y Estado, y como su opinión ha de influir mucho en dicho lugar, me sería muy grato conocer su parecer acerca de la iniciativa encaminada á obtener el fomento de un comercio mayor y de mayor cordialidad entre los Estados Unidos y sus naciones hermanas, á fin de que me sea posible leer en esta reunión de sus conciudadanos, lo que V. opine sobre el particular.

"Á propósito de lo expuesto, me tomo la libertad de añadir que si piensa V. permanecer algunos días en Washington, yo tendría el mayor placer en presentarle á los Embajadores y Ministros de las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas que constituyen nuestro Consejo Directivo y representan el mejor elemento de los estadistas y ciudadanos de la América Latina.

"Quedo de V. muy respetuosamente,

"JOHN BARRETT."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., enero 28 de 1908.

"HON. JOHN BARRETT,
" *Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas,*
" *Washington, D. C.*

"MI ESTIMADO SEÑOR BARRETT:

"Acabo de recibir su atenta carta. Al contestar su pregunta permítame manifestarle que no sólo estoy interesado, sino profundamente interesado en el desarrollo de nuestro comercio con la América del Sur. Creyendo, como efectivamente creo, que la idea del gobierno republicano está destinada á propagarse por todos los ámbitos del mundo, contemplo con verdadero interés el desarrollo de las Repúblicas situadas al sur de nosotros. He estado dos veces en México, y estuve presente en la inauguración del primer Presidente de la República de Cuba. Pensé hacer un viaje á la América del Sur este invierno, pero me he visto obligado á aplazarlo á mi pesar.

"Si tiene V. la bondad de leer los artículos que he escrito sobre México y Cuba, notará V. que el tono de ellos es evidentemente amistoso. Yo apruebo la actitud del Presidente CLEVELAND acerca de

Venezuela, y en artículos de fondo he propuesto el fomento del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América del Sur mediante el establecimiento de líneas de vapores, tanto en la costa oriental como en la occidental de ambos países. En vez de subvencionar líneas particulares, indiqué que el Gobierno construyese algunos buques adecuados para prestar el servicio de transporte en tiempo de guerra, y que entonces los cediese en arrendamiento en tiempo de paz, á condición de que establezcan el tráfico de carga y pasajeros entre nuestro país y todos los países de la América del Sur.

“Me agradecería mucho ser presentado á los representantes de las Repúblicas de Sur América que constituyen su Consejo Directivo.

“Dándole las gracias por haber tenido la bondad de llamar mi atención hacia este asunto.

“Quedo de V. atento y seguro servidor,

“W. J. BRYAN.”

HOMENAJE DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA AL SECRETARIO ROOT.

El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional en su última reunión aprovechó la circunstancia de hallarse ausente el Secretario ROOT, presidente de dicho Consejo, para rendirle un cumplido homenaje. Cuando las deliberaciones de la junta llegaron al punto en que se tomó en consideración el nuevo edificio, se presentó una moción, que fué unánimemente aprobada, con varios discursos muy apropiados, con el siguiente fin:

Que al construirse el nuevo edificio para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se levante en él un monumento apropiado en honor al Señor Secretario ROOT, como reconocimiento y público testimonio de sus importantísimos servicios y de sus constantes trabajos al favor de la Unión Panamericana.

CONFERENCIA SOBRE CAMOENS POR EL EMBAJADOR NABUCO.

El Sr. JAOQUIM NABUCO, hábil y erudito Embajador del Brasil, ha sido invitado por la Universidad de Yale para que dé una conferencia ante la Facultad y los estudiantes de dicha universidad sobre Camoens, el eximio poeta portugués. Por más satisfactorio que sea anotar el creciente interés que despiertan los grandes literatos del mundo latino, cuyos nombres son tan familiares en la América Latina y tan poco conocidos en los Estados Unidos, es especialmente grato que se haya escogido al Embajador NABUCO para que diserte sobre Camoens ante un auditorio tan culto como el que le ha de oír. El Señor NABUCO está considerado no sólo como uno de los diplomáticos más eminentes de

toda la América, sino que también es admirado por su erudición en el orbe entero. Esta conferencia debe ser no sólo una disertación repleta de valiosos informes, sino un verdadero acontecimiento literario.

UN ELOGIO PRODIGADO POR EL SEÑOR BRIDGMAN.

Todos los que trabajan sinceramente en pro de una buena causa agradecen mucho una frase de elogio y aprobación cuando procede de un juez tan perito como el Señor BRIDGMAN. Parece que en la concurrencia que oyó el discurso del Director de la Oficina sobre la América Latina y su viaje por los Andes, pronunciado ante la Sociedad Geográfica Americana, en el Salón de Méndelssohn, en la ciudad de Nueva York el 25 de febrero, se hallaba el Sr. H. L. BRIDGMAN, famoso explorador y escritor. En "The Brooklyn Standard Union" del domingo, 1º de marzo, se publicó un artículo de fondo intitulado "La América Latina Hoy y Mañana," escrito por el Señor BRIDGMAN, que contiene el siguiente párrafo:

"La Sociedad Geográfica Americana, á caso sin saberlo, hizo un buen servicio público al presentar al Señor BARRETT á un auditorio newyorquino, y ninguno de los que le oyó abriga duda alguna de que sus palabras debieran repetirse en muchas formas y en muchos lugares, y que acaso la época presente, con el prestigio de la armada americana y la cordialidad internacional que su triunfante circun navegación del continente ha despertado, sea el momento psicológico para hacer dicha propaganda, y que si es verdad que son pocos los auditorios y muy contados los escenarios, sin embargo, el poder de la prensa puede invocarse dignamente para que tome por su cuenta esta cuestión. Una de las partes más amenas y alentadoras del discurso del Señor BARRETT fué aquella en que le rindió un merecido homenaje al Secretario ROOT, que á juicio del orador es el Secretario de Estado más hábil de nuestra historia, y en la que alude á los beneficios é impecaderos resultados del viaje de dicho Secretario á la América del Sur, uno de cuyos incidentes fué el viaje del Señor BARRETT por la renombrada Cordillera de los Andes.

LOS CURSOS DE ESTUDIO EN YALE ACERCA DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica un resumen de lo que la Universidad de Yale está haciendo para fomentar el estudio sobre la América Latina. Si otras universidades preparan cursos de estudios semejantes, el BOLETÍN tendrá mucho gusto en mencionarlos á fin de que tanto los estudiantes de la América del Norte como los de la del Sur puedan enterarse de las facilidades que se les suministran para

instruirse en la materia. No sólo la Universidad de Yale, sino también la de Columbia, Cornell, la de Wisconsin, la de Illinois, la de California y la de Washington, se proponen inaugurar cursos de instrucción para el creciente número de jóvenes que desean estudiar el castellano y ponerse al corriente de la historia y el desarrollo de nuestras Repúblicas hermanas. Se espera que todos los establecimientos docentes superiores de este país sigan el ejemplo de las precitadas universidades y colegios, y esta Oficina tendrá sumo gusto en cooperar con ellos en todo lo que le sea posible.

LOS CLUBS Y COLEGIOS COSMOPOLITAS.

Existe una organización que apenas se conoce en toda la América, que está llevando á cabo una obra excelente en los establecimientos docentes de los Estados Unidos, en pro del desarrollo de vínculos de amistad más íntimos entre los estudiantes de países extranjeros y los de los Estados Unidos que concurren á las mismas instituciones docentes. Dicha organización se denomina, con mucha propiedad, el "Club Cosmopolita," y entre sus miembros se cuentan no sólo estudiantes del extranjero que concurren á las instituciones docentes de los Estados Unidos, sino también cierta proporción de jóvenes de este último país que están muy interesados en los asuntos de los países extranjeros. Dicho club ha trabajado con éxito dondequiera que se ha organizado, pero todavía está en la infancia de sus posibilidades. Toda influencia que rodee á los jóvenes procedentes de países extranjeros que vengan á los Estados Unidos y que contribuya á que adquieran el mejor conocimiento acerca de este país, no puede dejar de instruir tanto á los extranjeros como á los hijos del país respecto de sus respectivas partes del mundo. Es muy probable que la ignorancia entre los estudiantes de los Estados Unidos acerca de la América Latina sea mayor que entre los estudiantes procedentes de la América Latina acerca de los Estados Unidos, y por consecuencia, los beneficios que han de derivarse del establecimiento de este club resultan evidentes. La Oficina Internacional hace sinceros votos por la prosperidad de dicho club y desea que adquiera un gran número de socios. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica una relación enviada á esta Oficina por uno de los funcionarios de dicho club, y en la cual se describen su organización y el fin con que ha sido creado.

EL CONGRESO CIENTÍFICO PAN-AMERICANO.

El 17 de febrero el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional celebró una reunión importante pero informal, para tomar en consideración el programa del Congreso Científico Pan-Americano que

se ha de reunir en Santiago, Chile, en diciembre de este año. Además de los miembros del Consejo Directivo, hallábanse presentes el Hon. ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado, que hizo de presidente, y el Prof. L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pensilvania, que fué nombrado miembro de la comisión de los Estados Unidos por los funcionarios que en Chile estaban encargados del Congreso.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN FILADELFIA.

El 20 de marzo se celebró una reunión muy interesante en Filadelfia, bajo los auspicios de la Academia Americana de Ciencia Política y Social, presidida por el Director de la Oficina Internacional, á la cual concurrieron varios representantes diplomáticos de la América Latina. El rasgo principal de dicha reunión fué el importante y erudito discurso que pronunció el Prof. L. S. ROWE, que trabaja con tanta fidelidad y éxito por fomentar relaciones más íntimas, sobre todo desde el punto de vista intelectual y de educación, entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas.

UNA NUEVA REVISTA CONSAGRADA Á LOS ASUNTOS LATINOAMERICANOS.

La redacción de la revista intitulada "The World To-Day," que es una de las revistas principales de este país, merece ser felicitada por su proyecto de publicar una edición española con el título de "El Mundo de Hoy," que tiene por objeto obtener una gran circulación en todos los ámbitos de los países latinoamericanos. Á esta oficina se le ha informado que los directores de dicha revista están haciendo grandes preparativos, á fin de que esta iniciativa por su parte no fracase, como han fracasado muchas que ya se han hecho y que no fueron objeto de la debida consideración. Hasta ahora el gran inconveniente ha consistido en que la compañía que publicaba una revista no tenía la experiencia ni el capital suficiente, ó no conocía la índole del pueblo latinoamericano ni la clase de lectura y las condiciones que éste prefiere, tratándose de una revista de esta clase. Si el programa que "The World To-Day" anuncia en su prospecto se lleva á cabo, sus iniciadores merecen que el éxito corone sus esfuerzos.

EL ARTÍCULO ESCRITO POR EL SEÑOR CREELMAN ACERCA DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

Entre los muchos artículos que se han escrito acerca del General DÍAZ, Presidente de México, el que ha publicado el Sr. JAMES CREELMAN en la edición de marzo de la revista intitulada "Pearson's

Magazine," sobresale de una manera muy notable como la mejor semblanza que acaso se ha escrito de este gran estadista por una autoridad competente. Este trabajo es un retrato á pluma del Presidente de México, y el que lo lea tendrá una idea exacta de la personalidad del General DÍAZ y podrá apreciar cumplidamente lo que ha hecho por su país.

El Señor CREELMAN ha tenido una gran práctica en la materia, puesto que ha celebrado entrevistas con los grandes personajes del mundo, y ha retratado sus rasgos característicos de manera que el mundo entero llega á conocerles, y lo que escribe respecto del General DÍAZ no puede ser más interesante. La opinión que Señor CREELMAN tiene de la obra del General DÍAZ como regenerador de una nación, y el puesto que debe ocupar en la historia, así como el detenido análisis que hace de la personalidad de DÍAZ, convencen al lector de que la semblanza de que se trata es verídica y está hábilmente escrita.

—

BANQUETE DE DESPEDIDA AL SEÑOR PULIDO.

Antes de volver á su país, el Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, por muchos años al servicio diplomático de Venezuela en Washington, fué objeto de una espléndida manifestación por parte de los miembros del "Metropolitan Club," de esta ciudad, que representa lo más selecto en los círculos sociales, diplomáticos, bancarios y políticos de los Estados Unidos.

En el banquete de despedida que se dió en honor del Señor PULIDO, se le presentó una hermosa copa de plata, con una dedicatoria apropiada y facsimiles de las firmas de los ochenta miembros del Club que contribuyeron á la demostración de aprecio por el Señor PULIDO.

VIAJE CIRCULAR DE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Una prueba del creciente interés que se advierte entre los viajeros que van á la América del Sur la constituye una circular que acaban de publicar BUSK Y JEVONS, agentes generales de la Compañía de Vapores de Lamport y Holt, la cual circular se intitula "Viaje Circular Especial de la América del Sur, de Nueva York á Bahía, de Bahía á Río de Janeiro, de Río de Janeiro á Santos, de Santos á Montevideo, de Montevideo á Buenos Aires, y de Buenos Aires á través de los Andes por ferrocarril hasta Valparaíso, de Valparaíso por vapor á Panamá, á través del Istmo hasta Colón, y desde allí á Nueva York, ó vice-versa.

Se dice que este extenso viaje puede hacerse con la suma relativamente pequeña de \$475, incluyendo las comidas y camarotes en los vapores y pasaje de primera clase en los ferrocarriles. En la última edición del BOLETÍN se publicaron fotografías de uno de los nuevos

vapores de esta línea, que salen una vez al mes para Montevideo y Buenos Aires, vía Río de Janeiro. Hacen la travesía á Río de Janeiro en dieciseis días y á Buenos Aires en veinticuatro días.

LAS RUTAS COMERCIALES DE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

En una edición reciente de la Revista de Dunn, se publicó un artículo muy interesante, escrito por el Prof. J. RUSSELL SMITH, relativo á las rutas comerciales de la América del Sur proporcionadas por las vías fluviales en conexión con las líneas de ferrocarril. En vista de las muchas preguntas que se le hacen á esta Oficina sobre este particular, se ha juzgado conveniente reproducir algunos extractos de este artículo en este número del BOLETÍN.

PROGRESO ARGENTINO EN 1907.

Los informes oficiales que llegan de la República Argentina y que comprenden el año de 1907, indican la continuación de las condiciones de prosperidad que predominaron en 1906 en todos los ámbitos del país. Las cifras que se refieren al comercio extranjero arrojan un aumento de cerca de \$20,000,000 en el valor de dicho comercio, é indican, asimismo, que el valor de las exportaciones de dicha República excedió en más de \$10,000,000 al de las importaciones. La estadística de inmigración anuncia la llegada de 329,122 inmigrantes; las transacciones bancarias muestran una mejora respecto de las que se citaron el 30 de junio de 1907, puesto que el balance del Banco de la Nación Argentina indica un estado sumamente satisfactorio. En la actualidad el expresado banco tiene 104 sucursales en todo el país, con probabilidades de aumentar el número de éstas en el corriente año. En la capital las operaciones que se hicieron para construcciones de edificios en general durante el año, representaron un valor de \$79,033,833 en papel moneda, ó sea un aumento de más de \$20,000,000 en comparación con 1906, en tanto que la renta de aduana de Buenos Aires mostró un aumento de \$943,882 en oro. Dícese que la cosecha de trigo y de linaza compensan la merma relativa de la producción de maíz, y que los ferrocarriles han hecho los debidos preparativos para el transporte de dichos productos.

EL COMERCIO Y LAS INDUSTRIAS DE BOLIVIA.

Se llama la atención hacia la diferencia que se anota en esta edición del BOLETÍN, entre las cifras de Bolivia y los Estados Unidos, que se han publicado acerca del comercio entre los dos países. Por ejemplo,

en el valor de la lista de exportaciones de los Estados Unidos correspondiente á 1907, Bolivia sólo representa \$1,502,622, al paso que los informes consulares de los embarques que se hicieron de Nueva York y de San Francisco, expresan que el valor ascendió á \$2,852,460. La explicación se encuentra, sin duda, en el hecho de que una gran cantidad de las mercancías cuyo destino final es Bolivia, se embarca por puertos chilenos, peruanos y brasileños.

El importante informe que expidió el Departamento de Colonización y Agricultura en agosto de 1907, constituye la base de muchos datos relativos á la República, según se han traducido para su publicación.

PROTECCIÓN ARANCELARIA DE LAS INDUSTRIAS FABRILES DEL BRASIL.

En relación con la proyectada revisión del arancel de aduanas del Brasil, se ha preparado una lista oficial de las industrias fabriles que están en operación en toda la República, como una base para formar una lista proteccionista de precios. El total del capital invertido en fábricas se calcula en \$163,349,000, que representan los intereses de 2,397 establecimientos. La producción de tejidos aumenta con rapidez, lo cual explica el hecho de que se advierte una baja en los ingresos de varios países exportadores, y además el Gobierno explota la nueva fibra de Perini con el fin de introducir un rival del algodón en el comercio brasileño.

El cultivo y las exportaciones de café, con arreglo al nuevo sistema de valorización, muestran un aumento de valor, y en 1907 se obtuvo un aumento de más de \$100,000,000, y de más de 1,000,000 de sacos, en comparación con el año anterior. En el año de referencia, los Estados Unidos consumieron 77.34 por ciento del café brasileño, ó sean 727,187,465 libras, de un total de 940,247,312 libras á que ascendió el consumo de los Estados Unidos.

EL INFORME DE COSTA RICA SOBRE LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTRO-AMERICANA.

La aprobación y ratificación, por el Gobierno de Costa Rica, de los varios tratados y convenciones que fueron firmados en el Conferencia de Paz Centro-Americana que se celebró en Wáshington en el último mes de 1907, hace que resulte especialmente interesante la relación presentada al Congreso Nacional por el Sr. Don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de la República y Presidente de dicha Conferencia. Dicha relación se reproduce por considerarse valiosa y pertinente.

LA RENTA Y EL DESARROLLO CUBANOS.

La renta cubana que se cobró en 1907 ascendió á \$29,118,827, recaudada mayormente en el puerto de la Habana. Esta relación resulta interesante en conexión con el plan que se promulgó recientemente para llevar á cabo el pavimento y alcantarillado de la ciudad de la Habana, cuyo costo se ha de pagar con un 10 por ciento de la renta de aduana de dicho puerto. Se han de necesitar seis años para completar la obra, y se calcula que el 10 por ciento de los ingresos que se han de obtener durante dicho período ascenderán á \$12,000,000. El 28 de febrero de 1908 se declararon vigentes varias modificaciones del arancel de aduana de la República, que comprenden principalmente la maquinaria y aparatos para la industria azucarera y otras análogas.

IMPORTANTE TRATADO CELEBRADO ENTRE COLOMBIA Y EL ECUADOR.

El hecho de haberse firmado un Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación por los Gobiernos de Colombia y Ecuador, y el canje de ratificaciones del mismo el 24 de octubre de 1907, indican una era importante en el desarrollo de ambas Repúblicas. La colonia colombiana en el Ecuador asciende á más de 40,000 almas, y el tratado de referencia abraza todas las cuestiones de derecho internacional que pudieran surgir entre países que están tan íntimamente ligados por vínculos naturales.

EL DESARROLLO DE LA COMUNICACIONES EN CHILE.

El Gobierno Chileno está consagrando especial atención al importante ramo de los medios de comunicación pública, como lo demuestra el decreto que fué promulgado en enero de 1908, que prescribe la construcción de un ferrocarril longitudinal cuyo costo ascenderá á \$37,000,000, y la asignación de \$15,500,000 para emplearse en líneas del Gobierno durante el año. El 1° de julio de 1907, de los 927,639 kilómetros de ferrocarriles que las autoridades nacionales habían proyectado construir, la Oficina de Obras Públicas había trazado 707,233 kilómetros. En idéntica proporción se fomenta el desarrollo del servicio de la marina mercante, y en la actualidad entre los países de la América del Sur, el Brasil es el único que tiene un tonelaje mayor que el de los buques chilenos, que representan un tonelaje total de 156,316 toneladas.

EL COMERCIO Y LAS CONDICIONES NACIONALES DEL ECUADOR.

En 1907 el valor de los productos naturales del Ecuador, tales como cacao, goma, sombreros, etc., aumentó en los mercados del mundo,

lo cual mejoró las condiciones comerciales, y la extensión del ferrocarril de Puerto Bolívar y Machala hasta los distritos de cacao, ha contribuido á que resulte más fácil el transporte de dicho producto á los puertos de mar. El ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito, cuyo contrato con el Gobierno lo está discutiendo una junta arbitral, ha sido objeto de un decreto del Ejecutivo por virtud del cual el pago de los cupones semianuales del 2 de enero y 2 de julio de 1908, y del 2 de enero de 1909, se ha de efectuar mediante una nueva emisión de bonos cuyos fondos se garantizarán con la renta de la sal de la República. En 1906-7 este producto se embarcó con utilidad á los puertos de Colombia.

UN INFORME FRANCÉS SOBRE LAS CONDICIONES EXISTENTES EN
GUATEMALA.

El informe que el Encargado de Negocios francés en Guatemala ha hecho relativo á las condiciones actuales en dicha República, por más que se refiere á un período que sólo alcanza á 1906, sin embargo, contiene los últimos detalles que ha sido posible obtener en cuanto á las relaciones comerciales entre dicha República y los varios países del mundo. Por consiguiente, dichos datos se reproducen traducidos casi en su totalidad. En ellos se muestra que, por más que los Estados Unidos suministraron la mitad de los artículos que Guatemala importó, Alemania le supera con mucho como país comprador de productos guatemaltecos. Las cifras citadas se diferencian un tanto de las que publicó la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, que anuncia un importante aumento en las importaciones que se hicieron de Guatemala en 1907.

LAS CONDICIONES FINANCIERAS MEXICANAS.

Á fines de 1907 el estado de los 34 bancos legalmente establecidos en México era sumamente satisfactorio, y á lo que parece, la crisis financiera que prevaleció durante todo el año, no los afectó mucho. El documento que recientemente publicó el Señor LIMANTOUR, Secretario de Hacienda, relativo á las finanzas mexicanas, ha llamado mucho la atención, y la terminación de las negociaciones de combinación de los ferrocarriles entre el Gobierno y los cuatro bancos internacionales de la ciudad de Nueva York, en conexión con dos casas de Londres, han de ejercer mucha influencia en la situación financiera. Se anuncia un aumento en la renta de aduana en el último período, que comprende siete meses del año de 1907-8, en tanto que se ha obtenido un aumento de más de \$14,000,000 en el valor del comercio

en los cinco primeros meses del presente año económico, en comparación con el período correspondiente de 1906-7. Los informes consulares acerca de varias industrias del país también indican una perspectiva económica favorable, en tanto que los datos estadísticos relativos al comercio exterior durante el primer semestre de 1907-8 acusan un aumento de \$4,800,000 oro en las exportaciones, y de \$7,600,000 oro en las importaciones.

CONCESIONES Y MEJORAS EN NICARAGUA.

El Presidente de Nicaragua ha decretado un aumento en la emisión de bonos de exportación para hacer frente al servicio ó pago de la deuda extranjera. La suma original era de \$75,000, y en la actualidad se ha aumentado hasta \$400,000. En 1907 se cumplieron puntualmente las obligaciones de la deuda, y las mejoras generales que se inauguraron por medio de concesiones para llevar á cabo la explotación de los productos naturales indican la continuación de este estado satisfactorio en el corriente año. Se ha celebrado un contrato para la construcción de un ferrocarril que se extenderá desde San Juan del Sur, por la costa del Pacífico, hasta el interior de la República; la bahía del Río Grande se ha de dragar y se mejorarán los medios de navegación, en tanto que se han hecho concesiones para la explotación de minerales y de gutapercha, por virtud de las cuales se aumentarán grandemente los ingresos del Gobierno.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE PANAMÁ EN 1907.

El valor total del comercio extranjero de la República de Panamá en 1907 ascendió á \$19,165,648.69, según el informe que ha hecho el Departamento del Tesoro de dicho Gobierno. En la lista de importaciones los Estados Unidos representan un valor de \$5,196,964.38, de un total de \$17,204,983.77, sin incluir \$7,640,533.86, que representan las importaciones que se hicieron de Nueva York á la Zona del Canal, las cuales no pagaron derechos. Durante el expresado año la estadística de los Estados Unidos muestra que el valor de los embarques que se hicieron á Panamá ascendió á \$18,665,323.

El valor de todas las exportaciones ascendió á \$1,960,664.92, mostrándose así un aumento de \$842,543.92. Los Estados Unidos son prácticamente los únicos que reciben productos de Panamá.

ESTÍMULO DEL CONTACTO INTERNACIONAL MEDIANTE LA EDUCACIÓN.

Que la propaganda establecida por el Señor KELLOGG, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, en pro de los conocimientos de los

habitantes de Panamá acerca del país que él representa está dando buenos resultados, lo demuestra las fotografías—que se reproducen en esta edición del BOLETÍN—de los que obtuvieron los premios que el Señor KELLOGG ofreció en las escuelas del país por la mejor disertación sobre los Estados Unidos. El Cónsul KELLOGG anuncia que esta oposición ha estimulado mucho el estudio del inglés y de las instituciones de los Estados Unidos, y considera esta enseñanza como la única base verdadera sobre la cual deben descansar las relaciones sociales y comerciales entre los dos países interesados.

AUMENTO DE LA RENTA DE ADUANA Y DESARROLLO FERROVIARIO EN EL PERÚ.

Mollendo, que es el segundo puerto de entrada del Perú, en los cuatro últimos años anuncia un aumento constante en la renta de aduana que hasta 1904 sólo había llegado á \$675,000, en tanto que en 1907 ascendió á \$900,000, al paso que el Callao en el primer semestre de dicho año cobró más de \$1,500,000, lo cual arroja un total de más de \$3,000,000. El Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, en un valioso informe que ha hecho sobre la construcción de ferrocarriles en dicha República, dice que el tesoro del Perú ha manejado sus recursos en cuanto á la construcción de ferrocarriles con gran prudencia, y que se han hecho amplias asignaciones para hacer frente á todas las obligaciones contraídas para completar tanto las prolongaciones que ya están en vías de construcción como las que el Congreso ha autorizado.

EL COMERCIO Y LOS RECURSOS DEL SALVADOR.

En los nueve primeros meses de 1907 el valor total de las exportaciones que se hicieron del Salvador ascendió aproximadamente á \$6,000,000, de los cuales los Estados Unidos compraron á dicha República productos por valor de \$1,592,473 en dicho año. Las cifras del Salvador parecen indicar que se hicieron mayores embarques durante todo el año á los Estados Unidos, puesto que el valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron á este último país en los nueve meses se calculó en más de \$2,000,000.

Durante el año de referencia, la renta derivada de los servicios de telégrafo y teléfono del país muestra un aumento de más \$1,000, en tanto que un importante documento que ha proporcionado el Sr. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Cónsul del Salvador en Nueva York, indica el estado floreciente de la industria minera y los espléndidos resultados que se han obtenido en estos últimos años.

LAS FINANZAS Y EL PROGRESO ECONÓMICO DEL URUGUAY.

En el año económico de 1907 se anunció un sobrante de más de \$2,000,000 en el Tesoro de la República del Uruguay, en tanto que las rentas que se recaudaron en ese mismo año muestran un aumento de cerca de \$6,000,000, respecto de 1906. Por más que la renta de aduana del año común no indica un aumento tan grande como el que se obtuvo en los dos años anteriores, el total constituye una suma sin precedente desde 1894, por cuanto excede de \$13,000,000. El pago de la deuda del país se hizo con prontitud durante todo el año.

NUEVA LEY ARANCELARIA DE VENEZUELA.

El día 13 de enero de 1908, se promulgó y declaró vigente en la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República una nueva ley arancelaria de Venezuela.

LA APROBACIÓN DE LAS CONVENCIONES DE LA
CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTRO-AMERICANA.

Al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos se le ha anunciado la aprobación—por los varios cuerpos legislativos de los Gobiernos Centro-Americanos—de las convenciones acordadas en la Conferencia de Paz que se celebró en Wáshington en el mes de diciembre de 1907, en las siguientes fechas:

Nicaragua, febrero 15 de 1908; Costa Rica, febrero 25 de 1908; Salvador, febrero 27 de 1908; Honduras, marzo 3 de 1908; Guatemala, marzo 13 de 1908.

LOS TRABAJOS DE LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE
FABRICANTES.

La Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de los Estados Unidos de América, al hacerle una relación á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en cuanto al alcance de sus trabajos, anuncia que de las 25,000 cartas y documentos que dicha asociación ha traducido en el curso del año, como dos quintas partes ó 10,000 de ellos, eran de origen español ó traducidos de dicho idioma.

Una gran proporción de los 7,000 informes que se distribuyen anualmente sobre casas de comercio extranjeras, se relacionan con razones sociales en los países latinoamericanos, al paso que todos los ramos del comercio internacional se estimulan por medio de una extensa correspondencia que se sostiene con todas las partes del globo.

Un medio eficaz de ayudar á todas las clases de hombres de negocios consiste en distribuir el "American Trade Index" (Indice del Comercio Americano) del cual se tira una edici3n anual de 12,000 ejemplares, de los cuales se distribuyen 8,000 en el extranjero.

LA ASOCIACI3N DE CLUBS COSMOPOLITAS.

La Universidad de Wisconsin, como asiento de la sucursal ejecutiva de la Asociaci3n de Clubs Cosmopolitas, se ha puesto en comunicaci3n con m3s de veinte colegios de los Estados Unidos, con el fin de despertar un inter3s mucho mayor en dicha organizaci3n.

Esta iniciativa se encamina á organizar clubs cosmopolitas en todos los colegios de todos los pa3ses donde haya estudiantes extranjeros, para formar el n3cleo de dicho club; unir á dicha asociaci3n los clubs de índole cosmopolita que ya se hayan formado; cultivar el arte de la paz y establecer poderosas relaciones de amistad internacionales.

El primer club de esta clase fu3 organizado en la Universidad de Michigan en 1903, gracias á la iniciativa de 18 estudiantes extranjeros, y desde esa 3poca el n3mero de sus miembros ha ascendido á 80, habiendo ejercido su influencia para establecer permanentemente dichos clubs, que est3n llamados á constituir una potencia en la vida estudiantil.

Junto con las otras siete universidades que se han asociado á esta iniciativa, la Universidad de Wisconsin celebr3 su primera convenci3n anual en diciembre de 1907, fecha en que se acord3 hacer una propaganda general con el fin de establecer relaciones m3s íntimas entre los clubs en todos los pa3ses, por medio de una correspondencia provechosa y un cauje de publicaciones.

Ya se ha comenzado la comunicaci3n sobre este asunto con las universidades del Canadá, la de Oxford de Inglaterra, la de Bonn y Berlín de Alemania, y la Universidad de París, así como los principales colegios y universidades de los Estados Unidos. En la actualidad hay clubs cosmopolitas en Europa y en la América del Sur, cuya incorporaci3n en la asociaci3n de clubs cosmopolitas daría un gran impulso á la causa de la cordialidad internacional cuyo último resultado sería probablemente la celebraci3n de convenciones continentales en diferentes regiones del mundo.

LOS CURSOS EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE SOBRE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

La Universidad de Yale, establecida en New Haven, Estado de Connecticut, le ha proporcionado á la Oficina Internacional de las Rep3blicas Americanas una interesante relaci3n acerca de los varios

cursos que se siguen en dicha Universidad que se relacionan directa ó indirectamente con los asuntos sudamericanos.

Se considera muy conveniente no sólo desde el punto de vista de los sudamericanos, sino también desde el punto de vista de los norteamericanos, que al elemento extranjero de la Universidad se le agregue un grupo de latinoamericanos. Recientemente dicho establecimiento docente adquirió—por medio de una dádiva—dos importantes bibliotecas sobre asuntos sudamericanos, á saber: La de Wagner y la de Bingham, al paso que el Museo Hispánico de la Ciudad de Nueva York le ha ofrecido á los estudiantes que están más avanzados en sus estudios el derecho de usar su biblioteca y colección de obras. El Club Hispánico de Yale sostiene discusiones sobre la historia, comercio, literatura y otros temas sudamericanos, en las reuniones que celebra, al paso que prominentes eruditos dan conferencias durante todo el año sobre asuntos hispanos.

Los cursos más importantes que se han propuesto sobre los asuntos de referencia se han agrupado de la manera siguiente:

Curso elemental de español; prosa española de los siglos décimosexto y décimoséptimo, reseña general de la literatura española; principio de la literatura española; la literatura portuguesa; curso elemental de portugués en la escuela para el servicio comercial y consular; lectura y composición en español; el drama español en los siglos décimosexto y décimoséptimo un curso elemental de español; estudios mayores del español para los estudiantes de escuelas científicas; historia de la América española; historia y geografía de la América del Sur, y un curso sobre la geografía regional de la América del Sur.

En una de las clases ya hay 120 estudiantes.

Además de lo que queda expuesto, hay ciertos cursos que tratan en gran manera, aunque no principalmente, de asuntos sudamericanos, que comprenden la historia americana primitiva y las colonias españolas; colonización y antropología, geología, geografía comercial y derecho romano.

El Secretario de la Universidad ha publicado la siguiente carta en español y portugués, en la cual se hace una reseña del plan de acción y de los fines de la facultad en relación con dichos cursos:

“UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

“NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT,

“ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

“ESTIMADO SEÑOR: Al enviar á V. junto con ésta el catálogo de Yale, las autoridades de la universidad desean expresar su vivo interés por el movimiento que trata de poner en contacto más íntimo á los estudiantes de ambas Américas. Tenemos la profunda convicción de que la residencia de estudiantes de los países del sur en una de las más importantes instituciones de Norte-América, además de las

ventajas que para ellos reportaría, nos ayudaría poderosamente en el sentido de facilitar á nuestros jóvenes, que más tarde dirigirán los negocios de nuestro país, la comprensión de los ideales y del carácter de nuestros vecinos sudamericanos.

“Hay ciertos hechos referentes á la Universidad de Yale, que pueden ser de interés para los estudiantes de Sud-América, que deseen venir á hacer estudios universitarios á América del Norte.

“(1) New Haven, en el Estado de Connecticut, residencia de la universidad, se encuentra á una hora y media, por ferrocarril, de New York, que es el puerto de llegada para las principales líneas de vapores que parten de Sud-América para el norte. Esta proximidad á la metrópoli tiene además la ventaja desde el punto de vista de un estudiante extranjero, de permitirle estar en contacto con la vida actual del país. Por otra parte, New Haven no está lejos de la capital, Wáshington, á donde se puede llegar en más ó menos ocho horas, por varios trenes, que corren diariamente.

“(2) La Universidad de Yale es un asiento histórico del saber; se fundó en 1701. Su historia ha sido asociada íntimamente con la del país desde el principio, y este hecho, además de darle renombre entre las universidades de Norte-América, le presta cierta atmósfera de dignidad, que atrae á estudiantes que vienen de países con una civilización más vieja. En su segundo centenario (1901) estuvieron presentes delegados de las instituciones más avanzadas de Europa.

“(3) La universidad es enteramente tolerante en materias religiosas.

“(4) La universidad de Yale incluye los siguientes departamentos de estudio: El Colegio de artes liberales, que corresponde á la Facultad de filosofía y letras de las universidades de Sud-América; la Escuela científica de Sheffield, que comprende todos los ramos científicos, especialmente los de ingeniería, cuyos cursos son los más sólidos; una sección de graduados bajo la facultad de los dos primeros departamentos, y en la que se consiguen los grados más altos de magister artium (correspondiendo en algo al grado de licenciado) y de doctor en filosofía; el departamento de derecho; el departamento de medicina; el departamento de teología; además hay una escuela de bellas artes, con un departamento de música; una sección para ingenieros de montes, y una escuela especial durante las vacaciones de verano.

“(5) La universidad ha estado siempre en contacto especial con la literatura, lengua é historia de los pueblos neolatinos; se dan varios cursos en español, portugués, italiano, francés, provenzal, etc.

“Frecuentemente durante el semestre hay conferencias dadas por distinguidos visitantes del extranjero, como últimamente por M. BRUNETIÈRE, M. ÉDOUARD ROD, y el Profesor LE BRAZ en materia de literatura; ó por el ilustre Profesor THOMPSON y el Profesor RUTHERFORD, sobre los descubrimientos recientes en el campo científico. La

biblioteca de la universidad, que contiene cerca de 400,000 volúmenes, es rica en la literatura é historia de la Europa meridional; además, una gran colección de cuadros antiguos italianos y españoles, incluyendo obras maestras, originales de Andrea del Sarto, Botticelli, Correggio y otras contenidas en la escuela de bellas artes, agregan mucho al renombre de la universidad.

“Los gastos para un año varían grandemente de acuerdo con las necesidades del estudiante. Mil pesos oro americano pueden bastar para cubrir fácilmente todos los gastos incluyendo enseñanza, casa, comida, gastos personales, etc. La universidad reconocerá los títulos expedidos por las universidades sudamericanas, y serán aceptados, hasta donde sea posible, en lugar de exámenes de admisión á las diferentes escuelas profesionales de graduados.

“No es probable que haya muchos estudiantes sudamericanos que deseen tomar los cursos designados para los que pretenden solamente el grado de bachiller; aquellos que lo deseen, sin embargo, podrán sustituir su conocimiento de castellano al de francés en los exámenes de admisión.

“El infrascrito tendrá un gran placer en ayudar con todas sus fuerzas, como oficial de la universidad, á los estudiantes sudamericanos. Puede indicar familias privadas en que aquellos, que deseen hacer progresos en inglés antes de asistir á la universidad, tendrán excelente oportunidad para oír y hablar esa lengua. Recomendará escuelas especiales á aquellos estudiantes que deseen prepararse en Estados Unidos para entrar á la Universidad de Yale.

“S. E. Mr. ELIHU ROOT, doctor en leyes, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y el Ilmo. y Redmo, Señor Arzobispo de St. Paul, Monseñor JOHN IRELAND, doctor en leyes, ambos graduados honorarios de Yale, han manifestado su disposición para ser consultados en lo referente á la universidad.

“ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR.,
“Secretario de la Universidad de Yale.”

VIAJE DE LA ARMADA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VALPARAÍSO AL CALLAO.

La armada de los Estados Unidos, bajo el mando del Almirante ROBLEY D. EVANS, después de pasar frente al puerto de Valparaíso, Chile, donde el 14 de febrero desfiló en gran parada ante el Presidente MONTT, acompañado de su gabinete y de otros ciudadanos prominentes que iban á bordo del buque de guerra chileno “Baquedano,” siguió en su viaje al Callao.

Inmediatamente después de la parada el Presidente MONTT envió el siguiente cablegrama al Presidente ROOSEVELT:

“VALPARAÍSO, febrero 14 de 1908.

“Presidente ROOSEVELT, *Washington*:

“Acabo de presenciar el desfile de la poderosa escuadra que al mando del Almirante EVANS lleva el pabellón americano en el Pacífico, y he podido admirar de cerca una de las manifestaciones más espléndidas que en todo orden alcanzan los Estados Unidos de América. El saludo especial hecho hoy á nuestra bandera significa una demostración de cordial amistad al pueblo chileno que agradezco y retribuyo en su nombre haciendo votos por la prosperidad constante de los Estados Unidos y la felicidad de su ilustre Presidente.

PEDRO MONTT.”

Á este cordialísimo mensaje el Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó como sigue:

“WASHINGTON, febrero 15 de 1908.

“Excmo. Sr. Don PEDRO MONTT,

Presidente de Chile, Santiago:

“Agradezco el amistoso mensaje de Vuestra Excelencia. Mis conciudadanos consideran el vivo interés demostrado por el pueblo chileno en la gran parada de los buques americanos y el canje de cortesías navales, como una nueva prueba de cordialidad entre los dos países. Ofresco á Vuestra Excelencia mis amistosos saludos y los sinceros votos del pueblo americano por el bienestar de Chile.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

Seis días después, en la mañana del 20 de febrero, la armada americana ancló en la bahía del Callao, Perú. Á una distancia de 250 millas hacia el sur, se le había unido el crucero peruano “Coronel Bologuesí,” que era portador de la primera bienvenida oficial del Perú. Con todos los atavíos de un día de fiesta, millares de ciudadanos del Callao y de Lima se habían reunido para divisar primero el buque que iba á la vanguardia, y cuando el “Bologuesí” entró en la bahía á la cabeza de la armada en fila, no fué necesario el estampido de los cañonazos de saludo para anunciar la llegada de la gran escuadra. La multitud entusiástica que iba á bordo de vapores de excursión, así como la que se hallaba en los muelles y al pie de las colinas que dan á la ciudad, enviaron grandes aclamaciones de bienvenida á los buques y á sus tripulaciones procedentes de la República hermana del Norte.

El Ahmirante EVANS, junto con la armada, permaneció nueve días en el Callao, hasta el 29 de febrero. Durante este tiempo, tanto el Gobierno peruano como el pueblo del Callao y de Lima les dispensaron toda clase de atenciones á los oficiales y tripulación de la armada. El 21 de febrero el Presidente PARDO recibió á los oficiales de los

buques americanos, y el siguiente día, que fué el cumpleaños de George Washington, les dió un banquete. Además de los doscientos cincuenta oficiales americanos, hallábase presente un gran número de prominentes personajes, entre los cuales se encontraban el Hon. LESLIE COMBS, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Perú, y otros miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático.

El día 23, el Presidente PARDO salió de Lima para el Callao y visitó la flota. Fué recibido por el Almirante EVANS á bordo del buque-insignia "Connecticut," y entonces todos los buques de la armada hicieron un saludo nacional en honor del Presidente PARDO.

Á su regreso á Lima el Presidente PARDO envió el siguiente cablegrama:

"LIMA, febrero 24 de 1908.

"Presidente ROOSEVELT, Washington:

"Acabo de visitar el buque almirante "Connecticut" y de revistar toda la gran escuadra que manda el Almirante EVANS, y tengo la satisfacción de expresar á Vuestra Excelencia mi admiración por el imponderable estado en que se encuentran todos los buques y por el entusiasmo y energía de las tripulaciones. La escuadra que nos visita representa dignamente el poder y la grandeza de los Estados Unidos, y sus tripulantes son fraternalmente acogidos en el Perú.

"JOSÉ PARDO,
"Presidente del Perú."

Á este mensaje de cordialidad internacional el Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó como sigue:

"WASHINGTON, febrero 24 de 1908.

"Excmo. Sr. Don JOSÉ PARDO,

"Presidente del Perú, Lima.

"Me ha sido muy grato recibir vuestro cablegrama de hoy, y agradezco profundamente los encomiásticos comentarios que hace Vuestra Excelencia acerca de la armada americana. La entusiástica bienvenida y amistosas demostraciones en el Callao han complacido y conmovido al pueblo americano que siempre sintió una sincera estimación por el pueblo peruano. Dígnese Vuestra Excelencia aceptar las seguridades de mi alta consideración y sincera estima junto con la de mi pueblo.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América."

El 29 de febrero la armada salió en dirección al Callao, y dos días después el Presidente ROOSEVELT envió el siguiente cablegrama:

"WASHINGTON, marzo 2 de 1908.

"Excmo. Sr. Don JOSÉ PARDO,

"Presidente del Perú, Lima.

"La cordial bienvenida que se le dió á la armada, seguida de la espléndida recepción y agasajos de sus oficiales y tripulación en tierra,

así como su trato amistoso y canje de cumplidos con los peruanos, le han proporcionado verdadera satisfacción y placer al Gobierno y pueblo americanos. Al abandonar las hospitalarias playas del Perú, la armada se llevará consigo recuerdos imperecederos de las bondadosas atenciones de que fué objeto. Al reiterar á Vuestra Exceclencia las seguridades de mi cordial gratitud, os pido que aceptéis mis sinceros votos por vuestro bienestar personal y por la prosperidad de vuestro país.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Presidente de los Estados Unidos."

La escuadra americana entró en la Bahía de Magdalena, situada en la Costa de México, el día 12 de marzo, en las primeras horas de la mañana.

LA PRODUCCIÓN DE CAFÉ EN LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL EN 1906-7.

La producción de café en las varias Repúblicas Centro-Americanas en 1906-7, se calcula de la manera siguiente: Guatemala, 600,000 quintales; Nicaragua, 137,000 quintales; Salvador, 500,000 quintales, y Costa Rica, 160,000 sacos.

La producción de Nicaragua muestra una disminución de 34,500 quintales, en tanto que la de Guatemala no muestra ningún cambio.

La siguiente tabla muestra la exportación de café en 1906:

	Quintales.
Guatemala.....	580,000
Salvador.....	550,000
Costa Rica.....	249,000
Nicaragua.....	150,000

El café de la América Central se considera como uno de los mejores del mundo, y en prueba de este aserto basta tener presente los precios que obtiene en los principales mercados del orbe entero. El café se recoge por lo general de octubre á marzo, según la elevación del terreno, y la exportación de dicho producto comienza en febrero y dura hasta octubre. Los derechos sobre el café que se exporta á Inglaterra son 34.80 francos, ó sean \$6.96, por cada 100 kilogramos, y 136 francos (\$27.20) sobre el que se exporta á Francia. En Costa Rica el café se cultiva especialmente en la costa del Pacífico en los siguientes Departamentos: San José, Alajuela y Cartago.

En 1892, de una población de 183,000 habitantes que había en estos Departamentos, existía un cafetal por cada 23 habitantes, ó sean 182 cafetos que producían 92 kilogramos de café por cada habitante, y en 1905 había 30,200 hectáreas sembradas de café.

El 30 de septiembre de 1906, las exportaciones de café de Costa Rica ascendían á 13,774,258 kilogramos, de los cuales la mitad aproximadamente estaba descascarada y el resto sin descascarar. Los puertos extranjeros que importan café de Costa Rica fueron los siguientes, en el orden de su importancia: Londres, 76 por ciento; Hamburgo, 11 por ciento; Nueva Orleans y Nueva York, 9 por ciento; Burdeos y el Havre, 3 por ciento, y luego siguen Trieste, Montreal, Barcelona, Génova y Valparaíso.

La clase superior denominada caracolillo se remite á Londres, donde obtiene un subido precio, pero todavía obtendría precios más altos en el Havre ó en París, adonde únicamente se remiten las clases más inferiores en pequeñas cantidades.

Los puertos de embarque de Costa Rica son Puerto Limón y Puntarenas: Por el primero en 1906 se embarcaron 13,035,780 kilogramos, y por el segundo se embarcaron 738,478 kilogramos.

San Francisco, Nueva Orleans y Nueva York, son los tres mercados para dicho producto en los Estados Unidos, pero Nueva York es el más importante de los tres, así como Hamburgo, Londres y el Havre son los tres mercados europeos más importantes para el café. Londres no es un gran centro de consumo ni de abastecimiento, pero no obstante, la mejor clase de café centroamericano se encuentra en Tower-Dock, y á dicho punto acuden los importantes mercados europeos, incluso el Havre, que por lo general se encuentra mejor surtido que otros, cuando existe una gran demanda del expresado producto.

Por más que el Havre es el primer mercado de Francia, y acaso de toda la Europa, para el café centroamericano, Burdeos y Marsella también son buenos mercados.

Por virtud de un tratado comercial que los diferentes Estados Centro-Americanos celebraron con Francia, el café que se importe directamente de dichos países á Francia, disfruta de las franquicias concedidas á las naciones más favorecidas, y por consecuencia, sólo paga 136 francos por cada 100 kilogramos, que es el derecho mínimo que se le impone al café, debiendo agregarse que estos derechos no los pagan los exportadores americanos, sino únicamente los compradores franceses; pero á fin de obtener esta franquicia, es necesario enviar el café con un conocimiento directamente á Francia, acompañado de un certificado debidamente legalizado, en el cual deberá expresarse su origen centroamericano.

Los cafetales más importantes de Guatemala se encuentran en la costa del Pacífico. Los principales centros de cultivo, en el orden de su importancia, son los siguientes: Costa Cuca, que produce 100,000 quintales; Barberena que produce 65,000 quintales; Pochuta, Costa Grande, Costa del Cucho y Tumador, 60,000 quintales; Chuva, 50,000 quintales; Xolhuitz, 41,000 quintales; Chicocoa, 35,000 quintales;

Malacatán, 30,000 quintales; San Marcos, Panán, Escuintla y Fuego, 25,000 quintales; Moran, 16,000 quintales; La Antigua, San Vicente y Pacaya, 15,000 quintales; Amititlán, Sumatán, 12,000 quintales; Zunil, 10,000 quintales. En la costa del Atlántico Coban y Alta Verapaz producen 40,000 quintales; el valle de Montagua, 4,000 quintales, y el Departamento de Santa Rosa, 2,000 quintales.

Se cobra un derecho de exportación de \$1 oro, ó \$6 en papel moneda, por quintal de 46 kilogramos, sobre el café descascarado, y proporcionalmente por el quintal de café sin descascarar. El flete marítimo por el café de la costa del Pacífico de Guatemala al Havre es como 75 francos por cada 100 kilogramos.

El término medio de la producción anual de café de Guatemala es 35,000 kilogramos. Un 52 por ciento de esta cantidad se remitió á los puertos alemanes de Hamburgo y Bremen; un 32.95 por ciento se embarcó para los puertos americanos de San Francisco, Nueva York y Nueva Orleans; un 12.760 por ciento se exportó á los puertos ingleses de Liverpool y Londres; 0.614 por ciento se remitió al puerto de Valparaíso, Chile; 0.507 por ciento se envió á Trieste, Austria; 0.244 por ciento á Génova, Italia; 0.233 al Havre y Burdeos, Francia; 0.209 por ciento á Bécice, Honduras Británica. El promedio de 800,000 quintales de café, que se exporta de Guatemala, sale de los siguientes puertos: De Champerico, 505,000 quintales; de San José de Guatemala, 235,000 quintales; de Ocos, 134,000 quintales; de Livingston, 34,000 quintales, y de Puerto Barrios, 2,000 quintales.

En Honduras no se ha desarrollado tanto el cultivo del café como en otros países de la América Central, no porque haya diferencia alguna en el terreno, clima y condiciones generales de Honduras respecto de sus repúblicas hermanas, sino á causa de la falta de medios de comunicación con el interior, y sobre todo á la preferencia que se le da al cultivo de los bananos.

Sin embargo, hay cafetales en los Departamentos de Santa Bárbara, Copán, Corés, La Paz, Choluteca y el Paraíso.

Entre los principales centros de café, pueden mencionarse á Danli, cerca de Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, y San Marcos de Colón, donde hay un importante cafetal.

Honduras produce anualmente como 4,000,000 de kilogramos, de los cuales se exportaron como 2,000,500 de kilogramos. Este café vale como á razón de 25 francos por cada 46 kilogramos en el país, pero los embarques que se han hecho para el Havre y Burdeos de esta clase de café que tiene gran demanda, han obtenido el precio de 55 y 65 francos por cada 50 kilogramos en el almacén.

Los puertos de embarque de café de Honduras son Puerto Cortés, en la costa del Atlántico, para el café que se exporta á los Estados Unidos y á Inglaterra; Amapala, en la costa del Pacífico, para el café que se remite á Hamburgo, Liverpool, el Havre y Burdeos, y las fronteras de Honduras para el que se remite al Salvador.

El café crece en todas partes en Nicaragua, y sobre todo en los puntos más elevados. Según un cálculo aproximado, en la actualidad hay 60,000,000 de cafetos en los varios Departamentos de Nicaragua.

El cultivo del café en los Departamentos próximos á las costas del Atlántico se desarrollaría mucho si los medios de comunicación fuesen mejores y menos costosos. El fomento de nuevos cafetales en esta región se aumentará maravillosamente cuando se construya el ferrocarril de Matagalpa á León, y sobre todo cuando se termine la línea que se ha de extender de San Miguelito á Monkey Point, con ramales hasta Acoyapa.

Nicaragua produce anualmente como 28,000,000 de kilogramos de café, de los cuales se consumen 7,000,000 en el país, quedando así 20,000,000 para la exportación, que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente:

Países de destino.	Kilo-gramos.
Alemania (vía Estrecho de Magallanes ó Panama).....	8,000,000
Estados Unidos.....	5,000,000
Inglaterra.....	3,000,000
Francia.....	2,500,000
Italia.....	800,000
Bélgica.....	500,000
Otros países.....	1,200,000
Total.....	21,000,000

los cuales valen de 15,000 á 20,000,000 de francos, ó sean \$4,000,000.

Los puertos por los cuales se embarca el café de Nicaragua son los siguientes: El Puerto de Corinto en la Costa del Pacífico por el cual se embarcan 11.12, y el de San José del Sur, por el cual se embarca el resto que asciende á 1.12.

Es más fácil obtener brazos en la Costa del Pacífico que en la del Atlántico, y los sueldos varían entre 20 y 50 centavos por día. El costo de transporte del café desde el interior del país hasta el puerto de embarque, que es Corinto, es bastante moderado en las regiones situadas en la línea del ferrocarril del Pacífico, pero dicho costo es bastante subido cuando se trata del café procedente de Segovia. En 1907 el café al por menor se cotizó en Managua á \$32 por quintal por el de primera calidad, y \$0.50 por libra. En conformidad con el decreto de 24 de febrero de 1907, el derecho de exportación sobre el café se ha reducido á \$2 en moneda nacional que, al tipo de cambio de 630 por ciento, dan un resultado de 150 francos por quintal de 100 libras.

Los obreros que se dedican especialmente á los trabajos en los cafetales están exentos del servicio militar.

En Managua hay varias empresas para descascarar el café.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1907.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina publicó, á fines de enero de 1908, los datos preliminares relativos al comercio exterior de la nación durante el año de 1907. Según ellos, el valor total del comercio exterior durante el año de referencia fué de \$582,065,052 oro, que, en comparación con la de \$562,224,450 á que ascendió la de 1906, arroja un aumento de \$19,840,602. El saldo á favor de la República es de \$10,343,686 oro.

El valor total de las importaciones de 1907 fué de \$285,860,683 oro, ó sea \$15,890,162 oro más que en 1906. La importación sujeta á derechos alcanzó un valor de \$183,399,111 oro, cifra que acusa una disminución de \$1,014,155 oro comparada con la de 1906. La importación libre de derechos se avaluó en \$102,461,572 que con relación al año anterior arroja un aumento de \$16,904,317 oro. Las importaciones de metálico hicieron un valor total de \$23,552,726 oro, que, comparado con el de 1906, indica un aumento de \$5,340,403.

La exportación total tuvo un valor de \$296,204,369 oro, ó sean \$3,950,540 más que en 1906. La exportación sujeta á derechos ascendió á \$1,808, ó sean \$1,763 más que en 1906. La exportación libre de derechos ascendió á \$296,202,561 oro que relativamente al año anterior acusa un aumento de \$3,948,777 oro. Las exportaciones de metálico ascendieron á \$3,133,886 oro, que arroja un aumento sobre el año anterior de \$1,588,264.

Las importaciones sujetas á derechos comprenden artículos de consumo, géneros, sombreros, conservas alimenticias, bebidas, artículos de joyería, etc., es decir, que el país ha sido tributario de la industria europea en la proporción de \$183,390,111 oro, y por ende ha consumido durante el año 1907, \$1,031,469 menos que en 1906. Esta disminución en la importación de artículos sujetos al pago de derechos, resulta contrabalanceada por el monto de las importaciones libres de derechos, las cuales constituyen gastos productivos, ó, para expresarlo con mayor claridad, capital que no se consume porque está representado por material de ferrocarriles, maquinarias ó implementos agrícolas, etc., elementos todos destinados á impulsar el desenvolvimiento progresivo del país. En este renglón la República tiene á su favor un aumento de \$16,904,317 oro, como se ha expuesto más arriba. Se verá, pues, que este aumento, en vez de deberse á gastos improductivos, es de capital acumulado dentro del país para servir á su expansión. Como podrá suponerse, ese aumento significa que ha emigrado del país una suma de dinero equivalente, es preciso manifestar que el material ferroviario que las empresas adquieren en

Europa, no se paga con capital argentino, sino que por lo general es el resultado de acciones que se cubren con capital europeo y que concurren al desenvolvimiento progresivo del país.

Con referencia á las exportaciones, hay que tener en cuenta que en las cifras que se dan no está computado el valor de la esquila de lana vendida durante los meses de octubre á diciembre, y que suma, todos los años, entre 15,000,000 y 20,000,000 de pesos oro.

LA INMIGRACIÓN DE 1907.

El Director General de Inmigración de la República Argentina presentó á fines de enero de 1908 su informe estadístico de la inmigración correspondiente á 1907, del cual han sido tomados los datos que se publican á continuación.

El total de entradas, comprendiendo pasajeros é inmigrantes, de ultramar y Montevideo, alcanzó á 329,122 personas, que se clasifican en la siguiente forma:

	Entradas.	Salidas.
Pasajeros de ultramar.....	15,284	12,497
Pasajeros de Montevideo.....	55,914	55,172
Inmigrantes de ultramar.....	209,103	90,190
Inmigrantes de Montevideo.....	48,821	47,873
Total.....	329,122	205,732

La nacionalidad de los inmigrantes fué como sigue: Italianos, 90,282; españoles, 82,606; rusos, 9,530; turcos, 7,436; franceses, 4,125; austriacos, 3,439; alemanes, 2,322; ingleses, 1,659; húngaros, 1,220; portugueses, 1,118; argentinos, 1,016; griegos, 500; suizos, 486; brasileños, 482; búlgaros, 442; montenegrinos, 450; dinamarqueses, 378; norteamericanos, 393; rumanos, 223; belgas, 209; marroquíes, 180; holandeses, 178, y menor número de otras nacionalidades.

De los 209,103 inmigrantes de ultramar, 82,007 llegaron agrupados en 25,369 familias, y solo 109,106 hombres y 17,990 mujeres.

LA EDIFICACIÓN EN BUENOS AIRES.

Según estadísticas publicadas por los Srs. BRAVO, BARROS y COMPAÑÍA, de Buenos Aires, en su revista semanal "Las Ventas," el valor de lo edificado en Buenos Aires durante los siete años últimos fué como se detalla en el siguiente cuadro:

Año.	Valor en Moneda nacional.	Año.	Valor en Moneda nacional.
1901.....	\$22,331,824	1905.....	38,812,825
1902.....	19,403,916	1906.....	56,114,120
1903.....	21,590,925	1907.....	79,033,833
1904.....	27,983,402		

La progresión comienza en 1904 con un 30 por ciento de aumento sobre 1903; en 1905 se observa un 40 por ciento más que en 1904; en 1906 un 48 por ciento más que en 1905, y en 1907 un 41 por ciento más que en 1906. De 1901 á 1907 el salto fué superior á un 250 por ciento.

POSTERGACIÓN DEL DEBATE DE LA VENTA DEL FERROCARRIL ANDINO.

La comisión de obras públicas de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso Argentino resolvió, á mediados del mes de enero de 1908, postergar para las próximas sesiones la discusión del proyecto de ley que autoriza la venta del Ferrocarril Andino en \$27,828,000, las condiciones de la cual fueron expuestas en un contrato que sometió el Presidente de la República el 13 de diciembre de 1907 y que fué firmado ad referendum entre el Ministro de Obras Públicas y los representantes de los Ferrocarriles de Buenos Aires y Rosario y Central Argentino

TRANSPORTE DE LA COSECHA EN 1907.

En relación con las grandes cosechas de trigo, linaza y maíz que se hicieron en la República Argentina en el corriente año, dícese que los ferrocarriles han hecho preparativos adecuados para transportar estos productos con prontitud y economía.

Las siguientes tablas muestran la cantidad de trigo, linaza y maíz transportada por las principales líneas de ferrocarril argentinas en 1907, así como la proporción de dicho tráfico respecto de la carga transportada por las varias compañías ferroviarias:

Ferrocarriles.	Toneladas.	Trigo, Propor- ción de la carga total.	Linaza.	Trigo, Propor- ción de la carga total.	Maíz.	Trigo, Propor- ción de la carga total.
De Buenos Aires al Pacífico.....	640,000	32.5	79,000	4.0	199,000	10.1
De Buenos Aires y Rosario.....	1,070,000	14.5	308,000	4.2	1,778,003	21.1
Gran Ferrocarril del Sur de Buenos Aires..	1,779,000	36.4	59,000	1.2	497,000	10.1
Ferrocarril del Oeste de Buenos Aires.....	926,000	39.2	.....	.....	579,000	24.5
Córdoba y Rosario.....	62,000	10.1	19,000	3.1	38,000	6.2
Central de Córdoba.....	22,000	4.1	1,000	.....	6,000	1.1
Central de Córdoba (sección del Norte).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	2.5
Ferrocarril de Entre Ríos.....	121,000	26.7	76,000	16.3	8,000	1.8

EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN Y LA FABRICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULOS DE ALGODÓN.

En un informe hecho por el Cónsul Francés en Buenos Aires y publicado en el "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," correspondiente al 16 de enero de 1908, se dice que la mejor calidad de algodón que se produce en la República Argentina se cultiva en las provincias de La Rioja y Catamarca, en tanto que Córdoba, Tucumán y Corrientes, así como los territorios de Chaco y Misiones, consagran extensas áreas de

terreno á dicho cultivo. Los altos tipos de flete de ferrocarril han retardado el desarrollo de esta industria. En Tucumán y Córdoba dicho cultivo en la actualidad es bastante limitado, pero es susceptible de progreso, y en Corrientes dicha industria todavía está en su infancia, al paso que en Misiones la planta del algodón sufre á causa de los estragos que hacen las hormigas. El mayor desarrollo de este cultivo se advierte en la región de Chaco donde—á pesar de los estragos que hace una enfermedad que en el país se conoce por "rouja"—se cultiva una calidad superior de algodón de larga fibra que obtiene magníficos precios y es muy apreciado en los mercados del Havre y Liverpool. Se han hecho grandes esfuerzos, con éxito, encaminados á hacer desaparecer por completo dicha enfermedad.

En el distrito de Chaco hay un gran número de desmotadoras que en 1907 beneficiaron como 800 toneladas métricas de algodón, la mitad de las cuales se usó en Buenos Aires y el resto se remitió al mercado de Liverpool. La semilla de algodón se le vende á la fábrica de Colonelli, que es la única que cuenta con la maquinaria que se requiere para la fabricación de aceite. Las tres pequeñas compañías de fabricación de algodón que se establecieron originalmente, se han fusionado bajo el nombre de "Sociedad de Hilanderías Argentinas de Algodón," con un capital coino de \$875,000. Esta compañía usa 400 toneladas del producto nativo, y no tiene que importar materia prima, y en los contratos que ha hecho para el corriente año, espera usar un aumento de materia prima respecto del año anterior. Dicha compañía tiene una fábrica muy importante en General Vedia, Distrito de Chaco; además, tiene una docena de molinos en Resistencia y una hilandería en Buenos Aires, con una capacidad para producir 2,000 kilogramos de hilaza diarios.

La cosecha de 1907 se calculó en 7,000 toneladas métricas, y hay 4,644 hectáreas cultivadas que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente:

Chaco, 3,280 hectáreas; Formosa, 111 hectáreas; Misiones, 68; Corrientes, 495; Santa Fe, 275; Catamarca 22, y la Rioja, 215.

Las importaciones de algodón en el año de referencia se calculan, aproximadamente, en 52,682 kilogramos, ó sean 116,143 libras.

IMPUESTOS SOBRE LAS COMPAÑÍAS DE SEGUROS.

Los impuestos que se recaudaron en 1905 sobre las compañías de seguros ascendieron á 27,030.14 pesos en oro, y 350,792.06 pesos en papel moneda; en 1906 se recaudaron 26,302.87 pesos en oro, y 461,315.24 pesos en papel moneda, y en 1907 se recaudaron un total de 623,758.87 en papel moneda.

EDIFICIOS CONSTRUÍDOS EN BUENOS AIRES EN LOS SIETE ÚLTIMOS AÑOS.

Según la estadística publicada en el seminario intitulado "Las Ventas," el valor de los edificios que se construyeron en los siete últimos años fué como sigue:

Años.	Pesos en papel moneda.
1901.....	22,331,824
1902.....	19,403,916
1903.....	21,590,925
1904.....	27,983,602
1905.....	38,812,825
1906.....	56,114,120
1907.....	79,033,833

El adelanto comenzó en 1904, con un aumento de un 30 por ciento respecto de 1903; en 1905 hubo un aumento de más de 40 por ciento respecto de 1904; en 1906 hubo un aumento de un 48 por ciento respecto de 1905, y en 1907 hubo un aumento de un 41 por ciento respecto de 1906. Desde 1901 hasta 1907 el aumento ha excedido de 250 por ciento.

EL CULTIVO DEL ARROZ.

Al tener en cuenta la probabilidad del provechoso cultivo del arroz en la República desde el punto de vista comercial, el Departamento de Agricultura de la Argentina calcula que la producción de dicho cereal en 1907 ascendió á 13,000,000 de kilogramos, que se cogieron en un área total de 4,352 hectáreas.

El número de hectáreas que se cultivan de arroz en las diferentes provincias es como sigue: Tucumán, 2,900 hectáreas; Salta, 440 hectáreas; Jujuy, 357 hectáreas; San Juan, 275 hectáreas; Santiago del Estero, 10 hectáreas, y Misiones, 370 hectáreas. El término medio de producción es como 3,000 kilogramos por hectárea, que ocasionan un costo de \$150 en moneda nacional por hectárea. Como quiera que el término medio del precio del arroz sin descascarar es de \$9 á \$10 por cada 100 kilogramos, resulta que el cultivador obtiene una buena ganancia. Dícese que en Salta y Jujuy se obtiene mayor rendimiento que en Tucumán, y que en Jujuy el costo de producción no excede de \$135 por hectárea, puesto que los brazos son más baratos y el agua no cuesta nada. Sin embargo, debido al hecho de escogerse una semilla inferior, se cree que el arroz del país es inferior al importado.

Los datos estadísticos relativos á las importaciones de arroz muestran que en 1903 se importaron 1,681 toneladas sin descascarar, y 26,035 toneladas descascaradas; en 1904 se importaron 3,912 toneladas sin descascarar y 24,346 descascaradas; en 1905 se impor-

taron 2,159 toneladas sin descascarar y 21,698 descascaradas, al paso que en 1906 ambas clases de importaciones ascendieron, respectivamente, á 10,791 y 23,518 toneladas.

Las cifras correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses de 1907 muestran que se importaron 12,716 toneladas de arroz sin descascarar, valuadas en \$254,320, y 15,415 toneladas de arroz descascarada, valuadas en \$1,233,145.

El arroz sin descascarar procede mayormente de las posesiones británicas, que en 1906 suministraron 10,197 toneladas, en tanto que el arroz descascarado procede principalmente de Italia, que en 1906 suministró 19,600 toneladas.

El precitado Departamento de Agricultura cree que el arroz podría cultivarse con provecho en la provincia de Córdoba, y que las islas que constituyen la delta del Paraná son especialmente propicias para dicho cultivo.

Que en la actualidad se cobra un derecho de importación de un 25 por ciento sobre un valor arancelario de \$20 oro por tonelada por el arroz sin descascarar, y \$80 oro por tonelada por el arroz descascarado.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE TUCUMÁN EN 1907.

Según los datos estadísticos publicados por la Sociedad Azucarera, en 1907 la caña que se molió en los 29 trapiches de la Provincia de Tucumán ascendió á 1,403,817 toneladas, que produjeron 91,150½ toneladas de azúcar. Las cifras correspondientes á 1905 muestran que se molieron 1,575,646 toneladas, que rindieron 113,745 toneladas de azúcar, ó sea un rendimiento de un 7.22 por ciento. En 1906 se molieron 1,671,338 toneladas de caña, que rindieron 100,745 toneladas de azúcar, ó sea un 6 por ciento, en tanto que la proporción del rendimiento de la zafra de 1907 ascendió á un 6.55 por ciento.

ESTADÍSTICA DE RASTROS CORRESPONDIENTE Á 1907.

Los varios rastros y establecimientos de refrigeración de carne de la República Argentina anuncian que en 1907 se mataron 931,048 cabezas de ganado vacuno, 2,761,696 carneros, y 12,261 cerdos. Se importaron 2,900 toros, 3,950 ovejas, 785 caballos, y 111 asnos. Del ganado vacuno importado fué necesario matar un 9 por ciento, á causa de la tuberculosis, en tanto que de los 2,997,100 ovejas, que fueron inspeccionadas en Tablada, se encontró que había 45,554 que tenían garrapatas, y fueron rechazadas.

RENTA DE ADUANA RECAUDADA EN EL PUERTO DE BUENOS AIRES EN 1907.

La renta de aduana recaudada en Buenos Aires en 1907 ascendió á \$114,968,855 en papel y \$2,732,015 en oro, ó sea un aumento de \$943,882 en comparación con 1906.

LA COMUNICACIÓN CON BOLIVIA.

La inauguración del ferrocarril que va de Jujuy á La Quiaca, estación terminal del Ferrocarril Central del Norte á la frontera boliviana, se ha efectuado en conformidad con el contrato que se celebró en 1903 entre el Gobierno Argentino y los Sres. LUIS STREMIZ Y Cía.

La República Argentina, por virtud de un tratado con Bolivia, ha de construir por su cuenta una línea de empalme desde la frontera boliviana hasta una de las principales ciudades de Bolivia.

La longitud de la línea ferroviaria de Jujuy á La Quiaca es 284 kilómetros, ó sean más de 166 millas, y el costo de construcción asciende á \$6,884,659. Partiendo de Jujuy, en un punto que está á 1,258 metros sobre el nivel del mar, el ferrocarril asciende por el valle atravesado por el Río Grande, el cual se cruza varias veces en los 34 primeros kilómetros. En la expresada distancia ha sido necesario construir 125 alcantarillas y puentes que varían desde 2 á 210 metros, al paso que en una extensión de 10 kilómetros, en la cual la pendiente representa un 60 por cada 1,000, el ferrocarril se ha construído con arreglo al sistema de vía de Abt. En esta sección de la vía se han de emplear poderosas locomotoras que se adhieren á los rieles y que, además de la máquina y tender, pueden transportar un tren que pese 150 toneladas á una velocidad de 10 kilómetros por hora.

En la estación de Punamarca el ferrocarril está á una elevación de 2,208 metros sobre el nivel del mar, y en Negra Muerta, á la entrada del valle, la elevación llega á 3,343 metros. En Tres Cruces, que queda á una distancia de 184 kilómetros de Jujuy, se llega al máximo de elevación, que es 3,690 kilómetros. Desde allí la línea comienza á descender gradualmente hasta La Quiaca, donde la elevación asciende á 3,443 metros sobre el nivel del mar.

El "Standard" de Buenos Aires, al hacer comentarios acerca de dicho ferrocarril, pronostica un tráfico considerable de pasajeros por dicha línea á causa del bello paisaje de la región que recorre.

CONTRIBUCIÓN TERRITORIAL Y MATRÍCULAS.

En 1907 la contribución territorial recaudada en la capital ascendió á 10,334,746.98 pesos, ó sea un aumento de 3,774,322.84 pesos, respecto de lo recaudado en 1906. La recaudación de contribuciones en los territorios nacionales ascendió á 1,121,816.94 pesos, contra 472,723.75 pesos que se recaudaron en 1906.

La recaudación por concepto de matrículas industriales en 1906 ascendió á 3,593,114.83 pesos, en tanto que en 1907 ascendió á 3,936,496.67 pesos, mostrándose así un notable aumento.

En 1907 el impuesto sobre matrículas en el interior de la República produjo 342,465.92 pesos, ó sea un aumento de 16,071.96 pesos respecto de 1906.

En la recaudación del impuesto sobre matrículas marítimas se advierte una pequeña disminución, pues en 1906 ascendió á 446,170 pesos, en tanto que en 1907 sólo ascendió á 440,501 pesos.

Los recargos que se impusieron en 1906 produjeron 254,735.55 pesos, y en 1907 produjeron 162,416.29 pesos.

La recaudación total en 1906 ascendió á 11,653,558.29 pesos, en tanto que en 1907 ascendió á 16,338,448.80 pesos, mostrándose así un aumento de 4,684,885.51 pesos á favor de 1907.

La venta de papel sellado en 1907 produjo 9,876,803.40 pesos, y en 1906 produjo 9,550,581.60 pesos.

BOLIVIA.

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN 1907.

El Sr. Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia en Wáshington, le anuncia á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que, según los informes consulares correspondientes al año de 1907, el valor de las exportaciones á Bolivia procedentes de Nueva York y San Francisco, ascendió á \$2,852,460.30. En 1906 el valor de los embarques semejantes que se hicieron ascendió á \$1,136,603.91, ó sea un aumento de \$1,715,856.39.

En 1905 el valor de las mercancías exportadas de los precitados puertos con destino á Bolivia ascendió á \$1,720,000, de manera que resulta un aumento de cerca de un 100 por ciento en los dos años.

En 1907 el valor de las mercancías americanas exportadas á Bolivia sólo ascendió á \$1,502,622, puesto que una gran cantidad de mercancías que se destinaron últimamente á Bolivia entró por puertos chilenos. No se han anotado las importaciones.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

Los principales puertos de la República son Villa Bella, Puerto Suárez y Huaqui. Entre los de menos importancia se encuentran Puerto Sucre, Villa Rica, Puerto Pérez y Sotalaya, Bahía ó Cobija, Madre de Dios, Puerto Ballivián y Rurrenabaque.

En la actualidad las aduanas principales de la República son Huaqui, Oruro, Uyuni, Tupiza, Tarija, Puerto Suárez, Villa Bella, Abuná, Madre de Dios y Bahía. Entre las aduanas de segunda y tercera clase se encuentran las siguientes: Corocoro, Sotalaya, Pelchuco, Itenes, San Matías, Yacuiba, Salitre, Río Grande, Salinas de Garcilindoza, Huaycho, San Ignacio y la Gaiba.

Toda mercancía, sea cual fuere su clase, deberá pasar per una de las aduanas establecidas para que pueda considerarse legalmente introducida en la República. Todas las mercancías conocidas en el comercio son admitidas en la República, excepción hecha de los

artículos cuya circulación está prohibida por las leyes penales y las de seguridad y moral públicas, así como los que se expresan en el reglamento de aduanas y los efectos estancados. Las armas blancas y de fuego, así como la pólvora, con excepción de la que se importa para usarla en las minas, las municiones, y en general toda clase de elementos de guerra, sólo pueden introducirse con permiso expreso del Gobierno.

Las mercancías extranjeras que se importan para el consumo de la República, pagan en la aduana respectiva los derechos fijados por el arancel, siendo libres las que se detallan en el mismo arancel y las que el poder legislativo declara exentas de derechos.

Un 50 por ciento de los derechos de aduana se paga en oro, al tipo de 12.5 bolivianos por libra esterlina. En caso de pagarse en plata, el total ó una parte de dicho 50 por ciento, se impondrá un recargo de un 5 por ciento. Las cantidades menores de 12.5 bolivianos pueden abonarse en plata, sin recargo alguno.

En los almacenes de depósito se cobran 0.30 de un boliviano por cada 100 kilogramos ó fracción de ellos.

Una vez que las mercancías se introducen en las aduanas de la República, quedarán exentas de todo otro impuesto, á menos que las leyes especiales y ordenanzas municipales dispongan lo contrario.

Pueden exportarse todos los productos del país, ya sean en su estado natural ó manufacturados, con excepción de las vicuñas, alpacas y chinchillas vivas, y las antigüedades bolivianas.

En general están exentos de derechos todos los productos naturales y manufacturados de Bolivia, con excepción de los siguientes:

	Bolivianos.
Bismuto en barra, los 46 kilogramos.....	10.0
Bismuto en barrilla, los 46 kilogramos.....	8.0
Cobre en barrilla, los 46 kilogramos.....	1.0
Oro en barra ó en polvo, la onza.....	.2
Plata (minerales) el marco fino.....	.08
Moneda, sellada de oro.....	por ciento.. 3
Goma elástica.....	id..... 8 y 15

El estaño está sujeto á una escala gradual que depende de su cotización en los mercados de Europa. Por ejemplo, si la tonelada *straight* de barrilla se cotiza á menos de £100 el quintal, paga 0.90 de boliviano: si se cotiza á más de £200 el quintal, paga 3.30 centésimos.

En 1905 y 1906, el valor de las exportaciones é importaciones fué respectivamente como sigue:

	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.
	Bolivianos.	Bolivianos.
1905.....	29,533,046	20,298,771
1906.....	56,654,515	34,232,578

VÍAS DE COMUNICACIÓN.

En agosto de 1907 la extensión de los ferrocarriles bolivianos en explotación ascendió á 674 kilómetros, distribuidos como sigue:

	Kilómetros.
Ollagüe á Oruro.....	484
Uyuni á Huanchaca.....	25
Huaqui á La Paz.....	96
Viacha á Ayoayo.....	59
Ramales de estas vías.....	10
Total.....	674

Los caminos carreteros de la República tienen una extensión de 3,716 kilómetros.

La longitud de los ríos navegables dentro del territorio boliviano asciende á 18,820 kilómetros, ó sean 10,156 millas marítimas.

OPERACIONES DE LA CASA NACIONAL DE MONEDA DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Las operaciones de la Casa Nacional de Moneda de la República de Bolivia durante el primer semestre de 1907, fueron como se especifica á continuación: Rescates, 341 kilogramos y 500 gramos, valorados en 15,657.53 bolivianos; gastos de material, 2,043.14 bolivianos; amonedación, 1,124 kilogramos y 125 gramos, ó sean 48,943.05 bolivianos. Estas cifras han sido tomadas de una nota publicada en la "Revista de Colonización y Agricultura" del mes de septiembre de 1907.

REDUCCIÓN DEL INTERÉS SOBRE LAS MATRÍCULAS MINERAS.

El día 16 de diciembre de 1907, el Presidente ISMAEL MONTES promulgó el siguiente decreto:

"ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se reduce el interés de las matrículas mineras devengadas, al 9 por ciento anual, quedando así modificada la ley de 26 de octubre de 1890, y el artículo 69 del Reglamento de Minería de 28 de octubre de 1882."

PRODUCCIÓN É INDUSTRIA.

La superficie territorial de Bolivia se calcula en 156,824,111 hectáreas, y descontando el 30 por ciento que se supone ocupada por bosques, ríos, lagos, ciudades, poblaciones, cordilleras, etc., resultan más de 90,000,000 de hectáreas que pueden dedicarse á la agricultura y la ganadería, industrias que podrían dar ocupación á 25,000,000 ó 30,000,000 de habitantes.

Como no existen datos estadísticos exactos, resulta difícil calcular la producción agrícola de la República. Todo lo que en este sentido se produce, se consagra al consumo doméstico, excepción hecha de la goma elástica que se exporta á Europa, y pequeñas cantidades de coca, café, quina, etc., que se consumen en Chile y la República Argentina.

Las regiones que más goma elástica producen se hallan en el Territorio Nacional de Colonias, los Departamentos del Bení y Santa Cruz, y una parte de los de La Paz y Cochabamba. Tanto la coca como el café se producen en los Yungas de la Paz y Cochabamba. El Bení y Santa Cruz también producen café y otros productos vegetales valiosos.

La goma elástica, cuya explotación constituye en la actualidad una de las fuentes más importantes y seguras de riqueza de la industria nacional, está considerada como el producto vegetal más valioso, así en la República como en el extranjero.

En todo el territorio de la República se calcula que los terrenos baldíos ascienden á 635,000 kilómetros cuadrados.

La propiedad de los terrenos baldíos del Estado se adquiere por medio de compra, salvo en los casos de adquisiciones con arreglo á leyes especiales, y la unidad de medida para toda adquisición es 10,000 metros, cuadrados, equivalentes á 2.471 acres.

En cada capital de Departamento y de Provincia existe una junta de fomento agrícola y ganadero, que tiene por objeto estimular las industrias agrícola y pecuaria del país, y cuyas atribuciones están sujetas á un reglamento especial.

En Bolivia abundan mucho las minas ricas, y éstas comprenden casi todos los minerales conocidos en el mundo.

En las montañas de Bolivia se encuentran grandes vetas de preciosos metales, que constituyen variadísimas combinaciones, y la explotación se verifica en gran escala. Sin embargo, debido á la gran escasez de brazos, capitales, y vías ferreas, no puede hacerse una explotación completa y en debida forma. Á pesar de estos inconvenientes, puede decirse que la industria minera en Bolivia está á la altura de los adelantos más modernos, y que cuenta con el mejor peón de minas de la América del Sur.

Ha dicho un autor que desde el punto de vista minero, Bolivia nada tiene que envidiar á las otras naciones. Los yacimientos de cobre de Corocoro, y las minas de estaño y de bismuto, se consideran entre los más ricos del mundo.

Á continuación se mencionan los minerales que en la actualidad se explotan en mayor escala.

En Bolivia hay tres regiones auríferas que contienen oro en abundancia. La primera región se extiende desde los confines occidentales de la República en la cuenca del Inambari, hasta la frontera oriental en el Alto Paraguay. Comprende esta región toda la zona montañosa de las Provincias de Caupolicán, Muñecas, Larecaja, el Cercodo, Yungas, Inquisivi y Loayza del Departamento de La Paz, continuando por el Departamento de Cochabamba y se prolonga por Santa Cruz. También los afamados lavaderos del Río San Juan del Oro, Suches, Tipuani, Los Cajones y Chuquiaguillo; las minas de

Arauca, Yani, Cavari, Ayopaya, Arque, San Simón, San Javier, Sorotoe de Chiquitos, y otras que pertenecen á esta distribución.

La segunda región comienza en Lípez, continúa por la parte sur de las Provincias de Chayauta, Surelichas, Departamento de Pososí, Méndez en Tarija, Cinti y Acero en Chuquisacal hasta Santa Cruz. En esta región están los yacimientos y placeres de Amayapampa. Suipacha, Esmoraca, Chuquichuqui, Río San Juan y afluentes del Guapay.

La tercera región, acaso la más rica de todas, no se está explotando, pero se extiende hacia el noroeste de la República hasta Corabaya, en el Perú, con las nacientes del Madre de Dios y el Acre y Purús.

Desde 1540 hasta 1759, es decir, en doscientos veinte años, las minas de oro de Bolivia han producido £420,000,000. De entonces hasta principios del siglo décimonono las minas y lavaderos de las provincias de Larecaja y Caupolicán han producido \$14,000,000 oro, y desde 1818 hasta 1878 produjeron 150,776 onzas. Se calcula que el producto de las otras minas y lavaderos de la nación desde mediados del siglo décimoctavo hasta fines del décimonono ascendió á £25,000,000. En vista de los datos que se han obtenido sobre la materia, la producción de oro en Bolivia en un año puede calcularse aproximadamente en 550 kilogramos, cuyo valor oficial aseiene á 275,000 bolivianos. La plata es un metal que abunda en casi todo el territorio de la República, y ha hecho célebre el Cerro de Potosí en el cual, de 1556 hasta 1651, le produjo 3,240,000 de pesos á la Corona Española, únicamente de derechos de quinto. Sabido es que Bolivia ha ocupado durante mucho tiempo el tercer lugar entre los países productores de plata.

La región occidental es la más favorecida, y sobre las zonas auríferas de la Alta Planicie, que constituye la base del inmenso plano hacia el norte, el sur y el este, los minerales de plata ocupan la parte superior y coronan las cumbres de las serranías andinas de occidente á oriente.

En toda la República hay más de 10,000 minas de plata abandonadas, sin contar muchísimas que se están explotando. Las primeras se han dejado de explotar, no por agotamiento, ni deficiencia del metal, sino por falta de capital ó de medios adecuados para efectuar la extracción del agua y por otros inconvenientes.

El Departamento de Potosí es el más rico y abundante en minas de plata, y en él se encuentran los famosos asientos de Huanchaca, Aullagas, Colquechaca, Ocurí, Porco, Guadalupe, Portugaleta, Carguaicollo, Chorolque, Tomave y Lípez, sin contar otras empresas de importancia que hacen la explotación en el Cerro de Potosí, Andacaba, Chachacomani, Turquí, Uncia y otros lugares.

En el Departamento de Oruro son dignas de mención las minas de Oruro, San José, Antequera y Otras; en el de Chuquisaca, las de San

Lucas, Huata y Pojo; en el de Cochabamba, las de Arque y Choquecamata, y en el Departamento de La Paz, las de Colquiri. Los minerales más ricos rinden á razón de 8,000 marcos por cajón, ó sean 50 quintales españoles.

La riqueza estañífera de Bolivia es asombrosa, y lo que retarda su desarrollo es la falta de capital, de caminos de hierro y carreteros que den fácil salida hacia los mares á los productos beneficiados.

Este mineral se encuentra con mucha frecuencia en la faja oriental de la Alta Planicie, desde las cercanías del Lago Titicaca hasta cerca de la frontera meridional de la República. El lugar más conocido hacia el norte es Moho, en la provincia peruana de Huancané, en el límite noroeste del Titicaca; Milluni, en el Huayna Potosí, Quime, Colquiri y toda la Provincia de Inquisivi, Oruro y alrededores, Cerro del León, y Avicaya, Provincia de Poopó, Chayanta, Potosí, Poreo Tazna, Chorolque, Chocaya y Catagaita.

Los distritos productores de estaño se dividen en cuatro, á saber: La Paz, al norte; Oruro, en el centro; Chorolque, en el sur, y Potosí, en el este.

Bolivia ocupa el primer puesto entre los países productores de bismuto. Como el bismuto y el estaño tienen estrechas afinidades de yacimiento y con frecuencia se encuentran mezclados, se encuentran en los mismos lugares en la parte oriental de los Andes hasta el nudo de Apolobamba, y en Palca, Chacaltaya, Huayna Potosí, Sorata, etc. También se encuentra en las cordilleras del Chorolque y Tazna.

No es exagerado decir que de las riquezas mineralógicas de Bolivia el cobre representa una de las más importantes, así por su abundancia como por su ley. Las formaciones cupríferas se encuentran principalmente en la cadena oriental de los Andes desde Lipez, donde se encuentra el cobre blanco, Poreo, Chayanta en el Departamento de Potosí en Arqui, y Colcha en el de Cochabamba, extendiéndose por Turco, Poopó y Oruro, y entonces se dirige al noroeste hacia Corocoro y pasa por la Chacarilla. Desde Corocoro se extiende por la provincia de Omasuyos, Muñecas y Caupolicán, hasta los linderos del Perú por el nudo de Apolobamba. El asiento minero de Corocoro es, sin duda, el más rico de todos y donde se hace una explotación más activa.

Estos cinco minerales, á saber, el oro, plata, estaño, bismuto y cobre, constituyen principalmente la riqueza minera de Bolivia, por más que se producen otras substancias como el wolfram, antimonio, plomo, borato de cal, etc.

Las leyes de minas de Bolivia favorecen mucho al capitalista extranjero, pues éste goza de toda clase de facilidades para llevar á cabo la explotación de minas. Los extranjeros, sea cual fuere su nacionalidad, pueden adquirir pertenencias mineras en condiciones iguales á las de los hijos del país. Toda maquinaria que se destine á la industria minera, así como á la agrícola, se introduce libre de

derechos, siendo también libre la exportación de minerales, con excepción del cobre, estaño, plata, oro y bismuto, que están sujetos á pequeños impuestos.

Todo individuo, nacional ó extranjero, que disfrute de los derechos civiles, puede obtener una ó más pertenencias, por una sola concesión, en minerales conocidos, y 30 pertenencias en minerales recién descubiertas. Una pertenencia comprende 100 metros cuadrados.

Para obtener la concesión de una ó más pertenencias, es necesario presentar una solicitud ante el prefecto ó delegado, en papel sellado de 20 bolivianos, y por cada pertenencia se pagará á razón de 2 bolivianos semestralmente si la mina es de veta, y 1 boliviano si es lavadero ó venero.

En dicha solicitud se expresará lo siguiente: 1º, nombre, domicilio y profesión del solicitante; 2º, nombre que se dará á la concesión; 3º, lugar de la pertenencia, determinándose la dirección y distancia en que se halla de otro punto fijo; 4º, número de pertenencias; 5º, ubicación minera de las pertenencias, expresándose si se conoce como tal, ó si es una comarca recién descubierta; 6º, los nombres de los mineros colindantes, si los hubiere, y 7º, el nombre del propietario del terreno si éste fuere del dominio particular.

Las minas pueden explotarse libremente con tal que los empresarios cumplan la ley de poliefa minera, cuidando sobre todo de que tanto la vida como la salud de los trabajadores no se pongan en peligro, ni se perturbe el orden público.

Los jornales que se pagan son más ó menos como sigue: Á los barreteros, de 3 á 4 bolivianos diarios; torneros, 2 á 3 bolivianos diarios; cargadores, changadores, etc., de 1 á 2 bolivianos según pericia.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

El 1º de septiembre de 1906, la República tenía 1,953,916 habitantes, tomando por base el censo de 1900.

Las rentas de la República se dividen en nacionales, departamentales y municipales. Las primeras consisten en el producto de las aduanas, derechos de exportación, impuestos sobre sociedades anónimas y empresas mineras, facturas consulares, hipotecas, marcas de fábrica, patentes mineras, papel sellado y timbres, acuñación de monedas, telégrafos del Estado, venta de terrenos baldíos, casillas y sellos de correos, grados universitarios, etc.

Se calcula que las segundas en el corriente año de 1907 ascenderán á 13,583,333 bolivianos (£1,806,667), y los gastos se calculan en 14,614,288 bolivianos (£1,169,143).

En estos últimos años la renta nacional ha obtenido un aumento, con motivo de las indemnizaciones brasileña y chilena que ascienden próximamente á £2,300,000 ó 28,700,000 bolivianos, suma que se destinará exclusivamente á la construcción de ferrocarriles.

Bolivia no pertenece todavía á la Unión Telegráfica Universal, y sus relaciones con los demás países las rige y determina únicamente el interés recíproco. Sin embargo ha celebrado convenios y tratados con varias naciones de América y con compañías particulares para facilitar y garantizar este servicio.

BRASIL.

APROBACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA.

Por un decreto de 9 de enero de 1908, el Congreso Brasileño aprobó la resolución que fué firmada en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, adhiriéndose á la Convención Sanitaria Internacional de Washington.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN ONCE MESES DE 1907.

En los once meses transcurridos de enero á noviembre del año común de 1907, el valor total de las importaciones que hizo el Brasil ascendió á \$183,000,000, en comparación con \$146,000,000 en 1906.

El valor de las exportaciones en los dos períodos comparados fué \$252,000,000 y \$238,000,000, respectivamente.

El café y la goma en la lista de exportaciones representan un valor de más de \$192,000,000, es decir, \$131,000,000 y \$61,000,000 respectivamente.

EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ DE 1900 Á 1907.

La siguiente tabla muestra las exportaciones de café brasileño durante el período transecurrido de 1900 á 1907:

Años.	Sacos.
1900.....	5,849,114
1901.....	9,613,080
1902.....	8,714,182
1903.....	7,994,395
1904.....	6,571,509
1905.....	7,453,752
1906.....	10,166,257
1907.....	11,470,116

ESTADÍSTICA DE DEFUNCIONES EN RÍO DE JANEIRO.

Según las cifras proporcionadas por la Junta de Sanidad de Río de Janeiro, en 1907 hubo una notable disminución en la mortalidad de dicha ciudad, á pesar de haber habido un aumento considerable en su población. La mortalidad de 1906 y 1907 fué 13,960 y 12,106, respectivamente.

EL CÁÑAMO BRASILEÑO.

El Instituto Agronómico del Estado de San Pablo llama la atención hacia una nueva fibra que se extrae de una planta denominada *hebisco*, que ha cultivado el Dr. VICTORIO A. DE PERINI en la Estación

Rodeio, y que, según dicho instituto, crece espontáneamente en los Estados del Norte bañados por el Río San Francisco, donde dicha planta se conoce por Papaoula do San Francisco y Papaoula de Río Abaixo. El director del Instituto Agronómico de Campinas ha hecho un informe que contiene los siguientes datos:

El Doctor PERINI envió al precitado instituto para su debido análisis una muestra de fibra que pesaba como 20 gramos, y la estopa correspondiente que pesaba 4.5 gramos. Dice el Doctor que la muestra de referencia es de una calidad regular, pero debe hacerse constar que el procedimiento que él adoptó no dió fibras mucho más fuertes que las que se obtuvieron en el instituto en los experimentos que se hicieron encaminados á extraer la fibra en agua estancada y agua corriente.

El Gobierno ha hecho una concesión á una compañía particular para la explotación de dicha planta, y el presidente del Estado de Río de Janeiro ha concedido una subvención anual de 30 contos de reis, durante cuatro años, para una fábrica de tejidos de dicho lino, papel y cuerdas, que se establecerá en el Estado de Río de Janeiro.

LAS OBRAS DEL PUERTO EN PERNAMBUCO.

El Ministerio de Industria, Ferrocarriles y Obras Públicas del Brasil ha publicado un llamamiento para obtener propuestas para la construcción de las obras de puerto en Recife, Estado de Pernambuco, en conformidad con un plan que fué aprobado por el decreto de 4 de noviembre de 1907. Las propuestas para dichas obras se recibirán hasta el medio día del 26 de marzo de 1908.

Las descripciones detalladas y el pliego de condiciones comprenden la construcción de un malecón que tenga 1,147 metros de longitud y una profundidad de 9 metros bajo el nivel del agua, en marea baja; un dique que tenga 798 metros de longitud; muelles para atracar, cargar y descargar buques, levantar y nivelar una antigua pared que fué construída en los arrecifes; dragar en general la bahía hasta una profundidad de 9 metros más abajo de la marea baja en la entrada del puerto, y de 8 metros hacia el sur de los muelles; rellenar el espacio que hay entre los nuevos muelles y la ribera actual, extraer las rocas que obstruyen la entrada en la bahía; construir siete almacenes de depósito y una línea de ferrocarril que tenga 1 metro de entrevía en los muelles; líneas para grúas eléctricas y el empedrado y desagüe de las calles.

El precio estipulado para la construcción de dichas obras no ha de exceder de 49,411:671, ó sea \$16,305,850. y se conceden seis años para terminarlas, incluso un año, á contar de la fecha del contrato, para la instalación de la maquinaria que se requiera para comenzar los trabajos propiamente dichos.

o
l

a
r
;
;
e
a
a
o
s
e
n
e

e
a
a
l-



SEÑOR GRAL. ALFREDO VÁSQUEZ COBO, EX-MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COLOMBIA, OFICIAL DE LA LEGIÓN DE HONOR.

General Alfredo Vásquez Cobo, ex-Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia, officer of the Legion of Honor.

La "Revista Brasileña" correspondiente al 14 de enero de 1908, publica el texto íntegro de las descripciones detalladas, los planos y pliego de condiciones.

EL COMERCIO DE SANTOS EN 1907.

El valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron por el puerto de Santos en 1907, ascendió á \$107,000,000, y el de las importaciones que se hicieron por el mismo puerto ascendió á \$42,000,000, en comparación con \$101,000,000, valor de las exportaciones y \$32,000,000, valor de las importaciones el año anterior.

Los principales artículos de importación fueron efectos de hierro y acero, substancias alimenticias y tejidos, en tanto que la mayor parte de las exportaciones consistió de café, representando el afrecho, los cueros y la goma nada más que una pequeña proporción del valor total de las exportaciones.

RENTA DE ADUANA EN PARÁ EN 1907.

El Vista de aduana de Pará anuncia que en 1907 la renta de aduana de dicho puerto brasileño, ascendió á 9.373:600\$794 oro y 22,575:310-\$099 en papel moneda.

COLOMBIA.

NUEVO GABINETE.

El 10 de marzo de 1908 fué nombrado el siguiente Gabinete: Ministro de Gobernación, Señor Don FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Don MARCELINO VARGAS; Ministro de Hacienda y Tesoro, Señor Don RICARDO RESTREPO; Ministro de la Guerra, General VÍCTOR CALDERÓN; Ministro de Instrucción Pública, Señor Don EMILIANO ISAZA, y Ministro de Obras Públicas, Señor Don JOSÉ MARÍA RUIZ.

COMERCIO DE CARTAGENA EN 1907.

Los datos que el Sr. I. A. MANNING, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos, le ha proporcionado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, muestran un aumento en los embarques de los principales productos de exportación de Colombia hechos por el puerto de Cartagena en el año de 1907, en comparación con los que se hicieron en 1906.

En los embarques de café hubo un aumento de 3,988,647 kilogramos; en los de tabaco hubo un aumento de 2,267,151 kilogramos;

en los de marfil vegetal hubo un aumento de 1,968,816 kilogramos, y en los de goma hubo un aumento de 20,052 kilogramos.

[Expresado en kilogramos.]

	Estados Unidos.		Reino Unido.		Alemania.		Francia.		Otros países.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Café.....	4,432,603	7,404,329	783,511	1,346,662	740,711	1,119,299	31,344	68,472	9,695	47,749
Tabaco.....					1,713,660	3,980,811				
Marfil vegetal.....	7,528	440,772		33,031	1,862,574	3,422,964	591,438	505,589		
Goma.....	86,399	86,569	72,787	77,360	40,751	36,352	33,943	43,750		9,901

Las importaciones hechas por Cartagena en los años que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1906 y de 1907, muestran el siguiente valor de los artículos procedentes de los Estados Unidos y de otros países, considerados en conjunto.

[Expresado en kilogramos.]

	Estados Unidos.		De todos los países.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Maquinaria, excepto máquinas de coser.....	195,518	238,334	283,158	407,865
Libros impresos.....	5,338	1,508	12,371	14,917
Artículos en lata.....	61,411	20,354	125,075	75,465
Cemento.....	22,859	109,455	682,820	1,133,596
Drogas y medicinas.....	956,019	121,980	1,239,225	443,554
Harina de trigo.....	1,875,526	572,980	1,941,326	573,979
Máquinas de coser.....	22,706	80,879	25,669	87,082
Petroleo.....	1,241,811	923,889	1,248,615	928,225
Substancias alimenticias preparadas.....		32,365		93,025
Arroz.....	794,779	133,884	3,993,309	2,407,904
Sebo.....	80,100	82,985	81,371	101,960
Manteca.....	401,945	22,211	491,058	
Alambre de cerca.....	622,966	608,781	611,017	692,508

PAGO DE SUBVENCIONES Á LAS COMPAÑÍAS DE VAPORES DEL RÍO MAGDALENA.

En su sesión del 5 de diciembre de 1907, el Consejo de Ministros de la República de Colombia acordó que se dicte un decreto destinando la suma de \$120,000 anuales para atender con ella al pago de las subvenciones que se asignan á las compañías de vapores del Río Magdalena que establezcan sus tarifas de exportación de acuerdo con el Gobierno.

PRIMAS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

En la misma sesión se acordó también que se destine la suma de \$30,000 anuales para cubrir el valor de las primas que se concedan á productores que exporten sus artículos por las aduanas de Tumaco, Buenaventura y Cúcuta. Estas primas se amortizarán totalmente cada año por remates con la mencionada suma.

CANJE DE LAS RATIFICACIONES DEL TRATADO DE AMISTAD, COMERCIO Y NAVEGACIÓN CON EL ECUADOR.

El "Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores" de Colombia, publica en su número de enero de 1908, el texto del Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación entre dicha República y la del Ecuador,

suscrito el 10 de agosto de 1905, y cuyo canje de ratificaciones fué efectuado en la ciudad de Quito el 24 de octubre de 1907. La importancia de este tratado es notoria, tratándose de dos Repúblicas que viven en comunicación tan estrecha. La colonia colombiana en el Ecuador excede de 40,000 colombianos y eran frecuentes los casos difíciles de resolver que se presentaban en la esfera del Derecho Internacional privado. Este convenio, uno de los más completos que se han celebrado en el continente americano, contiene disposiciones de grande importancia. Por el artículo 1 se conviene que habrá paz y perpetua amistad entre las dos Repúblicas. En el artículo 2 se estipula la extradición de criminales. Las dos Repúblicas se comprometen en el artículo 3, á no apelar al recurso de las armas, caso de interrumpirse las relaciones de amistad entre ellas, hasta no haberse agotado todos los medios amistosos para ajustar las diferencias que se suscitaren y hasta que se niegue expresamente la debida satisfacción después de que una potencia amiga y neutral designada como árbitro haya decidido sobre la justicia de la demanda. El artículo 4 dispone que habrá recíproca libertad de comercio y navegación entre los dos países.

En virtud del artículo 5 los buques colombianos que arriben á los puertos del Ecuador y, recíprocamente, los buques ecuatorianos que arriben á los puertos de Colombia, serán considerados como buques nacionales para el cobro de los derechos de puerto. En los artículos 6 y 8 al 11, se establecen mutuas franquicias aduaneras para los efectos y mercaderías que se importen ó exporten en buques de los países contratantes, y para los productos naturales y manufacturados de ambas Repúblicas. Por el artículo 7 se tendrán como buques nacionales de una ú otra parte, todos los que estén provistos de patente expedida conforme á las leyes del país. Según el artículo 12, las importaciones de naciones extranjeras pagarán los derechos correspondientes conforme á la tarifa general. El artículo 13 dispone que cuando algún buque de guerra ó mercante de una de las partes contratantes naufrague, encalle ó sufra alguna avería, ó tenga que hacer reparaciones, etc., se le dará la ayuda y protección que se daría á los buques de la nación en que se encuentre. En el artículo 14 se estipula que los ciudadanos de una de las dos Repúblicas transeúntes ó residentes en el territorio de la otra no podrán ser embargados ni detenidos con sus embarcaciones, tripulaciones, etc., para expediciones militares, usos públicos ó particulares sin conceder á los interesados la justa y suficiente indemnización. Por los términos del artículo 15, los ciudadanos de una República tendrán facultad para adquirir en la otra propiedades inmuebles y para administrarlas por sí ó por medio de agente; para ejercer cualquier industria, agrícola, mercantil ó fabril, ó profesión literaria

ó científica, y para comparecer ante las autoridades ó tribunales en los asuntos que les conciernan ó representen: el mismo artículo les declara libres del servicio militar y del pago de empréstitos forzosos y otras contribuciones personales extraordinarias. En la eventualidad de un rompimiento entre las dos Repúblicas, se estipula en el artículo 16 que los ciudadanos de la una residentes ó transeúntes en el territorio de la otra, no serán obligados á salir del país, sino por las mismas causas y los mismos trámites legales por que lo serían los ciudadanos de la República en que residen ó transitan, y se conviene, además, que en el mismo caso de hostilidades, éstas no se harán sino por los jefes y oficiales debidamente autorizados y por las tropas que estuvieren á sus órdenes: que no se incendiarán ni se entregarán al saqueo las poblaciones, ni se atentará á la vida de los rendidos ni de los ciudadanos pacíficos, y que no se interrumpirán las relaciones mercantiles entre ambas Repúblicas.

Con el fin de evitar los embarazos que pudiera ocasionar á su comercio el estado de guerra en que se encontrase alguna de ellas con otras naciones, se conviene en el artículo 17 que las Altas Partes Contratantes reconocen y admiten el principio de que el pabellón cubre las propiedades y personas, con excepción de los militares pertenecientes á la nación enemiga. En el artículo 18 se estipula que si alguna de las partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera potencia, y la otra permaneciere neutral, las propiedades de ésta y de sus ciudadanos que se encontraren á bordo de buques enemigos quedarán sujetos á confiscación. De acuerdo con el artículo 19, ninguna de las dos Repúblicas podrá franquear auxilios de ninguna clase á los enemigos de la otra, ni permitirá que en su territorio se hagan reclutamientos de tropas ó se armen ó tripulen buques de guerra ó corsarios. Para cabal inteligencia de los artículos 16 y 17, se especifican en el artículo 20 los objetos que deben reputarse como de contrabando de guerra. En el artículo 21 las partes contratantes se comprometen á conservar en vigor las leyes sobre la abolición del tráfico de esclavos y á dictar cuantas medidas sean necesarias para impedir dicho tráfico. En virtud del artículo 22, cada una de las partes contratantes podrá establecer cónsules y vice-cónsules en los puertos y plazas mercantiles del territorio de la otra, los cuales gozarán en el país de su residencia los mismos privilegios concedidos ó que se concedan á los de la nación más favorecida. En el artículo 23 convienen las dos Repúblicas que si una de ellas concede á alguna otra nación cualquier privilegio en lo relativo á comercio ó navegación, el mismo privilegio se hará extensivo á la otra. Con el fin de mantener firmes y duraderas sus relaciones amistosas, las partes contratantes convienen en el artículo 24 en que si alguno de los ciudadanos de cualquiera de ellas infringiere alguna de las estipulaciones del tratado, el infractor será personalmente responsable, sin

que por ello se interrumpa la buena armonía entre los dos pueblos. Conviénese asimismo, en el artículo 25, que en el caso de que alguno de los dos Gobiernos infringiera cualquiera de los artículos de este tratado, los demás artículos que abracen objetos distintos se considerarán siempre válidos y subsistentes. En el artículo 26 se estipula que mientras se arregle por convención especial la demarcación de límites territoriales entre las dos Repúblicas, se reconocen los mismos que conforme á la ley colombiana de 25 de junio de 1824 separaban los antiguos Departamentos del Cauca y del Ecuador; en este mismo artículo se comprometen ambas Repúblicas á prestarse cooperación mutua para conservar la integridad del territorio de la antigua República de Colombia que pertenece á cada una de ellas. Por el artículo 27 la duración de este tratado, por el cual se derogan los celebrados en Pasto el 8 de diciembre de 1832, será de seis años, contados desde el día del canje de las ratificaciones, en todos los artículos relativos á comercio y navegación, y perpetua en el 1, el 2 y el 16 que arreglan las relaciones políticas entre las dos Repúblicas. El artículo 28 y último prescribe la manera de efectuarse las ratificaciones y el canje de éstas.

PAGO DE SUBVENCIONES, GASTOS, ETC., Á EMPRESAS FERROVIARIAS DURANTE 1908.

Según un informe publicado en el "Diario Oficial" de la República de Colombia del 24 de diciembre de 1907, las partidas que pagará el Gobierno durante el año de 1908 por subvenciones, garantía de intereses y otros gastos, á compañías de ferrocarriles en explotación ó en construcción, son las siguientes:

	Oro.
Para pagar al Ferrocarril de Girardot la garantía de intereses sobre la suma de £200,000, según los nuevos contratos de 11 de marzo y 10 de agosto de 1907, al tipo del 6 por ciento anual.....	\$60,000.00
Para amortizar los bonos correspondientes á los últimos 8 kilómetros de vía férrea entregados hasta la estación del hospicio por esta misma empresa, á razón de \$10,000 por kilómetro.....	80,000.00
Para pagar el valor correspondiente á las tres unidades del producto de las aduanas del Atlántico que corresponden á la amortización de bonos del Ferrocarril Nacional del Occidente de Colombia.....	177,884.91
Para pagar el valor de las libranzas del Ferrocarril del Cauca con el 50 por ciento del producto bruto de las aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco.....	364,018.18
Para pagar el valor de las libranzas del Ferrocarril del Sur y los intereses correspondientes.....	121,942.00
Para pagar á los Departamentos de Cundinamarca y de Quesada.....	83,353.88
Para pagar los sueldos de los inspectores de los ferrocarriles á cargo del Gobierno.....	10,800.00
Para pagar á los ingenieros que comisiona el Gobierno para recibir trayectos terminados de vías férreas y otros gastos.....	2,000.00
Suma total.....	900,000.00

CUBA.

LAS RENTAS DEL ESTADO DURANTE 1907.

Según estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el número de enero de 1908 del "Boletín Oficial" de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba, los ingresos fiscales de la República durante el año de 1907 ascendieron á \$29,118,827.29, suma que comparada con la de \$27,418,435.14 recaudada en 1906, arroja un aumento de \$1,700,392.15. La recaudación obtenida en 1907 del impuesto para el empréstito ascendió á \$3,692,786.16, que en comparación con la cantidad de \$3,683,742.84 percibida por el mismo concepto en 1906, acusa un aumento de \$9,043.32.

CHILE.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1907.

Las rentas aduaneras recaudadas en los varios puertos de la República de Chile durante el año de 1907 ascendieron á la suma de 120,305,347.90 pesos, que, comparada con la de 113,316,238.58, pesos recaudada en 1906, acusa un aumento de 6,989,109.32 pesos. La cantidad recaudada durante el mes de diciembre de 1907 fué de 12,734,256.90 pesos, en comparación con 12,009,435.32, pesos, cantidad percibida en el mismo mes de 1906.

PRESUPUESTO DE LOS FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO PARA 1908.

El presupuesto total de gastos de los ferrocarriles del Estado para el año de 1908 asciende á 46,406,250.50 pesos, suma que se distribuye en la siguiente forma:

	Pesos.
Red Central.....	43,896,250.50
Ferrocarril de Chañaral.....	635,000.00
Huasco.....	225,000.00
Coquimbo.....	1,320,000.00
Tongoi.....	170,000.00
Los Vilos.....	160,000.00
Total.....	46,406,250.50

EL FERROCARRIL LONGITUDINAL.

El siguiente es el texto del decreto que se promulgó el 23 de enero de 1908, autorizando la construcción del Ferrocarril Longitudinal.

ART. 1º Se autoriza al Presidente de la República, por el término de tres años, para contratar á precio alzado en conjunto ó por secciones, el estudio, la construcción y el equipo de los ferrocarriles necesarios para unir la ciudad Ligua con el puerto de Papudo y el de Arica. La línea entre Ligua y Copiapó deberá estar terminada antes de cinco años.

ART. 2º. El precio total de las obras no excederá de 7,500,000 libras esterlinas, y se pagará con una amortización acumulativa que no baje de un medio por ciento anual. Mientras no se cancele dicho precio, los contratistas explotarán por su cuenta las líneas férreas con tarifas aprobadas por el Gobierno, y el Estado les garantiza un interés de 5 por ciento al año.

ART. 3º. Se autoriza el arrendamiento de las líneas férreas fiscales intermedias entre Ligua y Chañaral durante la construcción de los ferrocarriles á que se refiere el artículo 1º y durante su explotación por los contratistas. Las tarifas se fijarán con la aprobación del Gobierno.

ART. 4º. Se autoriza el Presidente de la República, por el término de un año, para contratar á precio alzado la construcción de los ferrocarriles de Curicó á Llico, y del Arbol á Pichilemu, por sumas que no excedan de 7,500,000 pesos oro de 18 peniques el primero, y de 2,500,000 pesos, de la misma moneda, el segundo.

ART. 5º. Se declaran de utilidad los terrenos particulares ó municipales, que se requieran para la construcción de los anteriores ferrocarriles, sus estaciones y anexos, en conformidad con los planos que apruebe el Presidente de la República.

La expropiación se llevará á cabo en conformidad con la ley de 18 de junio de 1857, pudiendo iniciarse las gestiones del caso durante el término de cinco años.

Serán libres de derechos de internación los materiales necesarios para la construcción de las líneas férreas indicadas en el artículo 1º y para explotación durante cinco años. El Presidente de la República fijará la clase y cantidad de los artículos liberados.

ART. 6º. Se autoriza la inversión de 3,000,000 de pesos en expropiaciones de terrenos, inspección técnica y otros gastos de los ferrocarriles autorizados por los artículos anteriores, y de 300,000 pesos para estudios de puertos.

ART. 7º. La expropiación de la línea de Ligua al puerto de Arica, por los contratistas, estará sometida á la ley de 6 de agosto de 1862.

ART. 8º. Los contratos que se celebren en conformidad con la presente ley, no podrán transferirse sin autorización del Presidente de la República.

Los contratistas y las personas que representen sus derechos, aun cuando sean extranjeros y no residan en Chile, se considerarán como domiciliados en la República y quedarán sujetos á las leyes del país, como si fueran chilenos, para todo cuanto se relacione con el cumplimiento de dichos contratos, entendiéndose que éstos ó quienes adquieran sus derechos, no podrán recurrir al amparo diplomático en cualquiera dificultad que por la misma causa se produjere.

LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA.

El 28 de octubre último el Ministro de Hacienda hizo constar que su antecesor había manifestado que los ingresos del año de 1907 podían calcularse como sigue:

Saldo sobrante de 1906.....	\$13.583.490.73
Ingresos ordinarios.....	147.500.000.00
Ingresos extraordinarios.....	29.500.000.00
Total.....	190.583.490.73

Los gastos calculados de 1907 ascendieron á \$193,627,373, descontando \$21,000,000 derivados de las sumas asignadas para la construcción del Ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz y para el alcantarillado de Santiago. Por tanto, los gastos del presupuesto quedaron reducidos á \$172,000,000. Deben agregarse, en cambio de esa rebaja, los gastos autorizados por leyes especiales y que ascienden á un total de \$11,610,485.57.

Por las cifras que anteceden se demuestra que el gasto probable ascendía á \$184,437,798.76 y que al terminar el año de 1907 había un sobrante de \$66,645,991.97.

PAGO DE LOS DERECHOS DE ADUANA Y ALMACENAJE.

Una ley del Congreso Nacional de la República de Chile, aprobada el 9 de septiembre de 1907, y publicada en el "Diario Oficial" del 11 del mismo mes, dispone que el pago de los derechos de importación y almacenaje se efectúe en papel moneda con el recargo correspondiente y en la forma establecida por la ley No. 1992 de 27 de agosto de 1907.

EXPOSICIÓN DE CALZADO NACIONAL Y DE CURTIDURÍA EN 1907.

Según el "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril" de Santiago de Chile, para el mes de diciembre de 1907, la Exposición de Calzado Nacional y de Curtiduría de 1907, se inauguró oficialmente el 18 de octubre último en la capital de la República Chilena. En esta exposición la industria de la curtiduría y de la fabricación de calzado demostraron hallarse en un estado de adelanto y de perfeccionamiento sobresalientes, y sus productos manufacturados llamaron justamente la atención del público en general. El número de las fábricas que concurrieron á la exposición fué de 23, hallándose incluidas en esa cifra tanto las curtiembres como las fábricas de calzado.

Las cifras que se publican á continuación son relativas á los establecimientos que tomaron parte: Producción anual de cueros curtidos y suelas, 160,000 pesos; producción diaria de calzado, 5,670 pares; número de operarios empleados en las fábricas, 3,510; total de los capitales invertidos, 16,490,000 pesos.

Existen, además, en la República otras fábricas de cuero y calzado, cuyo capital total se calcula en unos 34,000,000 de pesos.

Con estas cifras á la vista, puede tenerse una pequeña idea de lo que representa en Chile la industria de la curtiduría y calzado, pudiendo avaluarse los capitales invertidos en la cantidad mínima de 50,000,000 de pesos. Estas dos industrias fomentan y dan vida á otras varias importantísimas, tales como la producción del lingüe, de la algarrobilla, la cal, y la fabricación de las cajas de cartón, industrias que representan un valor de 12,000,000 á 15,000,000 pesos para sus respectivos productores.

CANJE DE GIROS INTERNACIONALES CON EL JAPÓN.

Á partir del 1º de enero de 1908, se ha establecido el servicio de giros internacionales entre Chile y el Japón. Los giros podrán hacerse sobre cualquier punto del Japón, incluso las Islas Formosa, Pescadores, y Sakhalien japonés, y deberán establecerse en francos y céntimos, de acuerdo con las equivalencias prescritas para el caso. El máximo del valor será de 1,000 francos.

MINAS DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

El carbón que en la actualidad se explota en Chile ha sido clasificado casi unánimemente como lignita, pero hay otras clases de carbón que no pueden clasificarse como tales.

El análisis del carbón de piedra de la Provincia de Aranco muestra que dicho producto tiene un valor calorífico que equivale á 92 y 93.8 por ciento, en comparación con el carbón inglés del sur y del norte de Gales. La comparación con los carbones de Australia todavía resulta más ventajosa para el carbón chileno, que también es mejor que el carbón japonés. En resumen, puede decirse que, á juzgar por los estudios y ensayos de que han sido objeto los depósitos carboníferos chilenos, así en Europa como en Chile, queda demostrada la superioridad de las vetas chilenas respecto de los combustibles denominados "lignitas."

Después de las debidas investigaciones, puede afirmarse que en Chile existen mantos de carbón que pueden producir un coque de buena calidad, que acaso sea eficaz para la fundición del hierro, y que sin duda alguna lo es para la fundición de otros minerales. Habiéndose descubierto en Chile una zona antraeífera, como la de los yacimientos de Quilacoya y de Huimpil, cuyo producto contiene una gran proporción de carbón fijo con muy poco material volátil, no cabe ya dudar que la mezcla de los productos de esta zona con ciertos carbones de la costa es susceptible de producir un coque de buena calidad.

Los yacimientos que en la actualidad se explotan se encuentran en la costa sur de Chile, en una zona que linda por el norte con las

riberas septentrionales del Golfo de Talcahuano, por el sur con el puerto de Lebu, por el este con las cordilleras de la costa ó la de Nahuelbuta, y por el oeste con el mar. Los yacimientos más importantes se extienden hasta una distancia considerable bajo el mar, y en el territorio de Magallanes, cerca de Punta Arenas, también se explota una mina de carbón.

Á pesar de las ricas minas de carbón que existen en Chile, de 1901 hasta el primer semestre de 1906, dicha República ha tenido que hacer las siguientes importaciones de carbón para el consumo del país:

Año.	Carbón inglés.	Carbón australiano.	Carbón americano.	Total.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.	Toneladas.	Toneladas.
1901.....	390,082	497,379	33,150	890,611
1902.....	395,024	399,427	34,887	829,338
1903.....	317,495	485,334	6,825	809,654
1904.....	445,742	457,020	11,323	914,085
1905.....	598,438	489,337	4,600	1,092,375
1906 de enero á junio inclusive.....	172,781	159,767		332,548
Total.....				4,868,611

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES POR LA ADUANA DE TALTAL.

En 1902 el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron por la precitada aduana ascendió á 1,327,188 pesos; el de 1906 ascendió á 6,995,204 pesos, que representa casi una setuplicación del valor de las mercancías importadas en comparación con 1902. En el quinquenio de 1902 á 1906, se importaron mercancías por valor de más de 20,500,000 pesos.

El valor de las exportaciones de 1902 á 1906, muestra un aumento de más de un 150 por ciento, puesto que en 1902 el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á 294,758 pesos, en tanto que en 1906 ascendió á 25,043,746 pesos, ó sea un total de 81,063,903 pesos en los cinco años de referencia.

El valor de las importaciones en el comercio de cabotaje en 1902 ascendió á 4,003,297 pesos, y el de las exportaciones ascendió á 593,211 pesos, en tanto que en 1906 el valor de las primeras ascendió á 15,759,583 pesos, y el de las segundas ascendió á 1,211,401 pesos.

En 1902 las rentas de aduana de dicho puerto ascendió á 3,248,187 pesos, y dicha renta en 1906 ascendió á 7,376,552 pesos, habiéndose obtenido en el quinquenio de referencia un total de 25,635,757 pesos.

En los siete primeros meses del año de 1907 dicha renta ascendió á 3,687,688 pesos, lo cual indica que dicho aumento ha de seguir de año en año.

ECUADOR.

LA RENTA MUNICIPAL DE GUAYAQUIL.

La renta municipal de la ciudad de Guayaquil en 1907 se calcula en \$1,237,082 sucres (\$618,450) como sigue:

Derechos de exportación sobre el cacao.....	\$180,000
Mercados, rastros, etc.....	129,000
Contribución del agua.....	50,000
Contribución sobre licores, matrículas, etc.....	92,000
Alumbrado público.....	24,000
Dos por ciento sobre derechos de importación.....	22,000

Los gastos, que son iguales á los ingresos, destinan \$97,000 para la limpieza de calles, alumbrado, etc.; \$50,000 para los servicios de administración; \$29,000 para la policía municipal; \$25,000 para instrucción pública; \$39,500 para beneficencia pública; \$180,000 para el servicio de la deuda, y \$105,000 para obras públicas.

SERVICIO DE LOS BONOS DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Y QUITO.

En conformidad con la proposición hecha por el Presidente del Ecuador, los tenedores de bonos y accionistas del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito acordaron que la parte de los fondos destinada al pago del cupón de junio de 1907, en vez de aplicarse al servicio ó pago del empréstito, se emplee para obtener la terminación de la línea hasta Quito en 1907. Así se hizo, de acuerdo con lo resuelto, y el Gobierno hizo otros anticipos hasta el valor total del cupón, que es como de \$450,000.

El dinero para llevar á cabo esta obra se obtuvo mediante la emisión de 1,000,000 de sucres (\$500,000) en bonos de la aduana, á favor de ciertos comerciantes de Guayaquil, contra pagarés descontados por el Banco del Ecuador, ó contra pagos al contado, á un descuento convenido. Estos bonos se aceptan á la par en pago de un 50 por ciento de derechos de exportación generales, y un 100 por ciento de todos los derechos de exportación sobre la tagua ó marfil vegetal.

EMISIÓN DE BONOS DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Á QUITO.

El 15 de enero de 1908 el Presidente de la República del Ecuador expidió un decreto autorizando la emisión de 12,289 bonos de 188 sucres cada uno, ó sean \$90, para facilitar el pago de los cupones semestrales correspondiente á los bonos del ferrocarril que llevan las fechas de enero 2 y julio 2 de 1908 y enero 2 de 1909.

Desde el 2 de julio de 1908 dichos bonos devengarán un interés de 4 por ciento anual, y la amortización, que se efectuará en diez años,

también devengará un interés de un 4 por ciento, y desde el 1° de enero de 1909 quedan garantizados con la renta íntegra que produce el monopolio de la sal.

ESTADO DE LOS ASUNTOS DOMÉSTICOS.

Según el informe presentado por el Cónsul Británico en Guayaquil, correspondiente al año de 1907, las condiciones ecuatorianas muestran una mejora en cuanto atañe al valor de los productos del país, tales como el cacao, la goma, los sombreros, etc., en tanto que el valor de las importaciones también ha aumentado.

En cuanto á las obras públicas, se hace constar que el Ferrocarril de Quito ha sido la empresa principal, habiéndose extendido gradualmente hasta Mocha, Anibato, Latacunga y Chasqui, al paso que los últimos informes, que alcanzan hasta el 1° de enero de 1902, anuncian que el dicho ferrocarril había llegado hasta Aloasi, que queda como á una distancia de 35 kilómetros de Quito.

El contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Compañía de Ferrocarril de Quayaquil y Quito estipula que dicha línea debe terminarse y llegar hasta Quito para el 14 de junio de 1907, y á causa de haber dejado de cumplir los términos del contrato, se han nombrado árbitros para ajustar los varios puntos que están en disputa entre las partes contratantes.

El ferrocarril de Puerto Bolívar y Achala adelantó lentamente en 1906-7, y llegó hasta los distritos productores de cacao, y ha prestado buenos servicios en el transporte de productos al puerto de mar.

El Cónsul CARTRIGHT anuncia que, á lo que parece, los empresarios originales del Ferrocarril de Huígra á Cuenca han abandonado el proyecto. Los trabajos hechos en el camino hasta Chone, en el distrito de cacao de Bahía, aunque se comenzaron con fondos públicos, han sido abandonados, y el material, etc., que se importó para dicha construcción, se ha dejado á la intemperie. También se habla de la suspensión de los trabajos en la línea de Curaray, así como en el camino de hierro de Santa Rosa á Zaruma, los ferrocarriles de Guayaquil á Salinas y de Manta á Santa Ana.

En Guayaquil se ha terminado ya el nuevo mercado, y la salud pública ha mejorado mucho mediante el empleo del sistema Dixon para destruir los derechos de la ciudad. También se anuncian otras construcciones de edificios, y un aumento en la población, que en la actualidad se calcula de 80,000 á 90,000 habitantes.

Se ha instalado el alumbrado eléctrico en las principales calles, los muelles y desembarcaderos, así como en los nuevos suburbios de la Capital. Se proyecta generar potencia eléctrica por conducto de las corrientes procedentes de las montañas, ó las que hay al pie de las cordilleras, y que están á una distancia como de 55 á 58 millas, y además se están activando mucho los trabajos de la línea de tranvía eléctrica.

Se han celebrado contratos en Quito y Riobamba para construir nuevos sistemas de abastecimiento de agua, habiéndose celebrado dicho contrato con un ingeniero de los Estados Unidos.

La producción de azúcar aumenta constantemente en toda la República, habiendo ascendido á 7,000 toneladas en 1906. Sin embargo, el consumo de este dulce se ha aumentado proporcionalmente, y antes de recogerse la zafra de 1907, se habían importado 1,200 toneladas.

Por una ley que fué sancionada á fines de 1906, se suprimió el derecho de importación sobre el azúcar, lo cual ha dado por resultado que en la actualidad pueda importarse azúcar del Perú y de la América Central sin más costo que el de flete y manipulación. Además, esto ha hecho bajar los precios al nivel del costo de los azúcares importados.

La industria de cerveza en Guayaquil ha continuado sin interrupción, pero la rebaja en los derechos de importación sobre la cerveza extranjera, ha aumentado la competencia con la cerveza alemana y americana.

La sal, cuya producción es un monopolio del Gobierno, en 1906-7 se exportó con utilidad á Tunaco y Buenaventura, en Colombia. Sin embargo, hasta ahora estas exportaciones son muy limitadas. Las fábricas de algodón del interior han sufrido algún entorpecimiento debido á la escasez de materia prima, y se proyecta importar algodón del Perú, por más que el derecho de importación sobre este producto asciende como á 5 centavos por libra. Á causa de la escasez de harina, en diciembre de 1906 se dictó una ley que prescribe la libre entrada del trigo, así como de otros cereales, tales como chícharos, frijoles, etc.

Los embarques de cacao que constituyen la mayor parte de las exportaciones del Ecuador, permanecen prácticamente en el mismo estado, habiéndose exportado poco menos de 21,000 toneladas en los últimos años de 1905 y 1906, pero se advierte un aumento en el valor de dicho producto. El término medio del precio que se obtuvo en 1905 fué \$15 por cada 50 kilogramos, puestos libres de costo á bordo en Guayaquil, y este precio en 1906 subió á \$17, y en 1907 á \$23.50. Este aumento ha sido un gran beneficio para el comercio y la industria agrícola, y ha contribuído á aumentar considerablemente el valor de las exportaciones ecuatorianas.

El marfil vegetal constituye el segundo producto en cantidad y valor de todas las exportaciones ecuatorianas, habiéndose exportado 19,036 toneladas métricas en 1905, y 21,796 toneladas métricas en 1906. El precio de este artículo también ha aumentado notablemente. En 1905 el promedio del precio fué \$4 en la concha, y \$2.75 sin la concha, por cada 100 libras. En 1906 el precio subió á \$4.50 y \$3 por el marfil vegetal con concha y sin ella, respectivamente,

y habiéndose aumentado grandemente los derechos de exportación en 1907, los consumidores europeos que obtienen como un 75 por ciento del total de sus importaciones del Ecuador, y como un 25 por ciento de Colombia, se han visto obligados á comprar á precios más subidos que varían desde \$3.50 por el producto sin concha hasta \$5.75 por el producto con concha. La proporción de las exportaciones es como de un 60 por ciento del marfil vegetal con concha, y como un 40 por ciento sin ella.

El valor de los sombreros de paja, que constituyen el tercer artículo de exportación, continúa mostrando un aumento, pues el valor de los que se exportaron en 1904 ascendió á \$350,000, en 1905 á \$440,000, y en 1906, á \$1,220,000, valor que el precitado Cónsul considera mucho menor que el valor intrínseco de dicho producto.

El cultivo de la goma se ha hecho con actividad y entusiasmo, habiéndose extendido hasta distritos que se hallan muy distantes de los puertos ó de los caminos regulares, y se calcula que en 1906 la producción de goma ascendió á 620 toneladas.

Los materiales que se emplean en los ferrocarriles y sistemas de abastecimiento de agua, se importan principalmente de los Estados Unidos, en tanto que casi todos los géneros de algodón, las camas de hierro, el hierro galvanizado, las barras y los tubos de hierro, etc., la hoja de lata y los efectos de hoja de lata, los sacos y otros efectos de cáñamo, así como los géneros de lino y casimires, se importan de Inglaterra.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 590 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística cooresponde al mes de enero de 1908, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1908, comparados con igual período de 1907. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las inportaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta marzo.

**CONVENCIÓN PARA EL ARBITRAJE DE RECLAMACIONES
PECUNIARIAS.**

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha publicado la Convención que fué ratificada por el Senado el 2 de marzo de 1907, y firmada el 13 de agosto de 1906, por los Delegados de los Gobiernos representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos, continuando vigente la Convención que prescribe el arbitraje de reclamaciones pecuniarias que fué firmada el 30 de enero de 1902 por los Delegados á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional, excepción hecha de su artículo tercero.

**RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN SOBRE CÓDIGOS DE DE-
RECHO INTERNATIONAL.**

El día 3 de 1908, el Senado de los Estados Unidos ratificó la Convención que había sido firmada en Río de Janeiro el 23 de agosto de 1906, por los Delegados de los Gobiernos representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos, encaminada á establecer una comisión internacional de juriconsultos con el fin de redactar códigos de derecho internacional público y privado, que han de regir las relaciones entre las naciones de América.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS RELATIVOS AL GANADO EN 1908.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha hecho el siguiente informe acerca del número y el valor del ganado existente en las fincas de labor y de crianza que había en el país el 1 de enero de 1908.

Caballos, 19,992,000, valuados en \$1,867,530,000; mulas, 3,869,000, valuados en \$416,939,000; vacas de leche, 21,194,000, valuadas en \$650,057,000; ganado de otra clase 50,073,000, valuado en \$845,938,000; ganado de otra clase, 50,073,000, valuado en \$845,938,000; carneros, 54,631,000, valuados en \$211,736,000; cerdos, 56,084,000, valuados en \$339,030,000.

En comparación con la misma fecha del año anterior, aparece un aumento de 245,000 caballos, 52,000 mulas, 226,000 vacas de leche; en tanto que en otras clases de ganado hubo una disminución de 1,493,000; en los carneros hubo un aumento de 1,391,000, y en los cerdos hubo un aumento de 1,290,000.

En el valor de los caballos hubo un aumento de \$20,952,000, en el de las mulas hubo una disminución de \$11,125,000, en el de las vacas de leche hubo un aumento de \$4,560,000, en otras clases de ganado hubo una disminución de \$35,619,000 en los carneros hubo un aumento de \$7,526,000, en tanto que en el valor de los cerdos hubo una disminución de \$78,761,000.

El valor total de todos los animales enumerados ascendió á \$4,331,230,000, en comparación con \$4,423,698,000 el 1.º de enero de 1907, lo cual muestra una disminución de \$92,468,000, ósea un 2.1 por ciento.

EXPORTACIONES DE CARNES Y ANIMALES PARA EL CONSUMO EN 1907.

En 1907 los datos estadísticos completos relativos á las exportaciones de animales para el consumo y carnes de los Estados Unidos muestran una disminución de \$4,637,040 en el valor de los primeros, y una disminución de \$6,553,359 en el de las segundas, en comparación con el año anterior.

En 1907 el valor total de las exportaciones de carnes ascendió á \$192,962,623, contra \$199,515,982 en 1906, en tanto que el valor de los embarques de animales para el consumo en los dos períodos ascendió á \$34,808,819 y \$39,445,859, respectivamente. Las mermas principales en el valor de las carnes en el comercio del año ocurrieron en el tocino, que ascendió como á \$13,000,000; la manteca, \$2,500,000; carnes en latas y alumadas, \$1,500,000 en cada una, y otras disminuciones menores en los chorritos y los productos de oleomargarina. En los jamones se muestra un aumento de \$3,000,000; en carne de puerco preparada, \$2,500,000; en compuestos de manteca, \$2,000,000; en carne de vaca fresca, \$1,500,000; en aceite, \$1,250,000, y en latas de chorritos, \$750,000.

El valor de los animales para el consumo muestra una merma de \$4,500,000; en los puercos, \$37,000, y en los carneros, \$123,000.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1907.

En el año común de 1907, el total de las importaciones de café que hicieron los Estados Unidos ascendió á 940,247,312 libras, contra 857,013,585 en el año anterior. De la cantidad importada el Brasil suministró 727,187,465 libras, ó sea 77.34 por ciento, en tanto que el continente americano suministró cerca de un 98 por ciento.

Los países Sud-Americanos, sin incluir al Brasil, suministraron 103,536,649 libras; los Estados de la América Central suministraron 67,704,098 libras, en tanto que México suministró 14,822,658, dejando así un poco más de un 2 por ciento del abastecimiento, que procedió de las Indias Orientales, Europa, África, y otras partes de Asia.

En 1907 el consumo por cabeza llegó casi á 11 libras, y el promedio del costo de importación, según lo anuncia la aduana, ascendió á 7.64 centavos por libra.

LAS EXPORTACIONES DE ARTÍCULOS DE GOMA EN 1907.

En 1907 el valor de las exportaciones de artículos de goma elástica y gutapercha, procedentes de los Estados Unidos, se calculó oficial-

mente en \$6,993,333, en comparación con \$5,658,606 en 1906. Estos artículos incluyen correas, empaquetaduras y mangueras; botas y zapatos, y todas las demás clases de artículos de goma. El valor de los primeros ascendió á \$1,402,373; el de los segundos ascendió á \$1,646,880, y el de todos los demás ascendió á \$3,944,080.

LA INDUSTRIA TABACALERA EN 1907.

Los datos estadísticos compilados por el periódico intitulado "United States Tobacco Journal," tomados de los informes mensuales de los ingresos de la renta interna del país, muestran que en 1907 hubo un aumento de 20,258,907 tabacos elaborados, en comparación con 1906, es decir, en 1907 se elaboraron 7,353,232,089 y en 1906, 7,373,490,996. El número de los tabacos de pequeña bitola, que antes era de 994,701,207, ascendió á 1,069,079,350, ó sea un aumento de 74,288,147, en tanto que en 1907 los cigarrillos muestran un aumento de 930,061,509 respecto de 1906, es decir, en 1907 se fabricaron 5,298,790,523 y en 1906, 4,368,727,015.

El tabaco elaborado para otros usos también muestra un gran aumento en 1907 respecto del año anterior, es decir, en 1907 se elaboraron 361,060,437 libras en comparación con 358,963,279 libras en 1906, ó sea un aumento de 2,097,158 libras.

LA DESINFECCIÓN DE CUEROS IMPORTADOS.

El Departamento del Tesoro de Washington en la última semana de enero de 1908 expidió la siguiente orden que revoca la orden que se expidió recientemente sobre desinfección de cueros extranjeros, y prescribe el siguiente nuevo procedimiento:

Por recomendación del Secretario de Agricultura, por la presente se revoca la Circular del Departamento de 18 de julio de 1907 (Decisión del Tesoro número 28336) relativa á la desinfección de cueros importados.

De acuerdo con las prescripciones de la Decisión del Tesoro número 23212 del 30 de julio de 1901, se exigirán certificados de desinfección á la entrada de todos los cueros del ganado que se haya destinado al consumo, cuando no estén secos, salados ó preparados con arsénico, procedentes de los países europeos, África, Asia, Australia y la América del Sur.

Se han dado instrucciones á los oficiales de Aduana para que consideren como importaciones prohibidas los cueros del ganado que se haya destinado al consumo que se embarcan á los Estados Unidos sin haber sido debidamente desinfectados, y que rehusen la entrada de dichos cueros, en los cuales deberán incluirse los de terneros, los recortes de cueros y material para cola, así como los productos del ganado que se ha destinado al consumo que se embarquen de cualesquiera de los precitados países, con excepción de los cueros, raeduras,

recortes y el material para cola que esté seco, salado ó preparado con arsénico ó que se haya secado con cal después de haberse remojado durante cuarenta días en una solución fuerte de cal (Decisión del Tesoro número 15648 y decisión del Tesoro número 15753) y excepto los cueros del rastro que son productos de Suecia, Noruega y la Gran Bretaña (Decisión del Tesoro número 20582) y los cueros sacados del ganado americano matado en sus guaridas en la Gran Bretaña, en todos los casos en que las facturas no vayan acompañadas de los debidos certificados de inspección expedidos por los Consules americanos en los distritos en que se importen dichos cueros, y no se permitirá la desinfección de dichos cueros en este país, ó su almacenaje en un almacén de depósito general, puesto que el paso de cueros enfermos por el país ó su almacenaje con otras mercancías, propendería á propagar la enfermedad del ganado en los Estados Unidos.

GUATEMALA.

ESTADO DEL COMERCIO EN 1906.

Según un informe preparado por el Encargado de Negocios francés en Guatemala, los países que representan la proporción mayor del comercio de Guatemala son Alemania, Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos. La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las importaciones hechas de diferentes países en 1905 y 1906:

Países.	1905.	1906.
Estados Unidos	\$3,067,018.71	\$3,037,796.93
Inglaterra.....	1,570,114.26	1,533,809.26
Alemania.....	1,408,509.39	1,661,895.49
Francia.....	269,474.24	374,317.60
México.....	111,779.33	46,246.19
Bélgica.....	101,229.45	147,215.89
España.....	86,313.84	119,317.00
Italia.....	83,290.60	112,348.30
América del Sur.....	58,408.46	23,995.64
Japón y China.....	54,793.76	87,047.03
América Central.....	27,149.49	49,053.97

Los géneros de algodón representan 28.80 por ciento de los artículos importados; los efectos conservados en lata, los vinos y licores representan 17.19 por ciento, y la maquinaria y materiales para ferrocarriles representan un 14 por ciento.

El valor de las importaciones de material para ferrocarriles que en 1905 sólo llegó á \$93,811.25, en 1906 ascendió á \$467,902.24, ó sea un aumento de \$347,090.99, que se debe á la construcción de un ferrocarril que ha de conectar á Guatemala con Puerto-Barrios, en la Costa del Atlántico.

Al establecer una comparación de las exportaciones de los principales artículos en estos dos años, se obtienen los siguientes resultados:

Artículos.	1905.	1906.
Café descascarado..... quintales..	507,639.71	483,179.94
Café sin descascarar..... id.....	378,970.71	251,538.22
Cueros..... id.....	10,673.44	14,028.40
Goma..... id.....	3,680.46	3,881.06
Maderas..... pies cúbicos.....	4,386,614.00	3,568,742.00
Bananos..... racimos.....	409,413.00	516,996.00
Azúcar..... quintales.....	32,598.92	15,729.22

La disminución general en las exportaciones en 1906 se debe á la baja en el cambio.

Los principales mercados para las exportaciones fueron los siguientes: Alemania, que compró 55.45 por ciento del café; los Estados Unidos compraron 29.08 por ciento; Inglaterra, que compró 12.86 por ciento. Siguen en orden de importancia, Chile, Austria, España, que representan un 1 por ciento. Francia no figura en esta lista á causa de los derechos que cobra. En cuanto á la goma, las compras que hizo Alemania representan un 76 por ciento; los Estados Unidos 12.45 por ciento; en cuanto á las maderas, los Estados Unidos compran 59.29 por ciento; Alemania compra 86.46 por ciento de los cueros, el Canadá compra 49.14 por ciento del azúcar; los Estados Unidos compran 37.96 por ciento y el Japón 12.84 por ciento.

Todos los bananos se embarcan para los Estados Unidos.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las exportaciones de Guatemala á los principales países en 1905 y 1906:

Países.	1905.	1906.
Alemania.....	\$4,078,643.46	\$3,819,767.14
Estados Unidos.....	2,875,335.35	2,159,880.87
Inglaterra.....	1,050,487.39	864,991.64
México.....	63,307.17	64,696.36
América del Sur.....	45,711.46	65,251.67
Austria-Hungría.....	37,088.84	55,516.62
España.....	9,275.16	37,087.05
Italia.....	17,788.28	3,233.72
América Central.....	7,637.92	4,573.63
Otros países.....	27,283.57	30,325.65

Las principales exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Guatemala consistieron de alambre de cerca, aparatos eléctricos, arroz, utensilios domésticos, cristalería, bacalao, carnes secas y ahumadas, canela, vinos de California, harina, sebo, grasas, tocino, papas, calzado de todas clases, cotón, efectos en latas, artículos de peletería, carbón de piedra, jabones, efectos de ferretería, pinturas, pólvora, instrumentos de música, productos químicos y farmacéuticos, sombreros de fieltro y de otras clases, géneros de algodón y estampados, herraduras, tuberías, instrumentos de agricultura, hierro para construcciones,

maquinaria de fuerza de caballo ó hidráulica, y materiales para ferrocarriles.

Con motivo de la inauguración del ferrocarril del norte, que conecta á Guatemala con la Costa del Atlántico, la importancia de Puerto-Barrios será mucho mayor, sobre todo en lo que se relaciona con el comercio de importación. El café siempre se embarcará por los Puertos de San José, Guatemala, Champerico, y Ocosingo, pero sólo recibirán mercancías procedentes de San Francisco, México, y, in cantidades menores, de los países sudamericanos que quedan próximos á la Costa del Atlántico, en tanto que el tráfico por el Istmo de Panamá llegará á ser insignificante.

Guatemala produce un promedio de 7,000,000 á 8,000,000 de quintales de café al año, y en algunos años excepcionales la producción ha ascendido á 10,000,000 de quintales. El saco de café que pesa 100 libras españolas, vale de \$7 á \$10. Al salir del país, el café paga un derecho de \$1 en oro, que cobra el Gobierno, y además 75 centavos en oro por el transporte al Puerto de San José, y 2 francos por derechos de embarque y de muelle. Si á esta cantidad se agrega la comisión que cobra el vendedor, la cantidad del flete y seguro marítimos, resulta una suma que varía desde 10 hasta 12 francos por quintal.

El trigo se cultiva especialmente en Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Quezaltenango, Quiché, San Marcos, Solola y Totonicapán, y la producción sólo ascendió á 150,000, quintales que no representan ni la mitad de la cantidad que se necesita para el consumo doméstico. El maíz y los frijoles constituyen el alimento principal de los hijos del país, pero el cultivo de estos artículos está disminuyendo. El arroz se cultiva en todos los Departamentos que tienen un clima caliente y húmedo, pero la cantidad que se produce todavía es demasiado pequeña para abastecer la demanda. Otro tanto puede decirse en cuanto á las papas, que también tienen que ser importadas, aunque su cultivo se ha aumentado algo en las regiones más frías. También se cultivan la zarparrilla, la vainilla y el algodón, este último en muy pequeña escala, á pesar del hecho de que el Gobierno le ha hecho ciertas concesiones á los que lo cultivan, y de que hay terrenos muy propicios para dicho cultivo, en los cuales se han hecho ensayos que han dado buenos resultados.

El tabaco que se cultiva en Guatemala no es de superior calidad, y en Chiquimula, Cobán, Jutiapa y Zacapa se cultiva en una escala muy pequeña, á pesar de la prima que el Gobierno le concede á los cultivadores. La "United States Fruit Company" cultiva las frutas y especialmente los bananos, en el Departamento de Isabel, y envía los productos á Nueva Orleans. El Gobierno le ha concedido primas á los que cultivan la goma. El cacao que se produce en Guatemala es de superior calidad, y se consume en todas partes en el país, por más que es un 50 por ciento más caro que el cacao importado. El cultivo

de la caña de azúcar constituye una de las industrias más importantes á juzgar por las fincas en las cuales se cultiva, que ascienden á 1,300 y comprenden un área de más de 15,000 hectáreas.

En Guatemala hay muchas minas, pero hasta ahora se han explotado pocas y de una manera muy anticuada. En el oeste de dicha República se encuentran minas que los indios han explotado durante largo tiempo, al paso que en el este del país hay minas de zinc, plomo, cobre y plata que, con la inauguración del ferrocarril del norte y la línea que conecta á Zacapa con la frontera del Salvador, se convertirán en una fuente de gran riqueza para el país. La falta de medios de comunicación y los altos precios que se cobran por el transporte de dichos metales, constituyen una gran rémora para el desarrollo de la industria minera.

En la parte oriental de la República se encuentran el zinc y el plomo en gran abundancia. En la parte central, los depósitos de los ríos Motagna y Polychic contienen arenas auríferas, en tanto que en la costa del norte, cerca de Santo Tomás, se encuentran ricas minas de carbón de piedra que no se han explotado aún. En los alrededores de Quezaltenango se encuentra el azogue, y los indios lo extraen en pequeñas cantidades, pero nada más que para el consumo local. También se encuentran el ópalo, el cuarzo, amianto, talco, azufre, alumbre y la mica de muy buena calidad.

Las leyes del país favorecen la industria minera, y al que denuncia minas le conceden la exención de toda contribución al explotarla, quedando obligado únicamente al pago de una indemnización al dueño del terreno donde se haya descubierto la mina, pero á pesar de lo que queda expuesto, la expresada industria todavía está en su infancia.

Los hijos del país no carecen de ideas ni de habilidad, según puede verse por las varias empresas en que se han ocupado, y muchos de los artículos que fabrican pueden competir con los que se hacen en el extranjero.

Entre las industrias del país pueden mencionarse la fábrica de algodón de Cantel, cerca de Quezaltenango, que emplea 250 obreros y consume de 8,000 á 10,000 quintales de algodón por año; la "Central American Brewery," que es la más importante de Guatemala, y que emplea 250 obreros y fabrica la cerveza de cevada chilena y lúpulo de Baviera; una pequeña fábrica de cerveza situada cerca de Quezaltenango, varias fábricas de aguas minerales, trapiches para moler caña de azúcar, talleres para secar y acondicionar el café, una fábrica de calzado y otra de muebles que funcionan con maquinaria de vapor, situadas cerca de Quezaltenango.

Los tejidos del país consisten de cortes, ó enaguas, servilletas y delantales.

La ciudad de Guatemala obtiene su alumbrado de dos plantas eléctricas, una de las cuales está establecida á la entrada de la ciudad.

y la otra á una distancia de treinta millas. El alumbrado es bastante costoso, pues una lámpara de una potencia de doce bujías cuesta como 12 pesos al mes, ó sean como 5 francos.

En la ciudad de Antigua hay una tenería importante, pero los artículos que produce no son de muy buena calidad. Se han establecido otras tenerías pero no han tenido mucho éxito.

También hay una fábrica de jabones ordinarios y medicinales, así como de aguas de tocador, que se hacen de alcohol y que han dado resultados muy satisfactorios.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN LOS CINCO PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, el valor de las importaciones durante los cinco primeros meses de 1907-8 (julio á noviembre de 1907), ascendió á \$103,403,272.82 en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de \$87,947,188.68 en que estuvieron avaluadas las del mismo período del año anterior, demuestra un aumento de \$15,456,084.14 en favor del corriente ejercicio. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron durante el mes de noviembre de 1907 fué de \$20,604,265.16, que en comparación con \$19,572,488.49 del mismo mes de 1906, representa un aumento de \$1,031,776.67.

Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en la cantidad de \$109,928,021.86 en moneda mexicana, que arroja un aumento de \$13,786,352.06, comparada con la de \$96,141,669.80 á que ascendió el valor de las despachadas durante los mismos meses de 1906-7. Los productos que se exportaron durante el mes de noviembre de 1907 representaron un valor de \$23,554,571.60, comparado con el de \$23,372,677.89 del mismo mes de 1906, es decir, un aumento de \$181,893.71.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DURANTE LOS SIETE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Las aduanas de la República de México recaudaron durante los siete primeros meses del año económico de 1907-8 una renta total de \$34,695,358.60, que se distribuye en la siguiente forma, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al mismo período de 1906-7 por vía de comparación:

	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Derechos de importación.....	\$33,318,703.78	\$29,203,316.31
Derechos de exportación.....	508,778.23	630,713.38
Derechos de puerto.....	807,816.59	608,396.88
Total.....	34,695,358.60	30,442,429.57

Comparando los totales, se observa un aumento de \$4,252,929.03 á favor de los siete primeros meses de 1907-8.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE ALMACENES REFRIGERADORES.

El día 15 de febrero de 1908, se promulgó el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de la República de México y la Compañía Empacadora Nacional Mexicana, para establecer en la República dos almacenes refrigeradores y cuatro mercados ó depósitos para la refrigeración, conservación y manejo de productos alimenticios. La cantidad mínima del capital que deberá invertir la compañía en estos establecimientos está fijada en 200,000 pesos. Los concesionarios podrán, además, establecer otros almacenes y mercados en los lugares de la República que conviniere á sus intereses, previa la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento. La duración del contrato es de diez años.

LOS NUEVOS CONSULADOS EN LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL.

Conforme á la reciente iniciativa presentada por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores al Congreso de la Unión, este poder aprobó la creación de nuevos consulados mexicanos en Centro-América. Las designaciones de nuevos consulados y los nombramientos de Cónsules fueron hechos por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores en la forma siguiente:

Guatemala: Cónsul, Señor FIDEL RODRÍGUEZ PARRA.

Nicaragua: Cónsul-General, Señor JUAN B. DELGADO.

Costa Rica: Cónsul-General, Señor JOSÉ M. CHAPARRO.

Honduras: Cónsul-General, Señor JOSÉ MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ ZAMORA.

Salvador: Cónsul-General, Señor BERNARDO CEBALLOS.

BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANA EN MARZO DE 1908.

La circular que publica mensualmente el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de marzo de 1908 será de \$36.62, con arreglo á los cálculos hechos de acuerdo con el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para calcular el impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas.

DEPÓSITOS DE ASFALTO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

En un informe consular británico sobre los depósitos de asfaltos de la República de México, se hace constar que la producción de dicho artículo se limita principalmente á los distritos de Tuxpan y Tampico, en el Golfo de México. Se está efectuando un gran desarrollo en esta industria, especialmente en el distrito de Tuxpan, cuyo producto obtiene un precio muy alto en los mercados del mundo. En la

actualidad la demanda es mayor que el acopio que existe de dicho producto. De cuando en cuando se hacen pequeños embarques á Europa, y mayormente á Alemania. El promedio del precio del asfalto mexicano es como de 55 pesos mexicanos por tonelada.

El producto de Tampico consiste mayormente de los residuos del aceite producido por la "Mexican Petroleum Company," establecida en Ebano, que está á unas 40 millas al oeste de Tampico. Los productos de la destilación de este asfalto líquido sin refinar se usan como aceite de combustible. La destilería de Ebano puede producir como 50 toneladas de asfalto diarias, pero debido al limitado abastecimiento de barriles que puede obtenerse para los fines del embarque, hasta ahora no ha producido la expresada cantidad.

Dícese que en los distritos de Tampico y Tuxpan hay centenares de millares de toneladas de asfalto, pero la producción de éste hasta ahora está en su infancia. En las ciudades mayores de toda la República se aumenta rápidamente la demanda del asfalto, y se espera que dentro de pocos años esta industria se desarrolle considerablemente.

La terminación del Canal de Tuxpan también contribuirá grandemente á allanar las dificultades del transporte desde las zonas de asfalto hasta el puerto de Tampico.

NICARAGUA.

AUMENTO DE LA EMISIÓN DE BONOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

Con fecha 6 de febrero de 1908, el Gobierno de Nicaragua dispuso aumentar la emisión de bonos de exportación decretada el 20 de noviembre de 1907, hasta la cantidad de \$400,000 oro, incluyendo la ya emitida. De la emisión original se dió cuenta oportuna en el BOLETÍN del mes de diciembre de 1907.

PRIVILEGIO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE LA GUTAPERCHA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Nicaragua, de fecha 28 de enero de 1908, publica el texto de un importante contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Don RENÉ JOHN LA VILLEBEUVRE, celebrado el 28 de noviembre de 1907, y aprobado el 18 de diciembre de 1907 por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, por el cual se concede al contratista privilegio exclusivo, por veinte años, para extraer y elaborar la goma del árbol conocido generalmente con el nombre de tuno ó gutapercha en los terrenos nacionales de la zona que comprenden la comarca del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, el Distrito de Prinzapolka, el Departamento de Jinotega, y la parte del Departamento de Nueva Segovia situada al oriente del Meridiano ochenta y seis. El concesionario pagará al Gobierno 2 centavos oro por cada kilogramo de goma que se extraiga. El

Gobierno le concede por el tiempo del privilegio la libre importación de la maquinaria, etc., que sean necesarios para el establecimiento y desarrollo de esta nueva industria.

**PRIVILEGIO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MINERALES Y
PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS.**

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Nicaragua aprobó el 6 de enero de 1908 un importante contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Don RENÉ JOHN LA VILLEBEUVRE el 6 de diciembre de 1907, y publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 28 de enero de 1908. Por los términos de dicho contrato, el Gobierno de Nicaragua cede en arrendamiento al mencionado Señor LA VILLEBEUVRE todas las minas, depósitos minerales, lavaderos, minas abandonadas de conformidad con la ley, terrenos y tierras, arroyos, camas de ríos, etc., que contengan oro, plata, carbón de piedra, aceites, piedras preciosas, y cualesquiera otras clases de minerales y metales preciosos; en una palabra, todo lo que pueda comprenderse bajo la denominación de minerales y piedras preciosas que se hallen situados en la jurisdicción de Prinzapolka, Departamento de Zelaya, en las quebradas Siuna y Malis, lo mismo que el río Banbana hasta su confluencia con el río llamado Banbana Cruz, en los afluentes de aquél desde sus cabeceras, y en una área que se extiende desde las expresadas quebradas, río Banbana y sus afluentes, con un ancho de 2½ kilómetros que se medirán de uno y otro lado del lecho y cabeceras respectivas. Se exceptúan las minas que hubieran sido denunciadas con anterioridad á la aprobación del contrato por la Asamblea Legislativa. Los trabajos de exploración deberán comenzar dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la misma fecha. Durante la vigencia del contrato, las minas explotadas por el concesionario estarán exentas de toda clase de impuesto, excepto los derechos de patente de que trata el Código de Minería, y, asimismo, la importación de maquinaria, herramientas, etc., para la explotación de que trata el contrato será libre. Como precio del arrendamiento, el concesionario pagará al Gobierno durante el período del contrato, el 10 por ciento de las ganancias líquidas. El concesionario podrá establecer líneas de embarcaciones en los ríos Prinzapolka y Banbana y sus afluentes, y también podrá construir un ferrocarril para facilitar sus trabajos de minería. La duración del contrato será de treinta años que empezarán á contarse desde la fecha de la aprobación legislativa.

DRAGAJE DE LA BARRA Y NAVEGACIÓN DEL RÍO GRANDE.

Con fecha 21 de diciembre de 1907, la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de Nicaragua aprobó un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y el Doctor JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ SOMOZA el 30 de noviembre de 1906 y publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 21 de enero de 1908, para el

dragaje y la profundización de la barra del Río Grande, de tal manera que los vapores adecuados para el tráfico de bananos puedan penetrar en dicho río. La empresa dará principio á los trabajos al cabo de un año, y los terminará doce meses después de empezados, partiendo de la fecha de la ratificación del contrato por la Asamblea Legislativa. El capital que se empleará en la obra no bajará de \$100,000 oro americano.

El concesionario establecerá la navegación á vapor ó gasolina, ó de ambos modos, en dicho Río Grande y sus tributarios, lo mismo que construirá tranvías, líneas telefónicas y telegráficas, y plantas eléctricas, comprometiéndose á hacer navegar el primer vapor dentro de dieciocho meses después de la aprobación legislativa del contrato, y á continuar la navegación citada por todo el tiempo que dure la concesión. Los vapores harán viajes periódicos de ida y vuelta desde la boca del río á un punto á lo largo del mismo. El Gobierno concede á la empresa el derecho de denunciar y adquirir 88,000 manzanas de terreno al precio que fija la ley agraria de 1902. El concesionario podrá introducir inmigrantes para colonizar y cultivar los terrenos que se le adjudiquen.

La empresa construirá una bodega y muelle en la Isla Man of War Cay, á fin de que los vapores oceánicos puedan embarcar y desembarcar la carga allá mientras se abre la barra de Río Grande y puedan penetrar en el río las embarcaciones. Por razones de conveniencia, se declara expresamente en el contrato que la Isla Man of War Cay será considerada como parte del puerto de Zelaya.

En compensación de los servicios que los intereses de la agricultura y el comercio reciban de la empresa, el Gobierno concede á ésta el derecho de cobrar un impuesto de 5 centavos por cada racimo ó parte de racimo de bananos que se embarquen para ser exportados. La empresa podrá también cobrar de 4 á 8 pesos oro por cada pie de calado de las embarcaciones que arriben al puerto. Durante el tiempo del convenio, los vapores, propiedades y productos de la empresa estarán exentos de impuestos, y asimismo tendrá derecho ésta para importar libre de derechos la maquinaria, materiales, etc., que necesite. Las baliijas del correo serán trasportadas en los vapores de la compañía gratuitamente.

Las concesiones otorgadas en este contrato serán válidas por el término de treinta años, á contar desde la ratificación del Poder Legislativo, y á la expiración de ese tiempo las aduanas y los muelles pasarán á ser propiedad exclusiva del Gobierno. Los vapores, tranvías, teléfonos, y telégrafos serán vendidos al Gobierno, si lo deseara. La empresa se obliga á depositar en la Tesorería General de la República la cantidad de \$5,000 oro americano, dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la ratificación de este contrato por la Asamblea Nacional.

NUEVO FERROCARRIL.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua ha celebrado un contrato con los Señores CERDA y MUÑOZ, por virtud del cual estos últimos se comprometen á organizar una compañía que tendrá por objeto construir un ferrocarril que se extenderá desde el puerto de San Juan del Sur por el Pacífico, pasará por Rivas y terminará en San Jorge ó en cualquier puerto habilitado en el Gran Lago. Dicha compañía se organizará dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha en que dicho contrato sea aprobado por el Ejecutivo y ratificado por la Asamblea Nacional, y la nueva línea se denominará "Compañía del Ferrocarril Meridional."

Las estipulaciones principales del contrato son las siguientes:

La compañía hará los estudios completos para llevar á cabo la construcción de la línea, debiendo principiar los trabajos dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la fecha en que notifique al Gobierno haber quedado organizado, y los planos se someterán á la aprobación del Ministerio de Fomento, y al ser éstos aprobados, se comenzará la construcción de la línea.

La compañía contratante se compromete á darle á la vía el ancho que tiene la del Ferrocarril Nacional, así como á levantar las casas de estación necesarias para el tráfico de pasajeros, transporte de mercancías, etc.

En cuanto á las pendientes, curvas, ancho de la vía y peso de los rieles, la compañía habrá de sujetarse á la regulación que se observa en el ferrocarril actual, y además construirá desviaderos, tanques de agua, depósitos de leña y carbón, talleres, etc.

La compañía queda obligada á transportar gratuitamente las baliijas del correo, así como los empleados que las conduzcan, y por la mitad de los precios de tarifa, á los empleados públicos que viajen en comisión oficial, á los agentes y resguardos de agricultura y policía, á los reos y escoltas que los custodien y á las tropas, armamentos y municiones, en tiempo de guerra.

En tal caso, el Gobierno podrá tomar la empresa por su cuenta, pagándole únicamente una cantidad igual á los beneficios líquidos que se hubieren obtenido el año anterior en igual período, y además reconocerá los daños y perjuicios que se causen á la empresa, según tasación de peritos.

La compañía tendrá el derecho exclusivo de fijar la tarifa del ferrocarril, que no podrá exceder de 5 centavos oro por milla, en los pasajes de primera clase, y 2½ centavos oro por milla, en los de segunda clase, y el límite de los fletes será 10 centavos en oro por tonelada por cada milla.

Si el Gobierno resolviese conceder el derecho exclusivo de construir una línea férrea entre Rivas y Granada, la Compañía del Ferrocarril Meridional tendrá el derecho de prelación

El Gobierno le concede á la Compañía el derecho de construir y explotar en el término del ferrocarril, en el lago, salvo el puerto de San José, un muelle con su correspondiente bodega, y podrá poner en el Gran Lago uno ó más vapores para efectuar el transporte de pasajeros y carga, y el número de vapores que estime conveniente en el Pacífico para el comercio de cabotaje con los puertos de la América Central.

Transcurridos treinta años, á contar de la fecha de la inauguración del ferrocarril, el Gobierno tendrá derecho á tomar posesión de la empresa y sus dependencias mediante el pago de costo de los materiales, construcción y mejoras que posteriormente se hayan hecho, ó el monto que resulte de una tasación pericial, si así lo deseara el Gobierno, efectuando el pago mediante la emisión de bonos que devenguen un 6 por ciento de interés anual, amortizables en seis años por sorteos semestrales y garantizados con la hipoteca del mismo ferrocarril, ó al contado. Si no hiciese uso de este derecho, en el término indicado, podrá, al terminar los cuarenta años, tomar posesión de la empresa en las condiciones precitadas, con un 25 por ciento de rebaja; y si no quisiese hacer uso de este derecho que se reserva, una vez transcurridos cincuenta años, podrá tomar posesión de toda la empresa á título gratuito.

Durante el término de esta concesión la expresada compañía tendrá derecho á introducir, libre de toda clase de impuestos, todos los materiales, útiles, herramientas, los aparatos y materiales telegráficos y telefónicos, así como todo lo que estime indispensable para la construcción de muelles y bodegas, y también los útiles y materiales para el consumo de sus vapores.

La compañía tendrá su oficina principal en Rivas, y si traspasase sus derechos á persona ó compañía de nacionalidad extranjera, siempre deberá tener su oficina principal en Nicaragua.

Una vez que el ferrocarril se haya inaugurado y puesto al servicio público, el Gobierno garantizará á la compañía el 7 por ciento de interés anual sobre el monto del capital invertido en toda la empresa.

PANAMÁ.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES EN 1907.

Según los informes que el Sr. IZIDORO HAZERA, Secretario del Tesoro de la República de Panamá, le ha proporcionado al BOLETÍN MENSUAL, el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de dicho país en 1907 ascendió á B17,204,983.77 y B1,960,664.92, respectiva-

mente. La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las importaciones en 1907, por países:

	Balboas.		Balboas.
Estados Unidos.....	5,196,964.38	Chile.....	60,101.15
Inglaterra.....	2,028,112.01	Salvador.....	91,850.00
Alemania.....	1,061,858.75	Ecuador.....	30,536.31
Francia.....	334,906.49	Venezuela.....	30,101.20
España.....	191,908.15	Guatemala.....	4,450.00
Italia.....	189,711.75	Perú.....	4,187.50
Bélgica.....	149,765.18	Importaciones de Nueva	
Holanda.....	4,348.00	York á la Zona del Canal	
Hongkong (del Japón y de		sin pagar derechos.....	7,640,533.86
Australia).....	97,213.65		
Las Antillas, incluso Cu-		Total de importa-	
rao.....	88,435.39	ciones en 1907....	17,204,983.77

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las exportaciones de la República en 1907:

	Balboas.	
De Bocas del Toro:		
Guineos (bananos).....	1,388,321.75	
Zarza.....	14,180.00	
Carey.....	8,347.50	
Caucho.....	8,335.00	
Cacao.....	2,673.00	
Cocos.....	1,227.00	
		1,423,084.25
De Portobelo:		
Cocos.....	126,046.06	
Taguas.....	11,014.00	
Cal y otros.....	5,279.00	
Leche de míspero.....	4,704.00	
Carey.....	4,690.00	
Cacao.....	2,950.00	
Maderas.....	200.00	
Caucho.....	97.00	
Cueros.....	66.00	
		155,046.06
De Panamá:		
Productos diversos.....		282,866.66
De Colón:		
Cocos, marfil vegetal, cueros, etc.....		99,667.95
Valor total de exportaciones en 1907.....		1,960,664.92

Al establecerse una comparación del valor de las exportaciones en 1906, que ascendió á 1,064,201, con el valor de las exportaciones en 1907, que ascendió á 1,960,664.92, resulta un aumento de 842,643.92 á favor de 1907.

PERÚ.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Durante el primer semestre de 1907, las aduanas marítimas de la República del Perú recaudaron una renta total de £513,791.4.07,

de cuya cantidad solamente la aduana del Callao recaudó £348,-226.2.73.

COMERCIO CON NUEVA YORK EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.

Según un informe del Cónsul-General del Perú en Nueva York, el comercio entre aquella República y el puerto mencionado durante los nueve primeros meses de 1907 fué como sigue: Importaciones recibidas del Perú en Nueva York, \$4,308,683; exportaciones enviadas al Perú por el puerto de Nueva York, \$3,794,093. Comparando estas cifras, se verá que la diferencia está á favor del Perú, ascendiendo á \$514,590.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DE MOLLENDO EN 1907.

Según cifras publicadas en "El Auxiliar del Comercio," del Callao, Perú, del 25 de enero de 1908, la aduana de Mollendo recaudó durante el año de 1907 una renta total de £176,564.3.40, en comparación con la de £160,372.6.15 percibida en 1906, ó sea un aumento de £16,192.7.25 á favor de 1907. La renta de 1904 ascendió á £135,453.0.40, y la de 1905 á £145,364.1.82.

RECONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE MOQUEGUA.

Por suprema resolución de 3 de enero de 1908, se aceptó por el Gobierno Peruano la propuesta de Don M. BUSTAMANTE y B. para la reconstrucción del Ferrocarril de Moquegua por la suma de £23,286, que era la más baja de las cuatro que se presentaron de acuerdo con la licitación que sacó el Gobierno. El ferrocarril de que se trata es el de Ilo á Moquegua, inaugurado el 21 de febrero de 1873 con 100 kilómetros de longitud, y que fué destruído durante la guerra con Chile.

En distintas épocas se han hecho tentativas para verificar la reconstrucción de la línea, pero todas resultaron sin éxito.

De acuerdo con el contrato que se ha celebrado con el Señor BUSTAMANTE, éste deberá hacer la entrega de las partes concluídas de la línea de 20 en 20 kilómetros, y la definitiva de toda línea después de seis meses de haberse entregado el último trecho de 20 kilómetros. Se construirá un trecho adicional de 1 kilómetro para que el ferrocarril llegue hasta Moquegua. La duración del trabajo será de nueve meses después de que se haya entregado al contratista una locomotora, bajo pena de una multa de 10 por ciento sobre el valor de los trabajos dejados de hacer en ese plazo.

SALVADOR.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1907.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las exportaciones hechas al extranjero por los puertos de la República durante los nueve primeros meses de 1907:

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Alemania.....	2,339,651.57	Hawai.....	1,530.00
América Inglesa.....	42,883.00	Holanda.....	4,030.00
Austria-Hungría.....	745,224.00	Honduras.....	139,217.67
Bélgica.....	1,200.00	Italia.....	1,524,917.81
Brasil.....	10,000.00	México.....	78,500.00
Costa Rica.....	35,018.01	Nicaragua.....	8,107.63
Chile.....	43,170.40	Noruega.....	91,131.90
Dinamarca.....	302.00	Panamá.....	259,967.80
Ecuador.....	38,550.00	Perú.....	41,413.00
España.....	432,326.51	Rusia.....	13,770.00
Estados Unidos.....	4,305,723.04	Suecia.....	269,025.00
Francia.....	2,587,141.53		
Gran Bretaña.....	625,313.76	Total.....	13,703,193.10
Guatemala.....	4,478.47		

Los principales artículos de exportación durante el período de referencia fueron los siguientes:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Café.....	10,382,059.42	Hule.....	39,296.63
Oro en barras.....	1,452,021.00	Plomo en bruto.....	11,650.00
Plata aurífera y en bruto.....	888,656.75	Sombreros de palma.....	9,031.00
Azúcar.....	380,017.50	Caoba, cedro y moral.....	7,772.00
Añil.....	195,224.55	Artículos diversos.....	74,882.09
Bálsamo.....	130,275.00		
Cuecos de res.....	87,217.92	Total.....	13,703,193.10
Tabaco.....	45,089.24		

El valor total en colones de todo lo exportado durante el período de referencia es de 13,703,193.10, y dicha exportación ha producido impuestos al fisco por valor de 656,813.62 colones.

EL SERVICIO DE TELÉGRAFOS Y TELÉFONOS EN 1907.

La Oficina Central de Telégrafos, Teléfonos y Cable de la República del Salvador ha publicado recientemente las siguientes cifras, relativas al servicio durante el año de 1907, en comparación con el de 1906:

Producto total en 1906, 123,793.98 pesos; en 1907, 127,243.75 pesos; aumento á favor de 1907, 3,449.77 pesos. Los gastos en 1906 ascendieron á 123,748.08 pesos, en tanto que los de 1907 no fueron más que de 111,185.27 pesos, lo cual dá una diferencia á favor de la caja de 12,562.81 pesos.

Á pesar de las economías que se introdujeron durante el último año, la marcha general del servicio no se resintió en manera alguna, y ha sido muy satisfactoria.

ESTANCAMIENTO DE LOS CARTUCHOS PARA ARMAS DE FUEGO.

El Poder Ejecutivo, de conformidad con el Decreto Legislativo de 1° de octubre de 1892 y Reglamento de 5 de diciembre del mismo año, ha dispuesto estancar los cartuchos cargados para armas de fuego, y en virtud de tal disposición ha acordado lo que sigue:

1. Desde el 1° de marzo próximo entrante los cartuchos en referencia se venderán en las Administraciones de Rentas y demás lugares autorizados por cuenta y para provecho del fisco.

2. Tres meses después de la fecha indicada quedará prohibida á los comerciantes y particulares la venta del expresado artículo, y los que en ese tiempo tuvieren existencias deberán depositarlas en las respectivas Administraciones de Rentas para su realización por cuenta de sus dueños, en los términos que expresa el artículo 3 del decreto citado, quedando los infractores sujetos á la pena decomiso.

3. El precio de venta de los expresados cartuchos será, por ahora, de 6 pesos el 100 para los de la marca Smith & Wesson, calibres 32 y 38, y 7 pesos el 100 para los de la marca Colt de los mismos calibres. Para las demás marcas ó calibres se fijaran otros precios en su oportunidad.

URUGUAY.

RENTA DE ADUANA EN 1907.

En el año común de 1907 la renta de Aduana de la República del Uruguay ascendió á \$13,195,210, en comparación con \$12,863,597 en los doce meses anteriores, ó sea un aumento de \$331,612. Aunque este aumento no es tan grande como el que se obtuvo en 1905 y 1906, sin embargo, este total representa un progreso en el período de catorce años transcurridos desde 1894.

Los ingresos correspondientes á los meses de enero, febrero, mayo, junio, julio, agosto y diciembre de 1907, muestran un aumento respecto de los meses correspondientes de 1906, en tanto que los otros cinco meses del año muestran una disminución en la renta de Aduana.

Debe notarse que este aumento en dicha renta se atribuye al hecho de que los derechos de importación ascendieron á \$11,852,041, en tanto que en el año anterior ascendieron á \$11,395,656. Por otra parte, los derechos de exportación que antes habían llegado á \$1,467,941 bajaron á \$1,343,168. Así pues, se ve que aunque el país importa más mercancías extranjeras que antes, este hecho no ha traído consigo un aumento en la venta de sus productos en el extranjero.

La relación de la renta de Aduana que antecede no incluye los derechos adicionales extraordinarios destinados á los fondos para las obras de puerto, que probablemente ascienden á \$1,200,000.

ESTADO FINANCIERO EN 1906-7.

El año financiero de 1906-7, que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, muestra que en el Tesoro de la República del Uruguay había un sobrante de \$2,149,944, en comparación con \$453,110, en el año anterior, mostrando así el estado de prosperidad del país.

El total de ingresos en los doce meses de referencia ascendió á \$26,159,411, ó sea un aumento de cerca de \$6,000,000 respecto del año económico de 1906.

Del sobrante que resultó en el Tesoro, \$1,000,000 se destinó á aumentar el capital del Banco de la República, con el fin especial de que pudiese aumentar su emisión de billetes, y la mayor parte del resto de dicho sobrante se empleó en varias obras y servicios públicos bajo la denominación de "gastos extraordinarios."

Los intereses de la deuda del país se han pagado con puntualidad, y los desembolsos domésticos se hicieron con la más estricta puntualidad.

LA PROYECTADA REVISIÓN DEL CÓDIGO DE MINAS.

De acuerdo con un decreto que expidió recientemente el Ministerio de Industrias, se ha nombrado una comisión encargada de revisar el Código de Minas del Uruguay. La tarea especial de la comisión consistirá en proponer las reformas que juzgue necesarias en cuanto á la manera de adquirir propiedad en las minas, la regulación de las exploraciones, las condiciones á las cuales deben sujetarse las concesiones mineras, los derechos de los descubridores, las condiciones y los efectos del registro, las obligaciones y derechos del que registra una mina y del que la denuncia, el abandono y pérdida de las minas, y todas las medidas que sean necesarias para la reglamentación de las propiedades y concesiones mineras.

Por más que se cree que la industria minera del país es susceptible de un gran desarrollo, las minas jamás se han explotado en gran escala, y se cree que muchos de los obstáculos con que en la actualidad se tropiezan para el debido desarrollo de dicha industria, pueden hacerse desaparecer estableciendo un código legal eficaz y amplio.

BALANCE DEL BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1907.

El balance del Banco de la República establecido en Montevideo, correspondiente á 1907, muestra que las ganancias realizadas en dicho año ascendieron á \$728,242, contra \$448,678 en 1906. Como quiera que el Gobierno es el único accionista, percibe un 80 por ciento de las ganancias, que equivale á \$592,594.

El interés que se paga sobre el empréstito levantado para el capital del banco exige un pago anual de \$470,000.

SESIÓN INAUGURAL DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES AMERICANOS.

El día 26 de enero de 1908 se celebró en la ciudad de Montevideo la sesión inaugural del Congreso Internacional de Estudiantes Ameri-

canos. Los países representados en esta sesión inaugural fueron los siguientes: República Argentina, Boliva, Brasil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Perú, y Uruguay. El número de delegados excedía de 100. El Doctor MIRANDA, del Uruguay, fué elegido presidente del Congreso, y presidentes honorarios el Presidente de la República del Uruguay, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos y los Señores Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Ministro de Instrucción Pública del Uruguay.

VENEZUELA.

ABOLICIÓN DEL MONOPOLIO DE FÓSFOROS É IMPUESTOS QUE PAGARÁN.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Venezuela, de fecha 9 de enero de 1908, publica un decreto del Presidente CASTRO del mismo día, que declara insubsistentes los contratos de 29 de agosto de 1904 y 9 de agosto de 1905, celebrados con la Fábrica Nacional de Fósforos, y en virtud de los cuales tenía esta el monopolio de fósforos. En lo adelante quedará libre en todo el territorio de la República la fabricación de fósforos y facultativa la importación de este artículo por los puertos habilitados para el comercio exterior, así como también la de las materias primas para fabricarlos.

Otro decreto, fechado el 10 de enero y publicado el mismo día, establece un timbre especial para la recaudación de la renta de fósforos. El primer tipo será del valor de 1 céntimo de bolívar, y se pagará por cada caja de fósforos de madera que contenga 40 fósforos. El segundo tipo será de valor de 2 céntimos de bolívar, y será pagadero por las cajas de fósforos de cerilla que contengan 60 fósforos. El tercer tipo será por valor de 4 céntimos de bolívar, y se inutilizará en las cajas de fósforos de cerilla que contengan 120 fósforos. Los fósforos destinados á la exportación quedan exonerados de todo impuesto.

Este último decreto dispone también que los fósforos que se importen quedan aforados en la Cuarta Clase Arancelaria.

MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

El 14 de noviembre de 1907 el Presidente CASTRO decretó que, además, de los derechos de importación ordinarios, deben cobrarse recargos en las aduanas de Venezuela de la manera siguiente:

El maíz en grano, el arroz en grano, el trigo en grano, las caraotas, los frijoles, las lentejas, las habichuelas, la manteca de puerco, la manteca de cerillo y la cerveza, 10 por ciento.

Las botellas comunes de vidrio ordinario negro ó claro, propias para envasar licores, leche esterilizada y aguas gaseosas; los vidrios planos ó cristales sin azogar, blancos ó de color; las papas, los fustes ó aranduras para monturas; el algodón en rama, los sombreros de paja sin ningún adorno, y el papel de estraza y de madera, 25 por ciento

s
,
e
l
l
o
l

3,
a
o
d
e
le
os
as

a-
El
or
El
ro
El
en
os
lo

or-

te,
ese

as,
n-

ra
os
na-
sin

.



NUCLEO ALLEMÃO DE SAN BERNARDINO, NO LAGO IPACARAY, PARAGUAY.

The German colony of San Bernardino, on Lake Itaipu, Paraguay.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXVI.

MARÇO DE 1908.

NO. 3.

(Muitos dos assumptos commentados na secção editorial portugueza do BOLETIM, são publicados sómente em inglez ou hespanhol.)

No momento em que este numero do BOLETIM sahir á luz, as firmas que foram convidadas para submeter orçamentos para a construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional já deverão ter apresentado suas propostas. Dentro de pouco tempo o contracto deverá ser concluido com a firma que fór escolhida, e os trabalhos de construcção deverão ser iniciados, no mais tardar, pelos meados de abril. Esforços especiaes serão feitos para apressar os trabalhos de modo que o edificio esteja virtualmente concluido durante a incumbencia do actual Secretario de Estado e presidente do Conselho Director, que termina em março de 1909. Á vista do interesse especial que o Secretario Root tem manifestado em estabelecer mais estreitas relações entre os Estados Unidos e a America Latina, na reorganização da Secretaria e em chamar a attenção do Senhor CARNEGIE para a grande utilidade da Secretaria, conseguindo assim obter o generoso donativo de \$750,000 para o novo edificio, é opinião unanime do Conselho Director que se devem fazer todos os esforços para que seja inaugurado o edificio durante sua administração. As especificações e planos definitivos, approvados pelo Secretario de Estado e o Director da Secretaria, mostram muitos melhoramentos sobre os desenhos primitivos, e não ha duvida de que este edificio será um dos mais lindos em Washington. Será um edificio artistico e util, e ao mesmo tempo adaptado ao fim a que se destina. É de esperar que as photographias dos desenhos revisados sejam publicados no numero do BOLETIM de abril. A demora na conclusão dos planos pelos architectos foi devida á revisão dos desenhos primitivos e ao estudo cuidadoso dos detalhes.

MORTE DO SENHOR JOSÉ ALGARA.

Com a morte do Exmo. Senhor JOSÉ ALGARA, Sub-secretario do Mexico, que falleceu a 10 de março corrente, na capital da vizinha Republica, perdeu esta um dos seus mais leaes servidores e um dos seus filhos mais preclaros, e a Secretaria Internacional um bom e leal amigo.

O Senhor ALGARA occupou postos da maior importancia e responsabilidade, taes como a Cathedra de Direito Internacional Privado e de Legislação Comparada na Escola de Jurisprudencia do Mexico, tendo sido membro da Junta Directora do Collegio de Advogados, Secretario de Estado Interino, e occupado outros de character administrativo, mostrando sempre sua idoneidade no desempenho de seus deveres.

A NOVA COMISSÃO PAN-AMERICANA.

A Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana que se reuniu no Rio de Janeiro, recommendou a cada um dos Governos nella representados que nomeasse uma Commissão, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, encarregada de promover a approvação das resoluções e convenções adoptadas pela Conferencia, e tambem de cooperar com a Secretaria Internacional na obra do desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e de amizade entre os paizes Americanos. O Secretario ROOT nomeou ultimamente a Commissão dos Estados Unidos, que é composta dos seguintes membros:

Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE;

Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, chefe da delegação norte-americana na Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana;

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senador federal pelo Estado de West Virginia;

CHARLES B. LANDIS, Deputado pelo Estado de Indiana;

JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Deputado pelo Estado de Texas;

General A. E. BATES, do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, aposentado;

Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania e delegado dos Estados Unidos á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana;

Honorable ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos;

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, presidente da Universidade de California;

E. J. JAMES, presidente da Universidade de Illinois;

Professor PAUL S. REINSCH, da Universidade de Wisconsin;

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, o conhecido jornalista; e

JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas;

Ao nomear essa Comissão o Secretario de Estado disse que poderiam prestar relevantes serviços, cooperando com os diversos Estados Americanos no sentido de desenvolver o mutuo conhecimento e a boa vontade de cada um.

RATIFICAÇÃO DOS TRATADOS FIRMADOS PELA CONFERENCIA DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

É para nós motivo de grande satisfação annunciar a ratificação pelos Governos da America Central, dos tratados e convenções assignados pela Conferencia de Paz da America Central, reunida ha pouco em Washington. Esta attitude dos Governos da America Central não pode deixar de ser favoravelmente commentado em todo o mundo e de despertar a attenção para as possibilidades de desenvolvimento e progresso nestes paizes. Como se tem dito neste BOLETIM repetidas vezes, a America Central é uma das partes mais ricas do hemispherio occidental, e sómente aguarda capitaes, maior numero de vias ferreas e linhas de navegação fluvial, e um governo estavel para que consiga um estado de progresso e prosperidade que ha de surprehender o mundo.

O HONORABLE WILLIAM J. BRYAN E A AMERICA LATINA.

Em 15 de fevereiro ultimo, o Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, em resposta ao convite que lhe fez o Club Commercial de Lincoln, Estado de Nebraska, pronunciou um discurso por occasião do seu banquete annual em que tratou das relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina. A vista de ser o Honorable WILLIAM J. BRYAN, que é um dos homens mais eminentes na vida publica dos Estados Unidos, um cidadão de Lincoln, o Director trocou cartas com elle, sobre as relações entre os Estados Unidos e a America Latina, as quaes tem um interesse mais que local e por isso reproduzimos-as neste numero do BOLETIM.

“SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS
“REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
“Washington, D. C., 20 de janeiro de 1908.

“Honorable WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Agencia da Imprensa Nacional, Edificio de Munsey.

Washington, D. C.

“MEU CARO SENHOR BRYAN: O Club Commercial de Lincoln, Nebraska, fez-me um convite para pronunciar um discurso, por occasião do seu primeiro banquete annual, sobre as relações commer-

ciaes dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas que ficam ao sul de nós. Como sois um dos mais illustres cidadãos daquella cidade e Estado, e como a vossa opinião é muito acatada alli, ser-me-hia muito agradável conhecer vossa opinião acerca do movimento em prol do desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e de amizade entre os Estados Unidos e as Republicas suas irmãs, de modo que nessa reunião possa transmittir a vossos concidadãos vossas ideas a respeito.

Incidentemente desejo accrescentar que quando estiverdes em Washington, terei muito prazer em apresentar-vos aos embaixadores e ministros das Republicas Americanas que formam o nosso Conselho Director, os quaes são tidos entre as figuras mais illustres da America Latina.

“Subscreevo-me respeitosamente de V. S.,

“JOHN BARRETT.”

“WASHINGTON, D. C., 28 de janeiro de 1908.

“Honorable JOHN BARRETT,

“*Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas,*

Washington, D. C.

“MEU CARO SENHOR BARRETT: A vossa estimada carta acaba de chegar ás minhas mãos. Em resposta a vossa consulta, cabe-me dizer-vos que não só me interessa, mas tenho especial interesse pelo desenvolvimento do nosso commercio com a America do Sul. Estando convencido como estou que a idea do governo pelo povo está destinado a expandir-se pelo mundo, acompanho de perto o desenvolvimento das Republicas que ficam ao sul de nós. Fiz duas visitas ao Mexico e assisti á cerimonia da inauguração do primeiro Presidente da Republica de Cuba. Tencionava visitar a America do Sul este inverno, mas, muito a contragosto, fui obrigado a adial-a.

“Si lerdes os artigos que tenho escripto sobre o Mexico e Cuba, vereis que a minha attitude é distinctamente sympathica. Concordo com o modo de ver do Presidente CLEVELAND a respeito da Venezuela, e tenho em editoriaes recommendado o estabelecimento de linhas de navegação nas costas oriental e occidental dos dous paizes com o fim de promover relações commerciaes entre os Estados Unidos e a America do Sul. Em vez de conceder subvenções ás linhas particulares, lembrei a conveniencia de que o nosso Governo construisse um numero de navios que podessem ser transformados em cruzadores em tempo de guerra, arrendando-os em tempo de paz sob as condições que garantam o estabelecimento do trafego de cargas e passageiros entre nosso paiz e todos os paizes da America do Sul.

“Terei muito prazer em conhecer os representantes diplomaticos das Republicas do Sul que constituem o Conselho Director.

“Agradecendo-vos por terdes chamado minha attenção para este assumpto, subscreevo-me, com todo o respeito e consideração.

“W. J. BRYAN.”

HOMENAGEM PRESTADA PELA AMERICA LATINA AO SECRETARIO ROOT.

O Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional, na sua ultima reunião, aproveitou-se da ausencia do Secretario Root, seu presidente, para prestar-lhe um tributo honrosissimo. Quando no expediente se chegou á discussão sobre o novo edificio, foi apresentada a seguinte moção que foi unanimemente approvada e commentada em adequados discursos.

Resolveu-se que quando o novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas estiver em via de construcção, se colloque nelle um testemunho adequado em honra do Exmo. Sr. Seretario Root, como signal do preito e publico reconhecimento pelos relevantissimos serviços por elle prestados e pela sua incansavel energia em prol da União Pau-Americana.

 O EMBAIXADOR NABUCO CONVIDADO A REALIZAR UMA CONFERENCIA SOBRE CAMÕES.

O Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, o eminente e erudito Embaixador do Brazil, foi convidado pela Universidade de Yale para realizar uma conferencia perante a Faculdade e estudantes de Yale sobre Camões, o grande poeta portuguez. É para nós motivo de regosijo notar o crescente interesse que se manifesta pelos vultos litterarios do mundo latino, cujos nomes são familiares em toda a parte na America Latina, mas pouco conhecidos nos Estados Unidos, e é-nos especialmente agradavel que o Embaixador NABUCO tenha sido escolhido para discorrer sobre Camões perante uma tal assemblea. O Senhor NABUCO não só figura entre os primeiros diplomatas da America, mas é conhecido em todo o mundo como um homem de grande illustração. Esta conferencia não só será repleta de conhecimentos uteis, mas será um acontecimento de grande importancia no mundo litterario.

 EXPRESSÃO DE APPROVAÇÃO MANIFESTADA PELO SENIOR BRIDGMAN.

São muito apreciadas por aquelles que labutam sinceramente por uma grande causa as bondosas palavras de approvação manifestadas por pessoas competentes. Parece que entre as pessoas presentes á conferencia que o Director da Secretaria realizou perante a "American Geographical Society" de New York, em 25 de fevereiro, sobre a America Latina e a viagem que fez atravez dos Andes, esteve o Sr. H. L. BRIDGMAN, o eminente explorador e redactor. No "Brooklyn Standard Union" de domingo, 1º de março, saiu publicado um editorial sob o titulo "America Latina, de Hoje e de Amanhã," escripto pelo Senhor BRIDGMAN, que contém o seguinte trecho:

A "American Geographical Society." talvez sem saber-o, prestou um relevante serviço publico apresentando o Senhor BARRETT a uma assemblea de New York, e nenhum dos que o ouviram duvidam de que o que elle disse deve ser dito sob muitas formas e em muitos lugares; que, talvez, a hora actual, com o prestigio e a boa vontade que tem conseguido conquistar os nossos coraçados em sua marcha triumphal ao redor do continente, é o momento psychologico, e si é difficil obter auditorios e ha falta de tribunas, pode-se, no emtanto, recorrer á imprensa para discutir a materia. Foram tambem muito apreciadas as partes do discurso do Senhor BARRETT em que prestou honroso preito ao Secretario ROOT, que julga ser o mais habil dos secretarios que têm occupado este alto cargo na historia do nosso paiz, e encareceu os beneficos e duradouros resultados de sua visita á America do Sul, de que a excursão que o Senhor BARRETT fez atravez das Cordilheiras foi apenas um incidente."

CURSOS SOBRE A AMERICA LATINA NA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

Neste numero do BOLETIM publicamos um resumo do que a Universidade de Yale está fazendo para promover o estudo de assumptos relativos á America Latina. Si ha outras universidades que pretendem estabelecer cursos semelhantes, teremos prazer em fazer menção delles no BOLETIM, de modo que os estudantes tanto da America do Norte como da America do Sul, possam conhecer as facilidades que existem no paiz para o ensino neste sentido. Não só a Universidade de Yale, mas as de Columbia e Cornell, a Universidade de Wisconsin, a Universidade de Illinois, a Universidade de California, e a Universidade de Washington, estão organizando cursos especiaes para o crescente numero de moços que desejam estudar o hespanhol e familiarizar-se com a historia e o desenvolvimento das Republicas nossas irmãs. É de esperar que todas as instituições de educação superior neste paiz sigam o exemplo das ditas universidades e collegios, e a Secretaria terá prazer em prestar-lhes, no que estiver ao seu alcance, seu auxilio.

CLUBS COSMOPOLITANOS E COLLEGIOS.

Existe uma organização, pouco conhecida na America, que está prestando valiosos serviços nas instituições de ensino superior dos Estados Unidos no sentido de desenvolver relações de amizade mais estreitas entre estudantes estrangeiros e norte-americanos que frequentam as mesmas instituições. Denomina-se, apropiadamente, o

"Club Cosmopolitano" e conta entre os seus membros não só estudantes estrangeiros que frequentam instituições de ensino nos Estados Unidos, mas também certo numero de moços deste paiz que se interessam por paizes estrangeiros. Este club, em todas as instituições em que tem sido organizado, tem dado beneficos resultados, mas ainda está em sua infancia. Todas as influencias com que se rodêam moços estrangeiros vindos para os Estados Unidos para seu melhor conhecimento mutuo, não podem deixar de ser de grande beneficio tanto aos estudantes estrangeiros como aos nacionaes. Talvez a ignorancia que se nota entre estudantes dos Estados Unidos relativamente á America Latina, é maior do que a que se observa entre estudantes latino-americanos relativamente aos Estados Unidos, e por isso é evidente o beneficio que ha de resultar deste Club. A Secretaria Internacional deseja-lhe grande prosperidade e um crescente numero de membros. Neste numero publicamos um artigo descriptivo de sua organização e fins, que foi fornecido a esta Secretaria por um dos membros de sua directoria.

CONGRESSO SCIENTIFICO PAN-AMERICANO.

Em 17 de fevereiro, o Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional realizou uma sessão importante para discutir o programma do Congresso Scientifico Pan-Americano que se reunirá em Santiago, Chile, em dezembro do corrente anno. Além dos membros do Conselho Director, estiveram presentes o Exmo. Sr. ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos que presidiu á sessão, e o Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, que foi nomeado membro da comissão dos Estados Unidos pela comissão organizadora do Congresso no Chile.

AMERICA LATINA EM PHILADELPHIA.

Em 20 de março realizou-se em Philadelphia uma reunião interessante sob os auspícios da Academia Americana da Sciencia Politica e Social, que foi presidida pelo Director da Secretaria Internacional e a que assistiram grande numero de representantes diplomaticos da America Latina. A nota principal da occasião foi o substancioso discurso proferido pelo Professor L. S. ROWE, que está fazendo grandes esforços para desenvolver relações mais estreitas, sobretudo intellectuaes e educadores, entre os Estados Unidos e as Republicas, suas irmãs.

UM NOVO MAGAZINE PARA A AMERICA LATINA.

Os proprietarios de "The World To-Day," que é um dos principaes magazines do paiz, merecem ser congratulados pelo plano que tem de publicar uma edição em hespanhol sob o titulo "El Mundo de Hoy," e espera-se que ha de ter larga circulação nos paizes latino-americanos. Affirma-se que os redactores estão tomando as precauções necessarias para que este emprehendimento não fracasse, como fracassaram as muitas tentativas semelhantes que não foram tomadas em devida consideração. A grande difficuldade com que se luctou no passado foi, ou a companhia editora do magazine não tinha a pratica e capital necessarios, ou não comprehendeu o temperamento do povo latino-americano, ou finalmente não acertou com a especial feição de uma publicação desse genero. Si os promotores desta idea conseguirem por em execução o programma annuciado em sua circular, verão sem duvida seus esforços coroados de exito.

ARTIGO SOBRE PRESIDENTE DÍAZ ESCRIPTO POR SENHOR CREELMAN.

Entre os numerosos artigos que se têm escripto acerca do General DÍAZ, Presidente do Mexico, destacem-se especialmente o de JAMES CREELMAN, publicado no "Pearson's Magazine" de março. É um quadro vivo do primeiro chefe da Republica do Mexico, permittindo ao leitor comprehender facilmente o homem e apreciar o que tem feito em beneficio do seu paiz.

O Senhor CREELMAN tem tido uma experiencia pouco commum em entrevistar os grandes vultos do mundo, e em descrever seus traços caracteristicos de modo que todos sintam parecer conhecel-os pessoalmente, que o que esereve acerca do General DÍAZ tem um valor especial. Sua estimativa da obra de DÍAZ como um estadista constructor e do lugar que ha de occupar na historia, sua analyse detallada de sua personalidade, tudo impressiona o leitor como uma historia verdadeira e muito bem escripta.

BANQUETE DE DESPEDIDA AO SENHOR PULIDO.

Antes de volver ao seu paiz, o Senhor AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, por muitos annos ao serviço diplomatico de Venezuela em Washington, foi objecto de uma imponente manifestação por parte dos membros do "Metropolitan Club," desta cidade, que representa o mais selecto nos circulos sociaes, diplomaticos, bancarios e politicos dos Estados Unidos.

No banquete de despedida que o Club offereceu ao Senhor PULIDO, foi-lhe apresentado um lindo copo de prata, com uma dedicatoria apropriada e fac-similes das firmas dos oitenta membros do Club que contribuíram para a manifestação de apreço pelo Senhor PULIDO.

VIAGEM AO REDOR DA AMERICA DO SUL.

Uma prova do grande interesse despertado entre os *touristes* pela viagem á e ao redor da America do Sul, é uma circular que acabam de publicar os Srs. BUSK e JEVONS, agentes geraes da linha de vapores Lamport & Holt, intitulada: "Excursão especial ao redor da America do Sul: New York a Bahia, Bahia ao Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro a Santos, Santos a Montevidéo, Montevidéo a Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires por via ferrea atravez dos Andes até Valparaiso, Valparaiso por mar a Panamá, atravez do Isthmo a Colou, daqui a New York, e vice-versa."

Annuncia-se que esta longa viagem pode ser feita pela somma relativamente pequena de \$475, incluindo refeições e accommodações nos vapores e passagens de 1ª classe nas vias ferreas. No ultimo numero do BOLETIM foram publicadas photographias de um dos novos vapores desta linha, que manda vapores uma vez por mez para Montevidéo e Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro. A viagem para o Rio é feita em dezoito dias, e para Buenos Aires em vinte e seis dias.

ITINERARIOS COMMERCIAES NA AMERICA DO SUL.

Um numero recente da "Dunn's Review" contem um interessante artigo sobre os itinerarios na America do Sul por vias ferreas e fluvias, preparado pelo Professor J. RUSSELL SMITH. A vista do grande numero de cartas que chegam a esta Secretaria pedindo informações a este respeito, publicamos extractos deste artigo nesta edição do BOLETIM.

PROGRESSO ARGENTINO EM 1907.

Informações officias recebidas da Republica Argentina demonstram que as condições em toda a parte da Republica continuam a ser tão satisfactorias em 1907 como em 1906. As cifras do commercio exterior, comparadas com as do anno anterior, mostram um augmento de cerca de \$20,000,000, e um balanço commercial a favor da Republica de mais de \$10,000,000. Entraram no paiz durante o anno 329,122 immigrants. A situação dos bancos mostra um melhoramento sobre a de 30 de junho de 1907. O balauete do Banco da Republica Argentina evidencia a situação bastante satisfactoria deste instituto de credito. O banco tem actualmente 104 caixas filiaes na Republica e espera estabelecer ainda outras no anno corrente. Na capital, foram construidas durante o anno obras no valor de \$79,033,833 papel, ou \$20,000,000 mais do que no anno anterior, ao passo que as rendas arrecadadas pela alfandega de Buenos Aires augmentaram de \$943,882 ouro. Segundo informações recebidas,

as colheitas de trigo e linho são as maiores na historia do paiz, contrabalançando a diminuição verificada na produção do milho, e consta que as companhias de vias ferreas têm tomado as medidas necessarias para o seu facil transporte.

COMMERCIO E INDUSTRIAS DA BOLÍVIA.

A atenção dos leitores é chamada para a discrepancia que se nota nas cifras officiaes da Bolivia e as dos Estados Unidos sobre o commercio entre os dous paizes, as quaes são publicadas neste numero do BOLETIM. No quadro da exportação dos Estados Unidos para o anno de 1907, a Bolivia figura unicamente com \$1,502,622, ao passo que dos relatorios consulares se vê que a exportação dos portos de New York e San Francisco com destino á Bolivia foi no valor de \$2,852,460. Essa differença explica-se pelo facto de que grande quantidade das mercadorias com destino á Bolivia são importadas pelos portos do Chile, Peru e Brazil.

Grande parte das informações sobre esta Republica que vem publicadas neste numero do BOLETIM, foram extrahidas do importante relatorio publicado pelo Departamento de Colonização e Agricultura em agosto de 1907.

PROTECÇÃO ADUANEIRA PARA AS PROPRIEDADES INDUSTRIAES NO BRAZIL.

Com relação á projectada reforma das tarifas aduaneiras do Brazil, foi preparada uma lista official das industrias existentes na Republica para servir de base á organização de uma tabella de taxas proteccionistas. O total do capital empregado em industrias manufactureiras no paiz é calculado em \$163,349,000, representando os interesses de 2,397 estabelecimentos. A industria de tecidos vai-se desenvolvendo rapidamente, o que explica a diminuição verificada nas importações de tecidos, e a nova fibra de Perini está sendo explorada commercialmente pelo Governo com o intuito de tornal-a rival do algodão no mercado do Brazil.

A cultura e exportação do café sob o novo regimen de valorização mostram um progressivo augmento nos valores, verificando-se um augmento de \$100,000,000 no valor, e de 1,000,000 saccas na quantidade do café exportado em 1907, comparado com o do anno anterior. O Brazil concorreu com 727,187,465 libras, ou seja 77.34 por cento, para o consumo total dos Estados Unidos, que foi calculado em 940,247,312 libras.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS VIAS DE COMMUNICAÇÃO NO CHILE.

Que o Governo do Chile se interessa muito pelo importante ramo das viagens ferreas evidencia-se pelo decreto promulgado em janeiro de 1908, que autoriza a construcção da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal pelo custo de \$37,000,000, e abre um credito de \$15,500,000 para a construcção de linhas federaes durante o anno. Em 1 de julho de 1907, a Directoria das Obras Publicas tinha iniciado os estudos de 707.233 kilometros de vias ferreas federaes, do total de 927,639 kilometros em projecto. A marinha mercante do Chile desenvolve-se na mesma proporção, e hoje, dos paizes da America do Sul unicamente o Brazil excede a tonelagem da sua marinha mercante, que consta de 156.316 toneladas.

TRATADO IMPORTANTE ENTRE COLOMBIA E EQUADOR.

O tratado de amizade, commercio e navegação concluido entre os Governos da Colombia e o Equador, e cujas ratificações foram trocadas em 24 de outubro de 1907, marca uma epoca no desenvolvimento destas duas Republicas. A colonia colombiana no Equador conta mais de 40,000 habitantes e o referido tratado cobre todas as questões de direito internacional que possam surgir entre nações tão estreitamente ligadas por laços naturaes.

RELATORIO DA COSTA RICA SOBRE A CONFERENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

Na ratificação pelo Governo da Costa Rica dos diversos tratados e convenções firmados na Conferencia de Paz da America Central que se reuniu em Washington, no ultimo mez de 1907, é de especial interesse o relatorio apresentado ao Congresso Nacional pelo Sr. LUIS ANDERSON, Secretario das Relações Exteriores da Republica e presidente da Conferencia. Reproduzimos o relatorio por ser um documento de grande importancia.

RENDAS E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE CUBA.

A arrecadação das rendas de Cuba no anno de 1907, foi na importancia total de \$29,118,827, sendo a maior parte desta somma arrecadada pela alfandega de Havana. Estes dados são de interesse com relação ao plano ultimamente promulgado para o calçamento das ruas e o novo serviço de esgottos da cidade de Havana, os quaes serão cobertos com o produto da taxa de 10 por cento das rendas aduaneiras daquelle porto. O prazo para a terminação das obras foi fixado

em seis annos, e calcula-se que o producto da taxa de 10 por cento neste periodo attingirá a \$12,000.000. Entraram em vigor em 28 de fevereiro de 1908, diversas modificações da tarifa aduaneira relativas a machinas e apparatus destinados a engenhos de assucar e industrias analogas.

COMMERCIO E CONDIÇÕES INTERNAS DO EQUADOR.

Houve um augmento no valor dos productos nacionaes exportados pela Republica do Equador no anno de 1907, taes como cacáo, borracha, chapéos, etc. A Estrada de Ferro de Puerto Bolivar a Machala foi prolongada durante o anno até aos districtos de cacáo e tem sido de grande beneficio no transporte deste producto para o porto. A Companhia da Estrada de Ferro de Guayaquil a Quito, cuja controversia com o Governo foi submettida á decisão de uma commissão arbitral, tem sido o objecto de um decreto executivo, determinando que os *coupons* venciveis a 2 de janeiro e 2 de julho de 1908, e a 2 de janeiro de 1909, serão pagos com o producto de uma nova emissão de titulos, garantida pela renda proveniente da venda do sal. Este producto foi vantajosamente exportado durante o anno para os portos da Colombia.

RELATORIO SOBRE AS CONDIÇÕES EM GUATEMALA.

O relatorio sobre as condições em Guatemala, apresentado pelo Encarregado de Negocios da França em Guatemala, ainda que se refira ao anno de 1906, contem os dados mais recentes disponiveis sobre as relações commerciaes entre aquella Republica e os diversos paizes do mundo, e por isso o transcrevemos para as nossas paginas quasi em sua integra. Deste relatorio se vê que, ainda que os Estados Unidos forneçam a metade da importação de Guatemala, a Alemanha leva-lhes vantagem na exportação. Nota-se uma ligeira discordancia entre as cifras deste relatorio e as publicadas pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos, accusando estas ultimas um augmento nas importações em 1907, de procedencia de Guatemala.

CONDIÇÕES FINANCEIRAS DO MEXICO.

Ao terminar o anno de 1907, o estado dos 34 bancos autorizados a funcionar na Republica foi muito satisfactorio, e parece que não foram sensivelmente affectados pela crise que tem prevalecido na Republica durante o anno. O relatorio sobre as finanças do Mexico apresentado ultimamente pelo Ministro LIMANTOUR, tem attrahido a

atenção geral, e a fusão das estradas de ferro que o Governo está negociando com quatro bancos internacionaes de New York e duas firmas bancarias de Londres, ha de ter importante influencia sobre a situação. As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas nos primeiros sete mezes de 1907-8, que é o ultimo periodo de que ha estatística, apresentam um augmento sobre as de igual periodo do anno anterior, ao passo que o valor do commercio nos primeiros cinco mezes do corrente exercicio, em comparação com o de igual periodo do exercicio anterior, mostra um augmento de mais de \$14,000,000. Os relatorios consulares sobre diversas industrias do paiz tambem attestam uma situação muito lisonjeira. As cifras do commercio exterior no primeiro semestre de 1907-8, mostram um augmento de \$4,800,000 na exportação, e de \$7,600,000 na importação, comparadas com as de igual periodo do anno anterior.

CONCESSÕES E MELHORAMENTOS EM NICARAGUA.

O Presidente de Nicaragua expediu um decreto augmentando a emissão de titulos de exportação para o pagamento dos *coupons* da divida externa, de \$75,000, somma em que a emissão foi primeiramente fixada, a \$400,000. O serviço da divida publica foi pontualmente pago durante o anno de 1907, e as concessões feitas para a exploração de productos nacionaes são prova de que as condições do paiz continuarão a ser prosperas no presente anno. Um contracto foi concluido para a construcção de uma estrada de ferro de San Juan del Sur no Pacifico a um ponto no interior do paiz. A barra do Rio Grande vai ser dragada e o serviço de navegação melhorado, ao passo que foram feitas concessões para a exploração de mineraes e gutta-percha, do que resultará um augmento na arrecadação federal.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DO PANAMÁ EM 1907.

Segundo o relatorio do Departamento da Fazenda, o commercio exterior da Republica do Panamá no anno de 1907, attingiu ao valor de \$19,165,648.69. Para a importação, que foi no valor total de \$17,204,983.77, os Estados Unidos concorreram com \$5,196,964.38, exclusive \$7,640,533.86, que representam o valor dos generos importados pela zona do Canal durante o anno, os quaes entraram livres de direitos. Segundo cifras norte-americanas, foram exportados com destino ao Panamá durante o anno, generos no valor de \$18,665,323. A exportação do Panamá foi no valor de \$1,960,664.92, ou mais \$842,643.92, do que no anno anterior. Os Estados Unidos é quasi o unico paiz que importa productos de Panamá.

ESTIMULO ÁS RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAES POR MEIO DA EDUCAÇÃO.

Que a propaganda iniciada pelo Sr. KELLOGG, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Colon, para divulgar entre os habitantes do Panamá conhecimentos mais exactos sobre o paiz que representa, está dando bons resultados. prova-o a photographia dos vencedores dos premios que offereceu para o melhor ensaio escripto sobre os Estados Unidos, a qual vem impressa neste numero do BOLETIM. O Consul KELLOGG affirma que este concurso tem dado um grande impulso ao estudo do inglez e das instituições dos Estados Unidos, e julga que estes conhecimentos são o unico meio seguro de estabelecer relações sociaes e commerciaes entre os paizes interessados.

AUGMENTO DAS RENDAS ADUANEIRAS E DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS VIAS FERREAS NO PERU.

O rendimento da Alfandega de Mollendo nos ultimos quarto annos mostra um augmento progressivo, tendo subido de \$675,000 em 1904, a cerca de \$900,000 em 1907. ao passo que o rendimento da Alfandega de Callão no primeiro semestre do anno foi de mais de \$1,500,000, sendo o total para o anno calculado em \$3,000,000. O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, em seu importante relatorio sobre as estradas de ferro em construcção na Republica, diz que o Thesouro do Peru tem exercido a maior prudencia no dispendio de seus fundos, de modo que o Governo tem amplos recursos para satisfazer todas as obrigações em que tem incorrido para a construcção dos prolongamentos em via de construcção e em projecto.

COMMERCIO E RECURSOS DE SALVADOR.

Segundo cifras estatisticas o valor total dos generos exportados pela Republica de Salvador nos primeiros nove mezes de 1907, foi de \$6,000,000, sendo no valor de \$1,592,473, as exportações que se fizeram durante o anno para os Estados Unidos. Segundo cifras estatisticas de Salvador, a exportação para os Estados Unidos durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1907, foi no valor de mais de \$2,000,000. o que daria um total para o anno muito maior que o registrado.

As receitas dos serviços telegraphico e telephonico do paiz mostram um augmento de mais de \$1.000, ao passo que a memoria escripta pelo Sr. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Consul de Salvador em New York, sobre a industria mineira, mostra a situação prospera dessa industria e os excellentes resultados obtidos nos ultimos annos.

FINANÇAS E PROGRESSO ECONOMICO DO URUGUAY.

O exercicio de 1907 terminou com um saldo no Thesouro de mais de \$2,000,000, ao passo que as rendas para o mesmo anno mostram um augmento de cerca de \$6,000,000, sobre as de 1906. Ainda que o augmento verificado nas rendas aduaneiras não seja tão avultado como o dos dous annos anteriores, a arrecadação total foi a maior registrada desde 1894, sendo de mais de \$13,000,000. O serviço da divida publica foi pontualmente pago durante o anno.

NOVA LEI DE TARIFA NA VENEZUELA.

A nova lei de tarifa da Venezuela foi promulgada na "*Gaceta Oficial*" da Republica em 13 de janeiro de 1908, e entrou em vigor na mesma data.

APPROVAÇÃO DAS CONVENÇÕES DA CONFÉ-
RENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

Os Governos da America Central communicaram ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos que as convenções concluidas na Conferencia da Paz que se reuniu na cidade de Washington em dezembro de 1907 foram approvadas pelos seus respectivos Congressos nas datas seguintes:

Nicaragua, em 15 de fevereiro de 1908; Costa Rica, em 25 de fevereiro de 1908; Salvador, em 27 de fevereiro de 1908; Honduras, em 3 de março de 1908; Guatemala, em 13 de março de 1908.

PRODUÇÃO DO CAFÉ NA AMERICA CENTRAL
EM 1907.

Uma estimativa da produção do café nas diversas Republicas da America Central no anno de 1907-8, fixa a produção de Guatemala em 600,000 quintaes; Nicaragua, 137,000 quintaes; Salvador, 500,000 quintaes, e Costa Rica, 160,000 saccos.

Nota-se uma diminuição na produção de Nicaragua de 34,500 quintaes, ao passo que a produção de Guatemala não soffreu modificação.

ASSOCIAÇÃO DE CLUBS COSMOPOLITANOS.

A Universidade de Wisconsin, que é a séde do capitulo executivo da Associação de Clubs Cosmopolitanos, poz-se em comunicação com mais de vinte dos principaes collegios dos Estados Unidos com o fim de despertar o interesse geral para esta organização.

O movimento tem por objecto a organização de Clubs Cosmopolitanos nos collegios de todos os paizes onde ha estudantes estrangeiros para formar o nucleo de um club deste character, os quaes devem associar-se aos clubs cosmopolitanos já organizados com o fim de cultivar as artes da paz e estabelecer relações de amizade internacionaes.

O primeiro club desta natureza foi organizado na Universidade de Michigan em 1903, devido á iniciativa de 18 estudantes estrangeiros, e agora conta 80 membros. Sua influencia tem sido no sentido de estabelecer a organização como uma força permanente na vida collegial.

A Universidade de Wisconsin, conjuntamente com as outras sete universidades que lhe são associadas neste movimento, realizou sua primeira convenção annual em dezembro de 1907. Resolveu-se então iniciar uma propaganda, por meio de correspondencias e troca de publicações, com o fim de estabelecer relações mais intimas entre os clubs de todos os paizes.

Comunicações sobre a materia já foram dirigidas ás Universidades do Canadá, á Universidade de Oxford na Inglaterra, ás de Bonn e Berlin na Allemanha, e á Universidade de Paris, assim como ás principaes universidades e collegios dos Estados Unidos. Ha clubs cosmopolitanos na Europa e na America do Sul, os quaes aliados á Associação de Clubs Cosmopolitanos, dariam um grande impulso ao ideal da confraternidade internacional, cujo resultado seria a realização de convenções internacionaes em diferentes partes do mundo.

CURSOS SOBRE A AMERICA MERIDIONAL NA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

A Universidade de Yale, que está estabelecida na cidade de New Haven, Estado de Connecticut, enviou á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas o programma dos cursos da Universidade que se relacionam directa ou indirectamente com a America Latina.

Parece de toda a conveniencia não só pelo ponto de vista dos estudantes sul-americanos, mas tambem pelo dos norte-americanos, que a colonia estrangeira da Universidade seja augmentada por um grupo de estudantes latino-americanos. A Universidade adquiriu

recentemente, por doação, duas importantes colleções de obras sobre a America do Sul, as de Wagner e de Bingham, ao passo que o Museu Hispanico da cidade de New York offereceu aos estudantes dos cursos superiores os privilegios de sua bibliotheca e colleção de objectos. Nas sessões do Club Hespanhol da Universidade são discutidos a historia, commercio, litteratura e assumptos analogos, ao passo que illustres mestres de sciencia e literatos realizam conferencias todos os annos sobre assumptos ibericos.

Os principaes cursos sobre os assumptos em referencia são os seguintes:

Curso elementar de hespanhol; prosa hespanhola dos seculos XVI e XVII; revista geral da litteratura hespanhola; litteratura portugueza antiga; curso elementar de portuguez na escola commercial e consular; leitura e composição em hespanhol; o drama hespanhol nos seculos XVI e XVII; curso elementar e adiantado de hespanhol para os estudantes da escola de sciencias;

Historia hispano-americana; historia e geographia da America do Sul—um curso sobre a geographia espectral da America do Sul.

Em alguns dos cursos a frequencia attinge a 120 estudantes. Além destes, ha cursos que se occupam principalmente de assumptos relativos á America do Sul, comprehendendo a primitiva historia da America e colonias hespanholas, colonização e anthropologia, geologia, geographia commercial e direito romano.

O Secretario da Universidade fez publicar a seguinte carta em hespanhol e portuguez, esboçando as ideas e fins da Faculdade a este respeito:

“UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE,

“*New Haven (Estado de Connecticut, Estados Unidos).*

“Ex^{ma}. SR.^a: Ao enviarem á V. Ex^a. o catalogo ou programma de estudos da Universidade de Yale, as autoridades d’esta instituição desejam exprimir o seu vivo interesse pelo plano que visa tornar mais estreitas as relações entre os estudantes do Sul e os do Norte da America. Estamos persuadidos de que a frequentação por estudantes da grande Republica Brasileira e dos outros paizes meridionaes de uma das principaes universidades do Norte será vantajosa não só para aquelles, mas tambem para nós, visto que os jovens destinados a assumirem a direcção do nosso paiz, melhor poderão assim comprehender o caracter e os ideaes dos nossos vizinhos da America meridional.

“Ha certos factos tocantes á nossa Universidade que talvez interessem aos estudantes do Sul que quizerem buscar no Norte parte da sua educação universitaria.

“(1) Da cidade de New Haven (Estado de Connecticut), na qual se acha a Universidade de Yale, não ha mais de uma hora e meia a Nova

York, nos comboios expressos. A cidade de Nova York é o porto principal para a maioria dos importantes vapores que veem da America meridional. Esta proximidade á grande metropole norte-americana tem ainda outras vantagens para o estudante estrangeiro, pondo-o em contacto intimo com a vida de todo o paiz. New Haven não dista muito do Capitolio na cidade de Washington, fazendo-se a viagem nos comboios directos em eerea de oito horas.

“(2) A Universidade de Yale é uma instituição historica, tendo sido fundada em 1701. A celebração do seu segundo Centenario foi presenciada por delegados de todas as prinicipaes universidades da Europa. Dá-nos esta historia uma certa atmospheria que não pôde senão agradecer a estudantes nascidos em paizes que tem uma vella civilização.

“(3) A Universidade observa a mais eserupulosa tolerancia em materias de fé.

“(4) Em quanto ao ensino da nossa Universidade, divide-se este, como na maioria das grandes universidades nôrte-americanas, em duas seeções inteiramente distinctas. A primeira seeção abrange o lyceo de humanidades ou artes liberaes assim como a chamada escola technica de Sheffield (ramos comprehendidos pelo termo: Undergraduate Department). A segunda seeção abrange todos os cursos e escolas profissionaes ou universitarias (ramos comprehendidos pelo termo: Graduate Department). A nossa Universidade tem as seguintes escolas profissionaes: A escola de lettras, de historia e de sciencias, as escolas de theologia, de medicina, de direito, de bellas-arts, de musica, de sciencia florestal, de metallurgia, e a escola consular. Dos referidos cursos é digno de attenção que são os de engenharia e outras disciplinas praticas que tem recebido especial desenvolvimento.

“(5) A nossa Universidade tem sempre concedido grande logar ao ensino das linguas e litteraturas assim como da historia das nações neolatinas, facto que se torna evidente pelo grande numero de cursos de portuguez, de hespanhol, de francez, de provençal etc., que se fazem todos os annos. Além d’isso, ha aqui todos os annos conferencias publicas feitas por illustres mestres de sciencia e literatos europeus, taes como Ettore Pais, EDOUARD ROD, o fallecido BRUNETIÈRE e outros. Além de uma bibliotheca universitaria de perto de 400,000 volumes, na qual se acham largamente representadas a litteratura e historia dos paizes neolatinos, possuímos na nossa escola de bellas-arts, uma rica collecção de pinturas italianas, incluindo originaes de mestres taes como ANDREA DEL SARTO, BOTTICELLI E CORREGGIO.

“Os gastos annuaes variam muito conforme ás necessidades dos estudantes. Póde-se, porém, dizer que a somma de mil dollars em ouro (isto é, um conto de reis moeda forte) satisfará a todas as despezas razoaveis, inclusive preço de anlas, hospedagem, etc.

"A Universidade aceitará, onde fôr possível, para admissão ás escolas profissionaes, as cartas de curso obtidas nas universidades representativas da America meridional. No caso de um estudante do Sul querer entrar no nosso lyceo de humanidades ou na escola tecnica, permittir-se-lhe-ha substituir nos exames de admissão o seu conhecimento da lingua portugueza ou hespanhola ao da lingua franceza.

"O abaixo assignado terá muito gosto em ajudar o mais que lhe fôr possível como official da Universidade, os estudantes que vierem da America meridional, quer indicando casas particulares aos que quizerem aperfeiçoar-se na pratica do idioma inglez, quer recommendando escolas aos que desejarem habilitar-se n'este paiz para a matricula na nossa instituição.

"A sua Ex^a o Sr. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, assim como a sua Ill^{ma} e Rvd^{ma} JOHN IRELAND, Arcebispo de St. Paul (Estado de Minnesota), ambos doutores honorarios de Yale, têm-se declarado dispostos a dar informações acerca da Universidade.

"Deus guarde a V. Ex^a."

"ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Jr.,
"O Secretario da Universidade."

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1907.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pela Repartição Geral de Estatistica da Republica Argentina, o commercio exterior deste paiz em 1907, foi no valor de \$582,065,052, ouro, contra \$562,224,450 em 1906, verificando-se um augmento de \$19,840,602. O saldo a favor da Republica é de \$10,343,688, ouro.

O valor total dos generos importados durante o anno de 1907, foi de \$285,860,683, ouro, ou sejam \$15,890,162 mais que em 1906. O valor das mercadorias que entraram livres de direitos foí de \$102,461,572, ouro, o que, comparado com o do anno anterior, mostra um augmento de \$16,904,317. Os generos que pagaram direitos de importação foram avaliados em \$183,399,111, ouro, ou sejam \$1,014,155 mais que no anno anterior. Foram exportados durante o anno de 1907, generos no valor de \$296,204,369, ouro, isto é, \$3,950,540 mais do que em 1906. A exportação sujeita a direitos foi no valor de \$1,808, e a livre de direitos, no de \$296,202. Comparadas estas cifras com as do anno anterior, resulta que a importação sujeita a direitos tem tido um augmento de \$1,763, e a livre de direitos tem augmentado em \$3,948,777, ouro.

As importações de ouro e prata durante o anno de que se trata ascenderam a \$23,552,726, ouro, ou a \$5,340,403, ouro, mais que

em 1906, ao passo que as exportações destes metaes foram no valor de \$3,133,886, ouro, o que accusa um augmento de \$1,588,264 sobre as do anno anterior.

As importações sujeitas a direitos comprehendem artigos de primeira necessidade, como tecidos, chapéos, productos alimenticios, bebidas, joias, etc. A diminuição na importação de artigos sujeitos a direitos está contrabalancada pela importancia das importações livres de direitos, as quaes constituem despezas productivas, ou capital que não se consome porque está representado por materiaes de vias ferreas, machinas e instrumentos agricolas, etc., elementos todos destinados ao desenvolvimento do paiz. Nesta classe de importações, a Republica tem a seu favor um augmento de \$16,904,317, ouro.

Quanto ás exportações, deve-se ter em conta que nas cifras não está comprehendido o valor das exportações de lã, realizadas durante os mezes de outubro a dezembro, e que somma todos os annos entre 15 e 20,000,000 de pesos, ouro.

MOVIMENTO DA IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1907.

Segundo informa o Director Geral do Serviço de Inmigração da Republica Argentina, entraram no paiz durante o anno de 1907, 329,122 passageiros e inmigrantes, assim discriminados:

	Entradas.	Sahidas.
Passageiros provenientes de portos estrangeiros.....	15,284	12,497
Passageiros de Montevideo.....	55,914	55,172
Inmigrantes provenientes de portos estrangeiros.....	209,103	90,190
Inmigrantes de Montevideo.....	48,821	47,872
Total.....	329,122	205,732

A nacionalidade dos inmigrantes foi como se segue: Italianos, 90,282; hespanhóes, 82,606; russos, 9,530; turcos, 7,436; francezes, 4,125; austriacos, 3,439; allemães, 2,322; inglezes, 1,659; hungaros, 1,220; portuguezes, 1,118; argentinos, 1,016; gregos, 500; suissos, 486; brazileiros, 482; montenegrinos, 450; bulgaros, 442; dinamarquezes, 378; norte-americanos, 393; rumanos, 223; belgicos, 209; moroccos, 180; hollandezes, 178, e outras nacionalidades em menor numero.

Dos 209,103 inmigrantes provenientes de portos estrangeiros, 82,007 vieram constituídos em 25,369 familias, 109,106 eram solteiros e 17,990, solteiras.

MOVIMENTO DAS COLHEITAS EM 1907.

Com relação ás colheitas de trigo e de linho da Republica Argentina no corrente anno, as quaes, segundo os calculos, serão avultadas, pode-se dizer que as companhias de vias ferreas estão providenciando

no sentido de dotar suas linhas com os meios necessários para o transporte destes productos com promptidão e economia.

Os quadros seguintes demonstram as quantidades de trigo, linho e milho transportadas pelas principaes linhas argentinas em 1907, e a relação por cento entre este trafego e o total:

Estradas de ferro.	Toneladas.	Porcentagem do total.
TRIGO.		
Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico.....	640,000	32.5
Estrada de Ferro de Rosario.....	1,070,000	14.5
Grande Estrada de Ferro do Sul.....	1,779,000	36.4
Estrada de Ferro do Oeste.....	926,000	39.2
Estrada de Ferro de Cordoba e Rosario.....	62,000	10.1
Estrada de Ferro Central de Cordoba.....	22,000	4.1
Estrada de Ferro de Entre Rios.....	121,000	26.7
LINHO.		
Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico.....	79,000	4.0
Estrada de Ferro de Rosario.....	308,000	4.2
Grande Estrada de Ferro do Sul.....	59,000	1.2
Estrada de Ferro de Cordoba e Rosario.....	19,000	3.1
Estrada de Ferro Central de Cordoba.....	1,000	.....
Estrada de Ferro de Entre Rios.....	76,000	16.3
MILHO.		
Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico.....	199,000	10.1
Estrada de Ferro de Rosario.....	1,772,000	24.1
Grande Estrada de Ferro do Sul.....	497,000	10.1
Estrada de Ferro do Oeste.....	579,000	24.5
Estrada de Ferro de Cordoba e Rosario.....	38,000	6.2
Estrada de Ferro Central de Cordoba.....	6,000	1.1
Estrada de Ferro Central de Cordoba (Ramal do Norte).....	17,000	2.5
Estrada de Ferro de Entre Rios.....	8,000	1.8

CULTURA E MANUFACTURA DO ALGODÃO.

Um relatório apresentado pelo Consul Francez em Buenos Aires e publicado no "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*," em sua edição de 16 de janeiro de 1908, diz que as provincias de La Rioja e Catamarca são as que produzem a melhor qualidade de algodão, e que uma area consideravel está consagrada a esta cultura nas provincias de Cordoba, Tucuman e Corrientes, assim como nos territorios do Chaco e Missões. Os elevados fretes que se cobram nas vias ferreas para o transporte do algodão tendem a retardar o desenvolvimento desta industria. Nas provincias de Tucuman e Cordoba o algodão está sendo actualmente produzido em reduzida escala, e na provincia de Corrientes a industria está ainda em sua infancia, ao passo que nas Missões a planta é muito prejudicada pela praga das formigas. Nota-se o maior desenvolvimento desta cultura na região do Chaco, onde, apesar dos danos causados pela molestia denominada "rouja," cresce um algodão de fibra comprida de boa qualidade, que é muito apreciado nos mercados de Havre e Liverpool. Estão-se fazendo esforços, porém, para exterminar a molestia.

No districto do Chaco existem grande numero de descaroçadores de algodão, os quaes beneficiaram durante o anno de 1907, cerca de 800 toneladas metricas de algodão, sendo a metade desta quanti-

dade consumida em Buenos Aires e o restante foi enviado ao mercado de Liverpool. Os caroços de algodão vendem-se á fabrica de Colonelli que é a unica no paiz que tem installação para a manufactura de oleo de algodão. Fez-se uma fusão das tres companhias manufactureiras de algodão existentes no paiz, sob a firma social de "*Sociedad Hilanderias Argentinas de Algodón*," com o capital de \$875,000. Esta companhia empregou no anno passado cerca de 400 toneladas de algodão nacional e a quantidade contractada para o corrente anno mostra um augmento sobre a do anno passado. A companhia tem um importante estabelecimento em General Vedia no Chaco, com uma duzia de fabricas em Resistencia e uma fabrica de fição em Buenos Aires, com a capacidade de 2,000 kilogrammas de fios por dia.

A safra de 1907 é calculada em 7,000 toneladas metricas. A area em cultivo é estimada em 4,644 hectares, assim distribuidos:

Chaco, 3,280 hectares; Formosa, 111; Missões, 68; Corrientes, 495; Santa Fé, 275; Catamarca, 22, e La Rioja, 215.

Foram importados durante o anno cerca de 52,622 kilogrammas de algodão.

CULTURA DO ARROZ NA REPUBLICA.

Segundo dados estatísticos publicados pelo Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, a produção nacional do arroz no anno de 1907 foi de 13,000,000 kilos, e a area total dos terrenos semeados foi de 4,352 hectares. A area sob cultivo foi assim distribuida: Provincia de Tucuman, 2,900 hectares; Salta, 440 hectares; Jujuy, 357 hectares; San Juan, 275 hectares; Santiago del Estero, 10 hectares, e Missões, 370 hectares. A produção média é de 3,000 kilos por hectare, e os gastos de produção são calculados em \$150 moeda nacional por hectare. Como o preço do arroz com casca regula por \$9 a \$10 por 100 kilos, vê-se que o cultivador desse producto obtém um bom hiero. Diz-se que a produção média do arroz nas Provincias de Salta e Jujuy é maior do que na de Tucuman, e que na Provincia de Jujuy, o custo de produção não excede de \$135 por hectare, devido ao facto que a mão d'obra é mais barata e a agua para a irrigação é fornecida gratuitamente. Porém, devido ao pouco cuidado que se toma na selecção das sementes, o arroz nacional é inferior em qualidade ao estrangeiro.

Segundo dados estatísticos, foram importadas em 1903, 1,681 toneladas de arroz com casca e 26,035 toneladas de arroz descascado; em 1904, 3,912 toneladas com casca, e 24,346 toneladas de arroz descascado; em 1905, 2,159 toneladas com casca, e 21,698 toneladas, descascado, ao passo que em 1906 a importação das duas classes subiu a 10,791 e 23,518 toneladas, respectivamente.

Durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 foram importadas 12,716 toneladas de arroz com casca, no valor de \$254,320, e 15,415 toneladas de arroz descascado, avaliadas em \$1,233,145.

O arroz com casca importa-se principalmente das possessões britânicas, attingindo a 10,197 toneladas a importação dessa procedencia em 1906, ao passo que o arroz descascado provem em sua maior parte da Italia, fornecendo este paiz 19,600 toneladas em 1906.

O Departamento julga que o arroz pode ser cultivado vantajosamente na Provincia de Cordoba, e que as ilhas que formam o delta do Paraná são particularmente adaptadas a essa cultura.

O imposto de importação, actualmente vigente, é de 25 por cento sobre o valor official, que é calculado em \$20 ouro por tonelada de arroz com casca, e \$80 onro por tonelada de arroz descascado.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS EM 1907.

O Sr. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro da Bolivia em Washington, informa á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que, segundo os relatorios consulares correspondentes ao anno de 1907, o valor dos productos exportados dos portos de New York e San Francisco no anno de 1907, com destino á Bolivia, foi de \$2,852.460.30, contra \$1,136.603.91 no anno de 1906, verificando-se assim um augmento de \$1,715,856.39. A exportação desses portos em 1905, com destino á Bolivia, foi por valor de \$1,720,000, do que resulta um augmento nos ultimos dous annos de 100 por cento.

Segundo a estatistica official dos Estados Unidos, o valor da exportação deste paiz com destino á Bolivia foi apenas de \$1,502,622, pois muitos generos destinados áquelle paiz são importados pelos portos do Chile.

BRAZIL.

ADHESÃO Á CONVENÇÃO SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi informada por intermedio do Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos que o Presidente do Brazil promulgou em 9 de janeiro de 1908 o seguinte decreto, adherindo á Convenção Sanitaria Internacional de Washington:

“O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil: Faço saber que o Congresso Nacional decreton e eu sanciono a resolução seguinte:

“ARTIGO 1. É approvada a resolução firmada no Rio de Janeiro pela Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana em 23 de agosto de 1906, adherindo á Convenção Sanitaria Internacional de Washington e pondo em pratica os seus preceitos.

“ART. 2. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.”

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE OS ONZE MEZES DE 1907.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pelo Serviço de Estatistica Commercial, o valor dos productos importados no Brasil durante os mezes de janeiro a novembro de 1907 foi de 583,333:895\$, contra 437,819:546\$ em igual periodo de 1906.

As exportações nos dous periodos em comparação, foram de 803,486:531\$ e 715,072:535\$, respectivamente.

IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1907.

Durante o anno de 1907 entraram pelo porto do Rio de Janeiro 31,173 immigrants, ou sejam mais 4,026 do que no anno anterior; só no mez de dezembro ultimo entraram 4,236, ou mais 1,514 do que em igual mez do anno anterior.

De setembro a dezembro de 1907 entraram 13,394, ao passo que em igual periodo de 1906 entraram 10,577, ou menos 2,817.

A média annual de espontaneos desembarcados neste porto desde 1890 a 1906 attingiu a 21,834. A entrada em 1907 excedeu em 9,339 a essa média dos dezeseite annos anteriores.

CONCURRENCIA PARA AS OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DO RECIFE.

O Ministro de Estado da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas do Brazil solicitou propostas para a construção das obras de melhoramento do porto do Recife, Estado de Pernambuco, de conformidade com o projecto approvedo pelo Decreto de 14 de novembro de 1907. Serão recebidas as propostas até ao meio dia de 26 de março de 1908.

As obras a executar comprehendem um quebra-mar com a extensão total de 1,147 metros e a profundidade de nove metros sob aguas minimas: um molhe com a extensão total de 798 metros; caés para atracação, carga e descarga de navios; o alteamento e regularização da antiga muralha sobre os recifes; a dragagem geral no porto para o seu aprofundamento a 9 metros sob aguas minimas, desde a nova entrada do porto entre os cabeços dos quebra-mares até o começo dos caés de oito metros de agua, dahi em diante a oito metros sob o mesmo nível até a distancia de 200 metros do extremo sul dos mesmos caés; o aterro comprehendido entre os novos caés e o actual littoral; o arrazamento do baixio rochoso que obstrue em parte a entrada do porto; construção de sete armazens e o aparelhamento dos caés com linhas ferreas de bitolã de um metro, linhas de guindastes electricos, calçamento e drenagem nas ruas.

Estes trabalhos estão avaliados na quantia de 49,411:671\$, e deverão ser concluidos dentro do prazo de seis annos, contados da data do contracto, sendo incluido neste periodo o tempo necessario para a empreza

contractante apparellhar-se e installar todos os serviços, tempo este que não poderá passar de um anno.

O texto das especificações e condições é publicado em sua integra na "Brazilian Review," de 14 de janeiro de 1908.

COMMERCIO DO PORTO DE SANTOS EM 1907.

Segundo dados organizados pelo Serviço de Estatistica Commercial, o valor total do commercio do porto de Santos com paizes estrangeiros durante o anno de 1907, foi de 342,688:366\$, contra 308,161:603\$ em 1906.

As mercadorias que mais avultaram na importação foram as manufacturas de ferro e aço, generos alimenticios e tecidos. As mercadorias cujo valor mais avulta na exportação foram o café, couros, borracha, farello e bananas.

CHILE.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno de 1907 foram na importancia de 120,305,347.90 pesos, ou mais 6,989,109.32 pesos do que no anno anterior, quando attingiram á somma de 113,316,238.53 pesos. O rendimento no mez de dezembro de 1907 foi de 12,734,256.90 pesos, contra 12,009,-435.32 pesos em igual mez de 1906.

VERBA VOTADA PARA O CUSTEIO DAS ESTRADAS DE FERRO FEDERAES EM 1908.

A importancia total das verbas votadas para occorrer ás despezas com as estradas de ferro federaes durante o anno de 1908, attinge a 46,406,250.50 pesos, e é distribuida assim entre as diferentes linhas:

Linhas.	Pesos.
Rede Central.....	43,896,250.50
Estrada de Ferro Chafoal.....	635,000.00
Estrada de Ferro Itasco.....	225,000.00
Estrada de Ferro de Coquimbo.....	1,320,000.00
Estrada de Ferro de Tongol.....	170,000.00
Los Vilos.....	160,000.00
Total.....	46,406,250.50

PERMUTAÇÃO DE VALES POSTAES COM O JAPÃO.

O serviço dos vales postaes entre o Chile e o Japão foi estabelecido em 1º de janeiro de 1908. As letras poderão ser sacadas sobre qualquer ponto do Japão, incluindo as ilhas de Formosa, Pescadores e Sakhalien, devendo ser os valores expressos em francos e centimos de accordo com os equivalentes fixados. O valor maximo dos vales postaes será de 1,000 francos.

DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO E ARMAZENAGEM.

A lei que foi approvada pelo Congresso Nacional do Chile em 9 de setembro de 1907, e promulgada no "Diario Oficial," no dia 11 do mesmo mez, estabelece que os direitos de importação e de armazenagem serão pagos em pesos, ouro, na forma estabelecida pela lei No. 1992 de 27 de agosto de 1907.

TRATADO DE COMMERCIO COM A DINAMARCA.

O "Diario Oficial" do Chile, em sua edição de 29 de novembro de 1907, publica o texto do tratado de commercio celebrado em Berlim em 9 de abril de 1907, entre os Governos do Chile e da Dinamarca, em virtude do qual os cidadãos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes gozarão, quanto ao seu commercio e navegação, dos mesmos direitos e favores de que gozam os cidadãos das nações mais favorecidas.

Fica estipulado, porém, que os favores ou concessões especiaes quanto a direitos de importação, de porto ou de doca, que forem concedidos pelo Chile exclusivamente a outros paizes da America Central ou do Sul, não poderão ser estendidos á Dinamarca, em virtude das disposições deste tratado.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes reservam-se o direito de modificar as leis e regulamentos com respeito ao commercio de cabotagem em favor das companhias nacionaes, podendo o Chile conceder favores ás companhias de navegação dos paizes da America Central e do Sul, sem que a Dinamarca tenha o direito de pedir identicos favores, e reciprocamente, podendo a Dinamarca conceder favores ás companhias de navegação dos Estados da Seandinavia, sem que o Chile possa reclamar iguaes favores, comtanto que taes concessões não se façam extensivas ás outras nações.

COLOMBIA.**MOVIMENTO DE EXPORTAÇÃO DO PORTO DE CARTAGENA EM 1907.**

Conforme dados fornecidos á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas pelo Consul dos Estados Unidos, o Sr. I. A. MANNING, houve um augmento nas exportações realizadas pelo porto de Cartagena em 1907, comparadas com as do anno anterior.

As exportações de café augmentaram em 3,988,647 kilos; as de tabaco, 2,267.151 kilos; marfim vegetal, 1,968,816 kilos, e borracha, 20,052 kilos.

Estas exportações tiveram os seguintes destinos:

Paizes.	1906.	1907.
CAFÉ.		
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Estados Unidos.....	4,432,603	7,404,329
Reino Unido.....	783,511	1,346,662
Allemanha.....	740,711	1,119,299
França.....	31,344	68,472
Outros paizes.....	9,695	47,749
FUMO.		
Allemanha.....	1,713,660	3,980,811
MARFIM VEGETAL.		
Estados Unidos.....	7,528	440,772
Reino Unido.....		53,031
Allemanha.....	1,862,574	3,422,964
França.....	591,438	505,589
BORRACHA.		
Estados Unidos.....	86,399	86,569
Reino Unido.....	72,787	77,360
Allemanha.....	40,751	36,352
França.....	33,943	43,750
Outros paizes.....		9,901

EQUADOR.

CONDIÇÕES INTERNAS.

O Consul Britannico em Guayaquil, em um relatório que dirigiu ao seu Governo sobre as condições economicas do Equador no anno de 1907, diz que tanto a exportação de productos nacionaes, como cacão, borracha, chapéos, etc., como a importação, mostram augmentos sobre as do anno anterior.

Com respeito ás obras publicas, diz que a Estrada de Ferro de Quito foi a principal obra comprehendida, a qual foi successivamente concluida até Mocha, Ambato, Latacunga e Chasqui, e segundo as ultimas noticias recebidas, a linha já chegou á estação de Aloasi, que fica a 35 kilometros de Quito.

O contracto concluido entre o Governo e a "Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company" estipula que a linha deverá estar concluida em 14 de junho de 1907, mas a companhia deixou de cumprir as clausulas do contracto, e por conseguinte foram nomeados arbitros para resolver os diversos pontos em questão entre as partes contractantes.

A Estrada de Ferro de Puerto Bolivar a Machala foi prolongada durante o anno até aos districtos de cacão e tem sido de grande beneficio no transporte deste producto para o mar.

Informa mais o Consul CARTRIGHT que a Estrada de Ferro de Huigra a Cuenca parece ter sido abandonada pelos concessionarios; os trabalhos no trecho que se estende a Chone no districto do cacão, ainda que fossem iniciados com fundos publicos, foram abandonados e o material que se importou para este fim, está exposto á acção das intempéries. Igualmente ficaram interrompidos os trabalhos de cons-

tracção da Estrada de Ferro de Curaray, da de Santa Rosa a Zaruma, da de Guayaquil a Salinas, e de Manta a Santa Ana.

O novo mercado de Guayaquil foi concluido e o estado da saude publica tem melhorado como resultado do emprego do processo Dixon para a destruição do lixo. Estão em via de construcção outros edificios publicos, e segundo informações recebidas, a população da cidade de Guayaquil augmentou de 80,000 a 90,000 habitantes.

A illuminação electrica foi estabelecida nas principaes ruas, cáes e docas e nos novos suburbios da capital. Propõe-se gerar a electricidade por força hydraulica, aproveitando-se das correntes das montanhas ou dos cursos de agua ao pé das Cordilheiras, que ficam á distancia de 55 até 58 millas da cidade. Os trabalhos de construcção do tramway electrico proseguem com actividade.

Foram feitos contractos para o novo serviço do abastecimento de agua nas cidades de Quito e Riobamba, sendo o serviço do abastecimento de agua da cidade de Riobamba contractado com um engenheiro civil dos Estados Unidos.

A cultura do assucar vai desenvolvendo-se em toda a Republica, tendo a produçção de 1906 attingido a 7,000 toneladas. O consumo nacional deste producto, porém, augmentou em proporção, de modo que foi necessario importar cerca de 1,200 toneladas de assucar, para auxiliar a produçção nacional.

Em virtude de uma lei promulgada em fins de 1906, concedendo ao assucar isenção de direitos de importação, o assucar de procedencia do Peru e da America Central pode entrar no paiz sem outro onus que as despezas de frete e carroto. O resultado desta medida foi uma baixa sensivel no preço do producto nacional, de modo que hoje é igual ao que se paga pelo assucar importado.

Os negocios da cervejaria de Guayaquil continuaram sem alteraçção, mas como resultado da reduçção no imposto de importação sobre a cerveja estrangeira, faz-lhe forte concurrencia a cerveja allemã e americana.

O sal, de cuja produçção o Governo tem o monopolio, foi exportado vantajosamente durante o anno de 1906 7, para Tumaco e Buenaventura na Colombia. Porém, a exportação deste producto é ainda feita em muito reduzida escala.

As fabricas de algodão no interior do paiz foram muito prejudicadas pela escassez da materia prima e agora se propõe importar o algodão do Peru, apesar de ser o producto oquerado com um imposto de importação de cerca de cinco centavos por libra. Devido á escassez no paiz de farinha de trigo, foi decretada em dezembro de 1906, uma lei concedendo isenção de direitos de inportação ao trigo e outros cereaes, ervilhas, feijão, etc.

Os embarques de cacáo, que constitue a maior parte da exportação do paiz, não soffreram alteraçção, sendo um pouco menos de 21,000

toneladas em 1905 e 1906, os ultimos annos de que temos estatistica; mas nota-se um augmento no valor dessa exportação. O preço médio augmentou de \$15 por 50 kilos, a bordo em Guayaquil, em 1905, a \$17 em 1906, e a \$23.50 em 1907. Isto tem sido de grande beneficio aos interesses agricolas e commerciaes e contribuiu sensivelmente para o augmento do valor das exportações do paiz.

O marfim vegetal figura em segundo lugar, tanto em volume como em valor, entre os productos equatorianos exportados, sendo exportadas 21,796 toneladas deste producto em 1906, contra 19,036 toneladas em 1905. O preço deste artigo tambem augmentou consideravelmente. Em 1905, o preço médio do marfim vegetal descascado foi de \$4, e o do marfim com casca, \$2.75 por 100 libras. Em 1906, o preço ascendeu a \$4.50 para a noz descascada, e a \$3 para a noz com casca, e em 1907, como resultado do augmento nos direitos de exportação, os consumidores da Europa (os quaes recebem 75 por cento do seu supprimento do Equador e cerca de 25 por cento da Colombia) viram-se na necessidade de comprar o producto a preços muito mais elevados, regulando, para as nozes com casca, por \$3.50 as 100 libras, e, para as nozes descascadas, por \$5.75, por 100 libras. Da exportação total deste producto, 60 por cento correspondem ás nozes descascadas, e 40 por cento ás com casca.

A exportação de chapéos de palha, que figuram em terceiro lugar no quadro da exportação, mostra um progressivo augmento, tendo subido de \$350,000 em 1904 a \$440,000 em 1905, e a \$1,220,000 em 1906, e o Consul julga que o valor registrado em 1906 está muito aquém do valor real.

A exploração da borracha proseguiu activamente e mesmo com entusiasmo, sendo a extracção feita em districtos muito mais afastados dos portos. A producção de 1906 foi calculada em 620 toneladas.

Os materiaes para estradas de ferro e abastecimentos de agua são fornecidos em sua maior parte pelos Estados Unidos, ao passo que da Grã Bretanha se importam os tecidos de algodão, camas de ferro, ferro galvanizado, barras de ferro, tubos, estanho em folha e obras de estanho, saccoes e tecidos de juta, tecidos de linho e cachemiras.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 589 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corres-

ponde ao mez de janeiro de 1908, com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em janeiro de 1908, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de janeiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de março.

IMPORTAÇÃO DO CAFÉ NO ANNO DE 1907.

A quantidade total de café importado pelos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1907 foi de 940,247,312 libras, contra 857,013,585 libras no anno anterior. Para a importação total, o Brazil contribuiu com 727,187,465 libras, ou seja 77.34 por cento, e o Continente Americano, com cerca de 98 por cento. Os outros paizes da America do Sul concorreram com 103,536,649 libras: os Estados da America Central, com 14,822,658 libras, sendo um pouco mais de 2 por cento do total fornecido pelas Indias Orientaes, Europa, Africa e outras partes da Asia.

O consumo por habitante no anno de 1907 foi de cerca de 11 libras e o preço médio do café importado foi de 7.64 centavos a libra.

EXPORTAÇÃO DA BORRACHA MANUFACTURADA EM 1907.

Segundo dados officiaes, o valor dos artefactos de borracha e gutta-percha exportados pelos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1907, foi de \$6,993,333, comparado com \$5,658,606 em 1906. Estas exportações foram assim discriminadas: Correame, gacheta e mangueiras de borracha, \$1,402,373; calçado, \$1,646,880; e outras obras de borracha, \$3,944,080.

ESTATISTICA PECUARIA EM 1º DE JANEIRO DE 1908.

Segundo dados estatisticos publicados pelo Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, o numero e valor dos animaes existentes nos estabelecimentos ruraes do paiz em 1º de janeiro de 1908, foi o seguinte:

Gado cavallar, 19,993,000 cabeças, no valor de \$1,867,530,000; gado muar, 3,869,000 cabeças, no valor de \$416,939,000; vacas leiteiras, 21,194,000 cabeças, no valor de \$650,057,000; gado ovelhum, 54,631,000, no valor de \$211,736,000; gado suino, 56,084,000 cabeças, no valor de \$339,030,000; outros animaes, 50,073,000, no valor de \$845,938,000.

Comparadas estas cifras com as do anno anterior, verifica-se um augmento no gado cavallar de 245,000 cabeças; gado muar, 52,000;

vaccas leiteiras, 226,000; gado ovelhum, 1,391,000; gado suino, 1,390,000. Os outros animaes diminuiram em 1,493,000.

Quanto aos valores, o gado cavallar mostra um augmento de \$20,952,000; o gado muar, uma diminuição de \$11,125,000; vaccas leiteiras, um augmento de \$4,560,000; gado ovelhum, um augmento de \$7,526,000; gado suino, uma diminuição de \$78,761,000. Os outros animaes mostram uma diminuição de \$35,619,000.

O valor total dos animaes existentes no paiz em 1° de janeiro de 1908, foi de \$4,331,230,000, comparado com \$4,423,698,000 em igual data de 1907, o que accusa uma diminuição de \$92,468,000, ou seja 2.1 por cento.

CONVENÇÃO SOBRE RECLAMAÇÕES PECUNIARIAS.

O Governo dos Estados Unidos fez publica a ratificação pelo Congresso Nacional em 2 de março de 1907, da Convenção, firmada em 13 de agosto de 1906 pelos delegados dos Governos representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional, estabelecendo que o tratado sobre reclamações pecuniarias, assignado no Mexico a 30 de janeiro de 1902, continuará em vigor, excepção feita do artigo terceiro.

RATIFICAÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO SOBRE CODIGOS DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL.

O Senado dos Estados Unidos approvou em 3 de fevereiro de 1908, a Convenção de 23 de agosto de 1906, concluida na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, creando uma Comissão Internacional de Jurisconsultas, encarregada de preparar um Codigo de Direito Internacional Privado e outro de Direito Internacional Publico, que regulem as relações entre os paizes da America.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS ANIMAEIS NO ANNO DE 1907.

Os dados estatisticos da exportação de animaes e productos animaes dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1907, comparados com os do anno anterior demonstram uma diminuição, para o primeiro, de \$4,637,040, e para o ultimo, de \$6,553,359.

O valor total das exportações de productos animaes realizadas no anno de 1907 foi de \$192,962,623, contra \$199,515,982 em 1906, ao passo que as exportações de animaes para o consumo nos dous annos em comparação, foram no valor de \$34,808,819 e \$39,445,859, respectivamente.

A diminuição verificada na exportação de productos animaes foi realizada principalmente nos seguintes productos: Toucinho, cerea de \$13,000,000; banha, \$2,500,000; carne em latas, \$1,500,000; carne em salmoura, \$1,500,000; e pequenas quantias em salsichas e productos de oleomargarina. Nota-se um augmento de \$3,000,000 na

exportação de presuntos; porco em salmoura, \$2,500,000; compostos de banha, \$2,000,000; carne fresca, \$1,500,000; oleo, \$1,250,000, e tripas para salsichas, \$750,000.

A exportação de animaes para consumo mostra uma diminuição de \$4.500,000; porcos, \$37,000, e carneiros, \$123,000.

DESINFECÇÃO DE COUROS IMPORTADOS.

O Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu na ultima semana de janeiro de 1908, uma ordem revogando a circular expedida em 18 de julho de 1907, que estabelece que todos os couros que forem importados no paiz deverão ser previamente desinfectados.

De conformidade com a decisão do Thesouro n. 23212, de 30 de julho de 1908, todos os couros de gado que não estejam secos, salgados ou preparados com arsenico, quando importados dos paizes da Europa, Africa, Asia, Australia, e a America do Sul, deverão vir acompanhados de um certificado, no qual se declare sua previa desinfecção.

INDUSTRIA DO FUMO EM 1907.

Segundo dados estatisticos organizados pelo "*United States Tobacco Journal*," da relação mensal das rendas internas do paiz, o numero de charutos manufacturados em 1907 foi de 7,353,232,089, contra 7,373,490,996 no anno anterior, o que accusa uma diminuição de 20,258,907. O numero dos charutos denominados "pequenos," augmentou de 994,791,203 em 1906, a 1,069,079,350 em 1907, ou seja um augmento de 74,288,147, ao passo que a manufactura de cigarros apresenta um augmento de 930,061,509, em confronto com os de 1906, sendo de 5,298,790,523 e 4,368,729,015, respectivamente, nos dous annos.

A quantidade de fumo manufacturado em 1907 mostra um augmento de 2,097,158 libras sobre a do anno anterior, sendo de 361,060,437 libras e 358,963,279 libras, respectivamente.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NOS PRIMEIROS CINCO MEZES DE 1907-8.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pela Divisão de Estatistica do Departamento da Fazenda e Credito Publico da Republica do Mexico, o valor total dos generos importados durante os primeiros cinco mezes do exercicio de 1907-8 (julho a novembro de 1907), foi de 103,403,272.82 *pesos*, contra 87,947,188.63 *pesos*, em igual periodo do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de 15,456,084.14 *pesos*. A importação no mez de novembro de 1907, attingiu ao valor de

20,604,265.16 *pesos*, contra 19,572,488.49 *pesos* em igual mez de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de 1,031,776.67 *pesos*.

Foram exportados durante o periodo de que se trata productos no valor de 109,928,021.86 *pesos*, contra 96,141,669.80 *pesos* em igual periodo de 1906-7, verificando-se um augmento de 13,786,352.06 *pesos*. O valor dos productos exportados no mez de novembro de 1907 foi de 23,554,571.60 *pesos*, ou mais 181,893.71 *pesos* que em igual mez de 1906, quando attingiu a 23,372,677.89 *pesos*.

DEPOSITOS DE ASPHALTO DA REPUBLICA.

Segundo um relatório consular britannico sobre os depositos de asphalto na Republica, este producto encontra-se principalmente nos districtos de Tuxpam e Tampico no Golfo do Mexico. Esta substancia está sendo explorada em grande escala, especialmente no districto de Tuxpam cujo producto obtem alta cotação nos mercados do mundo. Na actualidade, a procura deste producto excede ao supprimento. De quando em quando se enviam pequenos carregamentos para a Europa, principalmente com destino á Alemanha. O preço do asphalto mexicano regula por 55 *pesos* a tonelada.

O asphalto de Tampico consiste principalmente do residuo do petroleo extrahido pela Companhia de Petroleo Mexicana de Ebano, que fica a cerca de 40 millhas a oeste de Tampico. O petroleo destillado deste asphalto crú é empregado como combustivel. O estabelecimento de destillação de Ebano tem a capacidade de 50 toneladas de asphalto por dia, mas por causa do limitado numero de barris de que dispõe a Companhia para o seu acondicionamento, a produção até agora não attingiu a esta quantidade.

Calcula-se em muitos milhares de toneladas a quantidade de asphalto existente nos districtos de Tampico e Tuxpam, mas a industria está ainda em sua infancia. A procura do asphalto augmenta em toda a parte da Republica, e crê-se que dentro em poucos annos haverá um enorme desenvolvimento deste ramo de actividade.

Com a conclusão do canal de Tuxpam, serão muito augmentados os meios de transporte entre as zonas do asphalto e o porto de Tampico.

PERU.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica do Peru no primeiro semestre de 1907 foram na importancia de £513,791.4.07, das quaes £348,226.2.73 foram arrecadadas pela Alfandega de Calláo, e £80,066.3.73, pela Alfandega de Mollendo, que é a segunda em importancia.

URUGUAY.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno de 1907 sommaram \$13.195,210, comparadas com \$12,863,597 no anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de \$331,612. Ainda que o augmento sobre 1906 não seja tão grande como o verificado em 1906 sobre 1905, o total das rendas para o anno foi o maior registrado nos ultimos quatorze annos, ou desde 1894.

As receitas arrecadadas durante os mezes de janeiro, fevereiro, maio, junho, julho, agosto e dezembro de 1907, comparadas com as dos mezes correspondentes de 1906, apresentam um augmento, ao passo que a arrecadação nos outros cinco mezes, em confronto com a dos mesmos mezes de 1906, mostra uma diminuição.

Cumpre notar que este augmento realizou-se nos direitos de importação, sendo estes na importancia de \$11,852,041 em 1907, contra \$11,395,656 no anno anterior. Por outro lado, os impostos de exportação baixaram de \$1,467,941 em 1906 a \$1,343,168 em 1907. Assim parece que, ainda que o paiz compre maior quantidade de artigos do que em annos anteriores, não augmentou em proporção a venda dos seus productos.

Na importancia das rendas aduaneiras, não estão comprehendidos os direitos additionaes destinados ao fundo para as obras de melhoramento dos portos, os quacs importaram em \$1,200,000, mais ou menos.

SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA EM 1906-7.

Do confronto da receita e despeza da Republica Oriental do Uruguay no exercicio que terminou em 30 de julho de 1907, resulta um saldo de \$2,149,984, comparado com \$453,110 no exercicio anterior, assim estabelecendo um *record* de prosperidade para o paiz.

O total da receita arrecadada no exercicio de 1907 elevou-se a \$26,159,411, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de \$6,000,000 sobre a receita do exercicio anterior. Deste saldo, a somma de \$1,000,000 foi accrescida ao capital do Banco da Republica para o augmento de sua emissão de notas, e a maior parte do restante foi destinado a diversas obras publicas e serviços.

O serviço da divida publica foi pontualmente feito, e os pagamentos internos se effectuaram com regularidade.

s
o
a
-
a
e
.
e
a
s
o-
u

u-
m
or,
a
re
00
de
a
en-



PALAIS DE JUSTICE, À ROSARIO, RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE. DEUXIÈME VILLE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE, AVEC UNE POPULATION DE PLUS DE 160,000 HABITANTS.

Palais de Justice, Rosario, République Argentine. Second city of the Republic in size, population over 160,000.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XXVI.

MARS 1908.

No. 3.

(Un grand nombre des articles que l'on traite ci-dessous ne sont publiés en entier que dans les parties anglaise et espagnole du BULLETIN.)

Au moment où ce BULLETIN paraîtra, on aura reçu les soumissions des compagnies qui ont été invitées à prendre part à l'adjudication des travaux de construction du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International. Il ne faudra que peu de temps pour faire le choix de l'adjudicataire et on devrait commencer les travaux actuels le 15 avril au plus tard. On fera de grands efforts pour pousser activement les travaux afin que l'édifice puisse être pour ainsi dire achevé avant que le Secrétaire d'État et président du Conseil d'administration se retire de son ministère en mars 1909. Par suite de l'intérêt tout particulier que le Secrétaire ROOT a toujours manifesté au sujet des relations des États-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine, de la réorganisation et de l'agrandissement du Bureau et de l'attention de M. CARNEGIE qu'il a su attirer sur l'importance des travaux du Bureau, de manière à ce qu'il ait jugé bon de lui faire le don généreux de \$750,000 pour un nouveau bâtiment, le Conseil d'administration est de l'opinion unanime que l'on doit faire l'impossible afin de pouvoir faire la dédicace de ce nouveau bâtiment pendant son administration. Les plans et devis, tels qu'ils ont été définitivement approuvés par le Secrétaire d'État et le Directeur du Bureau, agissant pour le Conseil d'administration, font voir bien des améliorations sur les dessins originaux de cet édifice et cet édifice sera sans contredit l'un des plus beaux de Washington. Il sera en même temps artistique et utile, donnant bien l'idée du but auquel il est consacré tout en étant adapté au travail pratique du Bureau. On espère pouvoir publier dans le BULLETIN du mois d'avril les photographies des dessins revus et corrigés. Le délai occasionné dans l'achèvement des plans et devis par les architectes est dû en grande partie aux révisions des premiers dessins et à l'étude soignée de tous les détails.

MORT DE SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ALGARA.

Par suite de la mort de Son Excellence JOSÉ ALGARA, sous-secrétaire au ministère des Affaires étrangères du Mexique, décédé dans la capitale le 10 courant, le pays vient de perdre un de ses fils les plus dévoués et les plus distingués et le Bureau International un ami sincère et dévoué. SEÑOR ALGARA a occupé des postes très importants demandant une grande responsabilité, parmi lesquels celui de professeur de droit international privé et de droit comparatif à l'École de Jurisprudence de Mexico. Il a été aussi membre du Conseil des Directeurs de l'École de Droit, sous-secrétaire d'État et a occupé d'autres positions administratives dans lesquelles il a toujours fait preuve d'une grande habilité.

NOUVEAU COMITÉ PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

La troisième Conférence pan-américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro a eu la bonne idée de nommer dans chaque pays, sous la présidence du ministre des Affaires étrangères, un comité qui devra coopérer avec lui pour obtenir l'approbation des traités, conventions et décisions approuvés par la Conférence ainsi qu'avec le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines pour prendre les mesures nécessaires afin d'augmenter le commerce et de resserrer les liens d'amitié entre les différents pays pan-américains. Dernièrement M. Root a demandé aux personnes suivantes de bien vouloir faire partie de ce comité aux États-Unis:

M. ANDREW CARNEGIE:

L'honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, président de la délégation à la troisième Conférence pan-américaine;

L'honorable STEPHEN B. ELKINS, sénateur de la Virginie de l'Ouest:

M. CHARLES B. LANDIS, député de l'Indiana;

M. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, député du Texas;

M. A. E. BATES, général en retraite de l'Armée des États-Unis;

M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pensylvanie et délégué des États-Unis à la troisième Conférence pan-américaine;

L'honorable ROBERT BACON, sous-secrétaire d'État;

M. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, président de l'Université de Californie:

M. E. J. JAMES, président de l'Université de l'Illinois;

M. PAUL S. REINSCH, professeur à l'Université du Wisconsin;

M. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, le correspondant de la presse si bien connu, et

M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau International.

En nommant ce comité le Secrétaire d'État a dit qu'il pouvait rendre des services très importants et utiles en coopérant avec les différents pays américains pour arriver à une entente mutuelle et à des relations amicales.

RATIFICATION DES TRAITÉS CENTRO-AMÉRICAINS.

C'est avec plaisir que l'on voit la ratification des traités et conventions signés à la Conférence centro-américaine de la Paix, tenue récemment à Washington, par les Gouvernements de l'Amérique Centrale. Cette attitude des Gouvernements centro-américains ne peut manquer de recevoir un accueil favorable dans le monde entier et d'attirer l'attention sur les occasions qui se présentent dans ces pays pour leur développement et leur progrès. Comme on l'a dit maintes fois dans le BULLETIN, l'Amérique centrale peut être classée comme l'une des parties les plus riches de l'hémisphère occidental au point de vue des ressources naturelles. Elle n'attend que de grands capitaux, un plus grand nombre de chemins de fer, de meilleures lignes de paquebots et aussi un gouvernement stable pour se lancer dans une voie de progrès et de prospérité qui un jour étounera l'univers.

L'HONORABLE WILLIAM J. BRYAN ET L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

En réponse à une invitation spéciale du Cercle commercial de Lincoln, Nebraska, M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau International, a prononcé le 15 février un discours au banquet annuel de cette organisation. Dans ce discours, il a discuté les relations commerciales extérieures des États-Unis surtout au point de vue de l'Amérique Latine. L'Honorable WILLIAM J. BRYAN, un des hommes publics le plus en vue aux États-Unis, étant un citoyen de Lincoln, M. BARRETT a échangé avec lui au sujet des États-Unis et de l'Amérique Latine des lettres qui ont plus d'un intérêt local et qu'on reproduit ci-dessous :

“ BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES
RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

“ *Washington, D. C., le 20 janvier 1908.*

“ À l'Honorable WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,

“ *Aux bons soins du Bureau National de la Presse,*

“ *Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.*

“ CHER MONSIEUR BRYAN: Le Cercle commercial de Lincoln, Nebraska, m'a invité à prononcer un discours à l'occasion de son premier banquet annuel, sur les relations commerciales des États-Unis avec la République du Sud. Comme vous êtes l'un des habitants les plus en vue de cette ville et de cet État, et que l'on y apprécie

grandement votre manière de voir, je serais très heureux d'apprendre ce que vous pensez au sujet des démarches à faire pour le développement du commerce et le resserrement des liens d'amitié entre les États-Unis et ses nations sœurs, afin que je puisse lire à cette réunion de vos citoyens vos opinions à ce sujet.

"J'ajouterai que si vous êtes à Washington pendant quelque temps, je serais heureux de vous présenter aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres des Républiques de l'Amérique Latine qui composent notre Conseil d'administration et qui représentent l'élément le plus distingué des hommes d'État et citoyens de l'Amérique Latine.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux.

"JOHN BARRETT."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., le 28 janvier 1908.

"À L'HONORABLE JOHN BARRETT,

"Bureau des Républiques Américaines, Washington, D. C.

"CHER MONSIEUR BARRETT: Je viens de recevoir votre lettre. En réponse aux renseignements que vous me demandez, j'ai l'honneur de vous dire que je prends le plus vif intérêt au développement de notre commerce avec l'Amérique du Sud. Comme je pense que les idées républicaines sont destinées à se répandre dans le monde entier, c'est avec la plus grande sollicitude que je vois le développement des Républiques du Sud. J'ai visité deux fois le Mexique et j'ai assisté à l'inauguration du premier Président de la République cubaine. Je comptais faire un voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud cet hiver, mais j'ai dû le retarder, à mon grand regret.

"Si vous lisez les articles que j'ai écrits sur le Mexique et Cuba, vous verrez que j'en parle dans les meilleurs termes. J'appuie sur l'attitude du Président CLEVELAND au sujet du Venezuela, et dans des articles de fond j'ai proposé l'encouragement du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique du Sud au moyen de l'établissement de lignes de vapeurs faisant le service des côtes est et ouest des deux pays. Au lieu de subventionner des lignes particulières j'ai proposé que notre Gouvernement construise des navires pouvant être utilisés comme transports en temps de guerre et les louer en temps de paix à des conditions qui assureront l'établissement du transport de marchandises et de voyageurs entre notre pays et tous les pays de l'Amérique du Sud.

"Je serai heureux de faire la connaissance des représentants des Républiques du Sud qui composent votre Conseil d'administration.

"En vous remerciant d'avoir bien voulu attirer mon attention sur ce sujet, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

TÉMOIGNAGE DE RECONNAISSANCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE À M.
ROOT, SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT.

Le Conseil d'administration du Bureau International a profité de l'absence de M. ROOT, son président, à la dernière séance, pour manifester ses sentiments de reconnaissance. Quand il s'est agi de discuter la question du nouveau bâtiment, on a fait la proposition suivante, qui a été adoptée à l'unanimité et qui a été accompagnée de discours appropriés à la circonstance :

"Quand le nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines sera en voie de construction on y érigera un témoignage de reconnaissance convenable en l'honneur de l'honorable M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'État, pour reconnaître les services signalés qu'il a rendus à l'Union pan-américaine et le travail persévérant dont il a fait preuve à sou endroit."

CONFÉRENCE SUR CAMOËNS PAR M. NABUCO, AMBASSADEUR DU
BRÉSIL.

L'Université de Yale vient d'inviter M. JOAQUIM NABUCO, le distingué et savant Ambassadeur du Brésil, à faire une conférence devant la faculté et les étudiants sur le grand poète portugais Camoëns. Il est intéressant de remarquer l'accroissement de l'intérêt dans les grands littérateurs du monde latin dont les noms sont si bien connus dans l'Amérique Latine et le sont si peu aux États-Unis, et, en invitant M. NABUCO, du Brésil, l'Université de Yale ne pouvait faire un choix plus heureux pour parler de Camoëns devant une audience comme celle qui se trouvera réunie à cette occasion. Non seulement M. NABUCO occupe le premier rang parmi les diplomates distingués de l'Amérique Latine, mais son érudition est reconnue dans le monde entier. Ce discours sera non seulement une source de renseignements, mais encore un chef-d'œuvre au point de vue littéraire.

UN MOT D'APPRÉCIATION DE M. BRIDGMAN.

Les personnes qui travaillent sérieusement à l'avancement d'une bonne cause, apprécient grandement un mot d'approbation venant d'un juge expert en la matière. Il paraît que dans l'audience qui écoutait le discours du Directeur du Bureau sur l'Amérique Latine et son voyage à travers les Andes, prononcé le 25 février devant la Société de Géographie américaine à Mendelssohn Hall, New York, se trouvait M. BRIDGMAN, le fameux explorateur et le rédacteur si distingué. Le journal "Brooklyn Standard Union" publie dans son numéro du dimanche, 1^{er} mars, un article de foud

écrit par M. BRIDGMAN et intitulé: "L'Amérique Latine d'Aujourd'hui et de Demain," qui contient le paragraphe suivant:

"La Société géographique américaine a rendu, peut-être sans le vouloir, un grand service public en présentant M. BARRETT à une audience de New York, et toutes les personnes qui l'ont entendu sont sûrement d'accord pour penser qu'il serait bon de répéter son discours sous plusieurs formes et dans beaucoup d'endroits; que c'est peut-être le moment le plus opportun de le faire avec l'appui que donne le prestige des cuirassés et l'enthousiasme qu'a fait naître leur voyage triomphant autour du continent et que si les audiences sont difficiles à satisfaire et les orateurs peu nombreux, c'est à la presse que revient l'honneur de prendre en mains la question. Une des parties les plus agréables et intéressantes du discours de M. BARRETT était celle dans laquelle il a payé le plus haut tribut à M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat qui, d'après lui, est l'homme le plus compétent qui ait occupé cette place, depuis le commencement de notre histoire. On sait qu'il a rendu de très grands services pendant son voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud, dont l'excursion de M. BARRETT dans les Cordillères n'était qu'un incident."

CONFÉRENCE DE YALE SUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On donne dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, un résumé de ce que fait l'Université de Yale pour encourager l'étude de l'Amérique Latine. Si les autres universités préparent des cours similaires, le BULLETIN sera heureux d'en faire mention afin que les étudiants de l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud puissent se rendre compte des facilités qui leur sont offertes pour s'instruire à ce sujet. Non seulement l'Université de Yale, de Colombie, de Cornell, mais aussi celles des États du Wisconsin, de l'Illinois, de la Californie et Washington préparent des cours pour l'enseignement de ceux qui désirent étudier l'espagnol et se rendre compte de l'histoire et du développement de nos républiques-sœurs. Il est à souhaiter que toutes les institutions d'enseignement supérieur dans le pays suivent cet exemple, et le Bureau sera trop heureux de faire tout ce qu'il pourra pour leur aider dans la mesure du possible.

CERCLE COSMOPOLITAIN ET COLLÈGES.

Il y a en Amérique une organisation très peu connue, dont le travail est des plus efficaces dans les collèges des États-Unis pour favoriser le développement de relations plus intimes entre les étudiants de pays étrangers et ceux des États-Unis se trouvant dans

les mêmes établissements. On l'appelle avec raison le Cercle Cosmopolitain. Ses membres se composent non seulement d'étudiants étrangers qui suivent les cours des collèges des États-Unis, mais encore d'un certain nombre de jeunes gens de ce dernier pays qui s'intéressent aux pays étrangers. Partout où il a été organisé son travail a pleinement réussi, mais ce cercle n'est encore que dans son enfance et il fait entrevoir de grands résultats pour l'avenir. Toute espèce d'influence qui peut entourer les jeunes étrangers venant dans notre pays pour favoriser de meilleurs rapports avec eux ne peut manquer d'instruire tout à la fois les étrangers et les Américains au sujet de leurs pays respectifs. Probablement les étudiants des États-Unis connaissent beaucoup moins l'Amérique Latine que les étudiants de l'Amérique Latine ne connaissent les États-Unis. De là, il est facile de comprendre tout le bien que ce cercle peut faire. Le Bureau International lui souhaite une grande prospérité et un grand nombre de membres. On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, un article donnant des détails sur son organisation et son but. Cet article a été envoyé au Bureau par un de ses administrateurs.

CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Le 17 février il y a eu une réunion importante, mais ne revêtant aucun caractère officiel, du Conseil d'administration du Bureau International pour considérer le programme du Congrès scientifique pan-américain qui aura lieu à Santiago, Chili, au mois de décembre de cette année. Outre les membres du Conseil d'administration on y remarquait l'honorable ROBERT BACON, sous-secrétaire d'État, agissant en qualité de président et M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pensylvanie, qui a été nommé membre du comité des États-Unis par les fonctionnaires chiliens chargés du congrès.

L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE À PHILADELPHIE.

Le 20 mars il y a eu à Philadelphie une réunion intéressante sous les auspices de l'Académie américaine des Sciences politiques et sociales, présidée par le Directeur du Bureau International, à laquelle assistaient plusieurs représentants diplomatiques de l'Amérique Latine. Le fait le plus important a été le discours intéressant et étendu du Professeur L. S. ROWE, qui travaille si fidèlement et avec tant de succès à développer des relations plus rapprochées, surtout du côté intellectuel, entre les États-Unis et leurs républiques-sœurs.

NOUVELLE REVUE POUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On doit féliciter la rédaction d'une des principales revues du pays "The World of To-day" (Le Monde d'Aujourd'hui) sur le projet qu'elle a de publier une édition espagnole sous le titre de "El Mundo de Hoy," édition qui est destinée à avoir une grande circulation dans les pays de l'Amérique Latine. On a informé le Bureau que les rédacteurs font tout ce qu'ils peuvent pour que leur entreprise n'échoue pas comme l'ont fait tant d'autres de ce genre qui n'ont pas été assez étudiées. Le principal obstacle dans le passé a été que la compagnie publiant la revue n'avait ni assez d'expérience, ni assez de capitaux, ou encore qu'elle ne s'était pas rendu un compte exact du caractère du peuple latino-américain et des sujets à traiter dans une publication de ce genre.

Si l'on exécute le programme de "Le Monde d'Aujourd'hui," tel qu'on l'annonce dans le prospectus, les promoteurs de l'entreprise ne peuvent manquer de voir leurs efforts couronnés de succès.

 PORTRAIT DU PRÉSIDENT DÍAZ PAR M. CREELMAN.

Parmi les nombreux articles qui ont paru sur M. le général DÍAZ, Président du Mexique, celui de M. JAMES CREELMAN, publié dans la revue "Pearson" du mois de mars est peut-être la meilleure petite histoire authentique qui ait été publiée. C'est en quelques mots le portrait du premier magistrat du Mexique qui permet au lecteur de comprendre facilement l'homme et d'apprécier ce qu'il a fait pour son pays. M. CREELMAN a joui du rare avantage d'avoir des entrevues avec un grand nombre d'hommes distingués du monde entier, et il sait si bien les décrire que ce qu'il écrit au sujet du général DÍAZ présente un intérêt tout particulier. Son appréciation du travail de DÍAZ comme fondateur d'une nation et la position qu'il doit occuper dans l'histoire, ainsi que le portrait fait en détail de sa personne, frappent le lecteur par sa grande exactitude.

 BANQUET OFFERT À SEÑOR PULIDO À L'OCCASION DE SON DÉPART.

Avant de retourner dans son pays, Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, qui a été pendant de nombreuses années dans le service diplomatique du Venezuela à Washington, a été l'objet d'une très belle démonstration de la part des membres du Cercle "Metropolitan" de cette ville, qui représente l'élite du monde social, diplomatique, financier et politique des États-Unis. Au banquet d'adieu qui a été donné en l'honneur de Señor PULIDO, on lui a offert une magnifique coupe en

argent sur laquelle il y avait une inscription appropriée à la circonstance et le fac-similé des signatures des quatre-vingts membres du Cercle ayant souscrit pour lui offrir ce témoignage de leur estime et de leur sympathie.

VOYAGE CIRCULAIRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Comme preuve de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se fait voir parmi les voyageurs au sujet de l'Amérique du Sud, MM. BUSK & JEVONS, agents généraux des lignes de paquebots Lamport & Holt, viennent de publier un prospectus sous le titre de "Voyage circulaire spécial de l'Amérique du Sud: New York à Bahia; Bahia à Rio de Janeiro; Rio de Janeiro à Santos; Santos à Montévidéo; Montévidéo à Buenos-Aires; Buenos-Aires à travers les Andes par chemin de fer à Valparaiso; Valparaiso à Panama par vapeur, à travers l'isthme de Colon, et de là à New York ou *vice-versa*."

Ce long voyage peut se faire au prix comparativement modique de \$475, y compris les repas et les cabines sur les paquebots et les places de première classe sur les lignes de chemins de fer. Dans son dernier numéro, le BULLETIN a publié des photographies d'un des nouveaux paquebots de cette ligne qui fait le service mensuel à Montévidéo et à Buenos-Aires. Ces paquebots font le voyage de New York à Rio de Janeiro en dix-huit jours et à Buenos-Aires en vingt-six jours.

ROUTES COMMERCIALES SUD-AMÉRICAINES.

Un numéro récent de "Dunn's Review" contient un article intéressant, préparé par le Professeur J. RUSSELL SMITH, au sujet des routes commerciales de l'Amérique du Sud par rapport aux voies maritimes intérieures correspondant avec les chemins de fer. A cause des nombreuses demandes de renseignements que l'on reçoit au Bureau à ce sujet, on publie quelques extraits de cet article dans ce numéro du BULLETIN.

PROGRÈS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE EN 1907.

Les rapports officiels reçus de la République Argentine montrent que les conditions prospères que l'on a remarquées en 1906 ont continué pendant l'année 1907. Les chiffres du commerce extérieur accusent une augmentation d'environ \$20,000,000 et une balance commerciale de plus de \$10,000,000 en faveur du pays. Les statistiques de l'immigration montrent qu'il est entré 329,122 personnes. Les conditions dans lesquelles se trouvent les banques sont dans un meilleur état qu'au 30 juin 1907, le solde de la banque de la Nation Argentine

indiquant un état très satisfaisant. La banque a, en ce moment, 104 succursales dans le pays et on compte augmenter ce nombre dans le cours de l'année. Les constructions que l'on a faites dans la capitale s'élèvent à la somme de \$79,033,833, papier, soit une augmentation de plus de \$20,000,000 sur l'année 1906, et les recettes douanières à Buenos-Aires ont augmenté de \$943,882 en or. Les récoltes de blé et de lin ont été très abondantes ce qui a contre-balancé la production minime du maïs et les compagnies de chemins de fer ont pris les mesures nécessaires pour transporter facilement les produits de ces récoltes.

COMMERCE ET INDUSTRIES DE LA BOLIVIE.

On attire l'attention sur la différence constatée dans ce numéro du BULLETIN entre les chiffres publiés par la Bolivie et ceux qui sont publiés par les États-Unis au sujet du commerce entre les deux pays. Dans la liste d'exportations publiée par les États-Unis, la Bolivie ne figure que pour \$1,502,622, tandis que les rapports consulaires sur les envois de New-York et de San-Francisco donnent un chiffre de \$2,852,000. Ceci s'explique sans doute par le fait qu'une partie considérable des marchandises destinées à la Bolivie est expédiée *via* les ports chiliens, péruviens et brésiliens.

Les renseignements au sujet de la Bolivie que l'on publie dans ce numéro sont extraits d'un rapport très intéressant publié en août 1907 par le Département de la Colonisation et de l'Agriculture.

PROTECTION DOUANIÈRE ACCORDÉE AUX INDUSTRIES BRÉSILIENNES.

Au sujet de la révision projetée du tarif douanier du Brésil, on a préparé une liste officielle des industries manufacturières en exploitation dans le pays, pour servir de base dans l'établissement du nouveau tarif. On évalue à \$163,349,000 le montant du capital placé dans les industries manufacturières, ce qui représente 2,397 établissements. La production textile augmente rapidement, ce qui explique la diminution constatée dans les recettes des différents pays exportateurs. En vue de la valeur commerciale de la nouvelle fibre Perini, le gouvernement l'exploite afin de faire concurrence au coton.

En 1907, la production et l'exportation de café, sous le nouveau système de valorisation ont augmenté sur l'année 1906 de plus de 1,000,000 de sacs représentant plus de \$100,000,000. Le café brésilien représente 77.34 pour cent de la consommation des États-Unis, soit 727,187,465 livres sur une consommation totale de 940,247,317 livres en 1907.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION AU CHILI.

Le gouvernement chilien s'occupe de l'amélioration des moyens de communication, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par le décret promulgué en janvier 1908. Par ce décret, on autorise la dépense de \$37,000,000 pour la construction du chemin de fer longitudinal et on donne la somme de \$15,500,000 aux lignes de l'Etat pour l'année 1908. Au 1^{er} juillet 1907, sur les 927,639 kilomètres de chemins de fer projetés par les autorités nationales, le Bureau des Travaux Publics avait fait le tracé de 707,233 kilomètres. On encourage aussi le développement du service de la marine marchande et actuellement le Brésil est le seul pays de l'Amérique du Sud qui dépasse le tonnage des navires chiliens, s'élevant à 156,316 tonnes.

TRAITÉ IMPORTANT ENTRE LA COLOMBIE ET L'ÉQUATEUR.

La signature d'un traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation entre les gouvernements de la Colombie et de l'Équateur ainsi que l'échange des ratifications le 24 août 1907, marque une ère importante dans le développement des deux Républiques. On compte dans l'Équateur plus de 40,000 Colombiens. Le traité dont il s'agit embrasse toutes les questions de droit international qui pourraient surgir entre des pays si étroitement unis.

RAPPORT DE COSTA RICA SUR LA CONFÉRENCE CENTRO-AMÉRICAINNE DE LA PAIX.

L'approbation et la ratification par le Gouvernement de Costa Rica des différents traités et conventions signés à la Conférence centro-américaine de la Paix, tenue à Washington au mois de décembre 1907, donnent une valeur toute particulière au rapport présenté au Congrès national par Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, ministre des affaires étrangères de Costa Rica et Président de la Conférence. On reproduit ce rapport dans ce numéro du BULLETIN.

RECETTES DE CUBA ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DU PAYS.

Les recettes cubaines se sont élevées en 1907 à la somme de \$29,118,827. La plus grande partie de cette somme provenait du port de La Havane. Pour faire face aux dépenses occasionnées par l'établissement d'un système d'égouts dans cette ville ainsi que par le pavage de ses rues, on a décidé dernièrement d'employer 10 pour cent des droits de douanes perçus dans ce port. Les travaux de construction doivent être achevés en six mois et l'on estime que 10

pour cent des recettes pendant cette période s'élèveront à \$12,000,000. Diverses modifications au tarif douanier du pays sont entrées en vigueur le 28 février 1908, ces modifications traitent spécialement des machines et appareils pour les industries du sucre et leurs produits.

CONDITIONS INTÉRIEURES DE L'ÉQUATEUR ET COMMERCE DU PAYS.

La valeur des produits indigènes de l'Équateur, tels que le cacao, le caoutchouc, les chapeaux, etc., a augmenté sur les marchés du monde entier pendant l'année 1907, améliorant ainsi les conditions commerciales du pays, et le prolongement du chemin de fer de Puerto Bolivar et Machala dans les districts produisant le caoutchouc a grandement facilité le transport de ce produit à la côte. Un conseil d'arbitrage discute le marché du chemin de fer de Guayaquil et Quito avec le Gouvernement et ce dernier vient de promulguer un décret autorisant une nouvelle émission d'obligations garanties par les recettes provenant de l'impôt sur le sel afin de permettre d'effectuer le paiement des coupons semestriels aux échéances des 2 janvier, 2 juillet 1908 et 2 janvier 1909. L'exportation du sel aux ports de la Colombie a été fructueuse pendant l'année 1906-7.

RAPPORT FRANÇAIS SUR LES CONDITIONS COMMERCIALES DU GUATÉMALA.

Quoiqu'il ne traite que de l'année 1906, le rapport du chargé d'affaires de France au Guatemala sur les conditions de ce pays, contient les dernières données qu'on a pu se procurer sur les relations commerciales entre cette République et les différents pays du monde. On en publie donc dans ce numéro la traduction presque *in extenso*. On voit que si les États-Unis fournissent la moitié des importations du Guatemala, l'Allemagne les dépasse de beaucoup comme pays importateur des produits de ce pays. Les chiffres diffèrent quelque peu de ceux que le Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis a publiés. Ce Bureau fait voir qu'il y a une augmentation très importante pour l'année 1907 dans les importations provenant du Guatemala.

CONDITIONS FINANCIÈRE DU MEXIQUE.

À la fin de l'année 1907, la situation des 34 banques du Mexique autorisées par le Gouvernement, était des plus satisfaisantes et la crise financière de l'année ne semble pas les affecter matériellement. Le rapport de M. LAMANTOUR, Ministre des Finances, a attiré beaucoup d'attention, et la conclusion des négociations pour la fusion des chemins de fer entre le gouvernement, les quatre banques interna-

tionales de New York et deux compagnies de Londres aura une influence importante sur la situation. Les recettes douanières pour la dernière période couvrant sept mois de l'année 1907-8 ont augmenté, et le commerce pour les cinq premiers mois de cette année fiscale a augmenté de plus de \$14,000,000 sur la même période de l'année 1906-7. Les chiffres ayant trait aux conditions commerciales pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907-8 font ressortir une augmentation de plus de \$4,800,000 dans les exportations et une plus-value de \$7,600,000 dans les importations sur l'année précédente. D'après les rapports consulaires les diverses industries indigènes indiquent une situation florissante.

CONCESSIONS ET AMÉLIORATIONS AU NICARAGUA.

Le Président du Nicaragua a décrété une augmentation dans l'émission d'obligations d'exportation pour faire face au service de la dette extérieure. On a porté à \$400,000 le montant de cet emprunt qui était primitivement de \$75,000. Le service de la dette a été acquitté régulièrement en 1907, et les améliorations générales inaugurées par suite de concessions accordées pour l'exploitation de produits naturels, indiquent une continuation de l'état satisfaisant de l'année actuelle. On a passé en adjudication les travaux pour la construction d'une ligne de chemins de fer allant de San José del Sur sur le littoral du Pacifique jusqu'à l'intérieur. On va faire des travaux de dragage à la barre du Rio Grande et améliorer les facilités de navigation. On a accordé des concessions pour l'exploitation des minéraux et de la gutta-percha qui augmenteront considérablement les recettes du Gouvernement.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1907.

D'après des renseignements officiels qui viennent d'être transmis au BULLETIN MENSUEL par M. ISIDORO HAZERA, ministre des Finances de la République de Panama, il résulte que le commerce extérieur de ce pays en 1907, s'est élevé à un total de \$19,165,548.69, dont \$17,204,983.77 pour les importations et \$1,960,664.92 pour les exportations.

IMPULSION DONNÉE AUX RELATIONS SOCIALES ET COMMERCIALES.

On reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN les photographies de ceux qui ont remporté, pour le meilleur essai sur les États-Unis, les prix offerts par M. KELLOGG, consul américain. Ces photographies prouvent que la propagande que notre Consul a faite pour augmenter les connaissances des habitants de Panama au sujet des États-Unis

a donné de bons résultats. M. KELLOGG fait savoir que ce concours a donné un grand essor à l'étude de l'anglais et des institutions des États-Unis, et il considère que cette connaissance est la seule base sur laquelle on peut développer les relations sociales et commerciales entre les pays intéressés.

COMMERCE ET RESSOURCES DU SALVADOR.

On estime à \$6,000,000 environ la valeur totale des exportations du Salvador faites pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907; les États-Unis y figurent pour \$1,592,473. Le Salvador donne des chiffres plus élevés; il estime à plus de \$2,000,000 les exportations faites aux États-Unis pendant les neuf mois en question.

Les recettes provenant du service télégraphique et téléphonique font ressortir une augmentation de \$1,000, et d'après un rapport important de M. ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, consul du Salvador à New-York, l'industrie minière du pays est on ne peut plus florissante.

FINANCES ET PROGRÈS ÉCONOMIQUES DE L'URUGUAY.

Le surplus du Trésor est évalué à plus de \$2,000,000 pour l'année fiscale 1907, et les recettes de l'année accusent une augmentation de plus de \$6,000,000 sur l'année 1906. Bien que les recettes douanières pour l'année ne montrent pas une augmentation aussi considérable que pour les deux années précédentes, le total, qui dépasse la somme de \$13,000,000, établit un record depuis l'année 1894. Le service de la dette du pays a été acquitté promptement pendant l'année.

NOUVELLE LOI DOUANIÈRE AU VÉNÉZUELA.

Une nouvelle loi douanière, publiée dans la "Gaceta Oficial" du 13 janvier 1908, est entrée en vigueur en même temps que sa promulgation dans ce journal.

APPROBATION DES CONVENTIONS DE LA CONFÉRENCE CENTRO - AMÉRICAINNE DE LA PAIX.

Les différents corps législatifs des Gouvernements de l'Amérique Centrale ont informé le Département d'État des États-Unis aux dates ci-dessous mentionnées, qu'ils ont approuvé les conventions signées dans la Conférence de la Paix à Washington en décembre 1907:

Nicaragua, le 15 février 1908. Costa Rica, le 25 février 1908. Salvador, le 27 février 1908. Honduras, le 3 mars 1908. Guatemala, le 13 mars 1908.

LE CAFÉ DE L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE.

D'après les calculs faits sur la production du café des différentes Républiques de l'Amérique du Centre pour l'année 1907-8, le Guatemala a produit 600,000 quintaux; le Nicaragua 137,000 quintaux, le Salvador 500,000 quintaux, et Costa Rica 160,000 sacs.

La production du Nicaragua a donc diminué de 34,500 quintaux et celle du Guatemala reste stationnaire.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

D'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques de la République Argentine, les données préliminaires ayant trait au commerce extérieur du pays pendant l'année 1907 font ressortir un total de \$582,065,052 contre \$562,224,450 en 1906, soit une augmentation de \$19,840,602.

Pendant l'année 1907, il est arrivé dans la République Argentine 329,122 passagers et immigrants venant de pays étrangers et de Montévidéo.

Le Département de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine pense que l'on pourrait cultiver avantageusement le riz dans le pays. On estime à 13,000,000 de kilos la production totale du riz en 1907 et la superficie en culture à 4,352 hectares.

On cultive le riz dans les provinces de Tucuman, de Salta, de Jujuy, de San Juan, de Santiago del Estero et de Misiones. La production moyenne est d'environ 3,000 kilos par hectare, au prix de \$150 (monnaie nationale) par hectare. Comme le prix moyen du riz en parchemin est de \$9 à \$10 (or) les 100 kilos, on voit que la production peut en tirer un grand bénéfice. Les importations de riz pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 se sont élevées à 12,716 tonnes de riz en parchemin, évaluées à \$254,320, et à 15,415 tonnes de riz décortiqué, évaluées à \$1,233,145. Le riz en parchemin provient principalement de possessions anglaises et le riz décortiqué de l'Italie.

Le Comité des Travaux Publiques de la Chambre des Députés du Congrès argentin a décidé de remettre jusqu'à la prochaine session, la discussion du projet de loi autorisant la vente du chemin de fer des Andes pour la somme de \$27,828,000.

CHEMIN DE FER
DES ANDES.

BOLIVIE.

D'après des renseignements fournis au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines par Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON, ministre de Bolivie à Washington, les exportations de New York et de San Francisco en Bolivie se sont élevées à \$2,852,460.30 en 1907 contre \$1,136,603.91 en 1906, soit une augmentation de \$1,715,856.39. En 1905 les exportations provenant de ces ports s'étaient élevées à \$1,720,000, de sorte qu'il y a eu une augmentation de près de 100 pour cent dans les deux années.

BRÉSIL.

Les importations du Brésil pendant les onze mois, de janvier à novembre 1907, se sont élevées à \$183,000,000, contre \$146,000,000 en 1906. Les exportations pour les deux périodes dont il est question ont été de \$252,000,000 et de \$238,000,000, respectivement. Le café et le caoutchouc réunis y figurent pour plus de \$192,000,000.

Le Ministère de l'Industrie, des Chemins de Fer et des Travaux Publics a mis en adjudication les travaux de construction du port de Recife. On recevra les soumissions jusqu'au 26 mars 1908, à midi.

La valeur totale du commerce extérieur du port de Santos en 1907 s'est élevée à \$107,000,000 pour les exportations et à \$42,000,000 pour les importations contre, \$101,000,000 et \$32,000,000 pour l'année antérieure.

Les recettes douanières de Para se sont élevées en 1907 à 9,373,600\$794 en or et à 22,575,310\$099 en papier.

Le Département d'État des États-Unis vient d'informer le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines de la ratification par le Gouvernement brésilien en date du 9 janvier 1908, de la convention sanitaire internationale de Washington.

Il est entré dans le port de Rio de Janeiro pendant l'année 1907 31,173 immigrants, soit 4,026 de plus qu'en 1906.

CHILI.

L'Exposition nationale de chaussure et de cuirs inaugurée le 18 octobre 1907, à Santiago, a démontré que l'industrie des cuirs a atteint un très haut degré de perfection. Vingt-trois fabriques ont pris part à l'exposition, y compris des cordonneries et des tanneries. Il y a plus de 50,000,000 de pesos placés dans ces industries.

Le 9 avril 1907 il a été signé à Berlin, entre le Chili et le Danemark, un traité de commerce et de navigation par lequel ces deux Gouvernements s'accordent le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée. Il est toutefois bien entendu que le Danemark ne pourra s'appuyer sur ce traité pour réclamer des droits aux réductions spéciales faites par le Chili aux pays de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud sur les droits de douane, de port, de môle et de navigation.

TRAITÉ DE COM-
MERCE AVEC
LE DANEMARK.

COLOMBIE.

Selon des données transmises au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines par M. I. A. MANNING, Consul des États-Unis, il y a eu une augmentation en 1907 sur l'année 1906 dans les exportations de la Colombie *via* Cartagène. Les expéditions de café ont augmenté de 3,908,647 kilogrammes; le tabac de 2,267.15 kilogrammes; l'ivoire végétal de 1,968,816 kilogrammes, et le caoutchouc de 20,052 kilogrammes.

D'après un rapport publié dans le "Diario Oficial" de Colombie en date du 24 décembre 1907, le Gouvernement colombien a accordé aux compagnies de chemins de fer pour l'année 1908 des subventions s'élevant à \$900,000 en or.

SUBVENTIONS
EN 1908.

CUBA.

D'après des statistiques officielles, les recettes fiscales du pays pour l'année 1907 se sont élevées à \$29,118,827.29 contre \$27,418,435.14 en 1906, soit une augmentation de \$1,700,392.15. En 1907, la perception des impôts destinés à l'amortissement de l'emprunt s'est élevée à \$3,692,786.16, soit une augmentation de \$9,043.32 sur celle de l'année antérieure.

RECETTES FIS-
CALES.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

On trouvera à la page 589 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE. le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de janvier

1908, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1907. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de janvier 1908, en les comparant avec la période correspondente de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de janvier ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mars.

Le total des importations de café dans les États-Unis en 1907 s'est élevé à 940,247,312 livres contre 867,013,585 dans l'année précédente. Sur cette quantité le Brésil en a fourni 727,187,456 livres, soit 77.34 pour cent; le continent américain tout entier en a fourni environ 98 pour cent. La consommation par tête en 1907 a été d'environ 11 livres et le prix moyen d'importation de 7.64 cents la livre.

IMPORTATIONS DE CAFÉ. Les exportations d'articles en caoutchouc et en gutta-percha se sont élevées pendant l'année 1907 à \$6,993,333 contre \$5,658,606 en 1906.

D'après un rapport du Département de l'Agriculture des États-Unis, sur le recensement du bétail sur pied dans le pays au 1^{er} janvier, il y avait au 1^{er} janvier 1908, 205,843,000 têtes de bétail de toutes sortes, évaluées à \$4,331,230,000, contre \$4,423,698,000, soit une diminution de \$92,468,000 ou 2.1 pour cent.

Les recettes provenant de l'impôt intérieur font voir une diminution de 20,258,907 dans le nombre de cigares fabriqués pendant l'année 1907 en la comparant avec l'année 1906; les chiffres des deux années étant de 7,353,232,089 et de 7,373,490,996, respectivement. Le commerce des "petits cigares" a augmenté de 994,791,203 à 1,069,079,350, soit une augmentation de 74,288,147, et les cigarettes ont augmenté de 930,061,509 en 1907 sur l'année antérieure. Le tabac manufacturé a augmenté de 2,097,158 livres en 1907.

TABAC.

BÉTAIL.

Les statistiques sur les exportations d'animaux pour la viande de boucherie et de produits de viande des États-Unis en 1907, accusent une diminution de \$4,637,040 dans la valeur des animaux et de \$6,553,359 dans la valeur des viandes en les comparant avec l'année précédente. La valeur totale des exportations de viande en 1907 s'est élevée à \$192,962,623, contre \$199,515,982 en 1906, et la valeur des expéditions d'animaux pour la viande de boucherie pendant les deux périodes a été de \$34,808,819 et \$39,445,859, respectivement.

EXPORTATIONS
DE VIANDE.

MEXIQUE.

D'après le rapport d'un consul anglais sur les gisements d'asphalte au Mexique, il paraît que la production est principalement limitée aux districts de Tuxpam et de Tampico sur le golfe du Mexique. Le produit de Tuxpam est très recherché sur les marchés du monde entier. Actuellement les demandes dépassent les quantités disponibles. On expédie de loin en loin des chargements en Europe et principalement à destination de l'Allemagne. Le prix moyen est de \$55 par tonne en monnaie mexicaine. Il y a des centaines de milliers de tonnes d'asphalte dans les districts de Tampico et de Tuxpam, mais l'exploitation ne fait que commencer.

L'achèvement du canal de Tuxpam facilitera le transport de ce produit au port de Tampico.

Les recettes douanières de la République du Mexique pour les sept premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1907-8 accusent un total de 34,695,358.60 piastres, contre 30,442,429.57 piastres en 1906-7, soit une augmentation de 4,252,929.03 piastres en faveur de l'année 1907-8.

RECETTES DOU-
ANIÈRES. SEPT
MOIS DE 1907.

PANAMA.

D'après le rapport du Trésor, le total du commerce extérieur de la République de Panama pendant l'année 1907 s'est élevé à \$19,165,648.69. Les États-Unis figurent pour \$5,196,964.38 dans les importations sur un total de \$17,204,983.17, sans compter \$7,640,533.86, valeur des produits importés en franchise de New-York dans la Zone du Canal. Les statistiques des États-Unis évaluent à \$18,665,323 les expéditions faites pendant l'année à Panama. Les exportations totales se sont élevées à \$1,960,664.92, soit une augmentation de \$842,643.92. Les États-Unis sont pour ainsi dire le seul pays importateur de produits de Panama.

COMMERCE EX-
TÉRIEUR.

PÉROU.

COMMERCE AVEC NEW-YORK. D'après le rapport du Consul général à New-York, le commerce entre ce port et la République du Pérou pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 s'est élevé à \$4,308,683 pour les importations et à \$4,794,093 pour les exportations, soit une balance de \$514,590 en faveur du Pérou.

URUGUAY.

CONDITION FINANCIÈRE. À la fin de l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907, il y avait dans le Trésor un surplus de \$2,149,984, contre \$453,110 pour l'année précédente, dépassant ainsi toute autre année au point de vue de la prospérité du pays. Sur cet excédent on a consacré \$1,000,000 à l'augmentation du capital de la Banque de la République, spécialement pour lui permettre d'augmenter l'émission de ses billets; la plus grande partie des sommes restantes a été consacrée aux différents travaux publics et services sous la rubrique de "dépenses extraordinaires."

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES. Les recettes douanières de la République de l'Uruguay pour l'année 1907, se sont élevées à \$13,195,210, contre \$12,863,597 dans l'année précédente, soit une augmentation nette de \$331,612. Dans ces recettes on ne comprend pas les surtaxes destinées au fonds des travaux de port et qui s'élèvent probablement à \$1,200,000.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDIANTS AMÉRICAINS. La première réunion du Congrès international des Étudiants américains a eu lieu le 26 janvier 1908 à Montévidéo, République de l'Uruguay. Il y avait plus de 1,000 délégués, représentant huit pays de l'Amérique Latine. On a élu M. le Docteur MIRANDA, de l'Uruguay, président du Congrès, et le Président de la République, ainsi que les Ministres des Affaires étrangères et de l'Instruction publique ont été élus présidents honoraires.

RÉVISION DU CODE MINIER. Le Gouvernement uruguayen vient de nommer une commission chargée de la révision du code minier. L'industrie minière du pays, bien que susceptible d'un grand développement, n'a jamais été exploitée sur une grande échelle, et on espère qu'avec l'établissement d'un code légal satisfaisant on arrivera à faire disparaître la plus grande partie des obstacles qui empêchent son développement.

RECETTES DE LA BANQUE DE L'URUGUAY. Les recettes de la Banque de Montévidéo en 1907 se sont élevées à \$728,242, contre \$448,672 en 1906. Comme le Gouvernement est le seul actionnaire, il reçoit 80 pour cent des bénéfices, soit \$592,594.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Mr. JOAQUIM NABECO, Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
Mexico	Señor DON ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Absent.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Señor DON EPIFANIO PORTELA, Office of Legation, 2308 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Bolivia	Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile	Señor DON ANIBAL CRUZ, Office of Legation, 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.
Colombia	Señor DON ENRIQUE CORTES, Office of Legation, 1728 N street, Washington, D. C.
Costa Rica	Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Cuba	Señor DON GONZALO DE QUESADA, Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
Ecuador	Señor DON LEIS FELIPE CARBO, Office of Legation, 1302 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala	Señor DR. DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Absent.
Haiti	Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Office of Legation, 1129 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, Office of Legation, "Stoneleigh Court," Washington, D. C.
Nicaragua	Señor DON LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor DON J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Absent.
Peru	Señor DON JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Salvador	Señor DON FELIPE PARDO, Office of Legation, 1601 Twenty-second street, Washington, D. C.
Uruguay	Señor DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, Absent.
Uruguay	Señor DR. DON LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR, Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Office of Legation, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
--------------------------	---

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Guatemala	Señor DR. DON RAMON BENGORCHEA, Office of Legation, 1 Stone street, New York City.
Mexico	Señor DON JOSÉ F. GODOY, Office of Embassy, 1115 I street, Washington, D. C.
Salvador	Señor DR. DON J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Office of Legation, "Stoneleigh Court," Washington, D. C.
Venezuela	Señor DON NICOLAS VELOZ-GOITICOA, Office of Legation, 1823 M street, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia	WILLIAM B. SOESBY, La Paz.
Chile	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala	WILLIAM HEIMKE, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Salvador.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador	H. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic.....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
-------------------------	------------------------------------

O

