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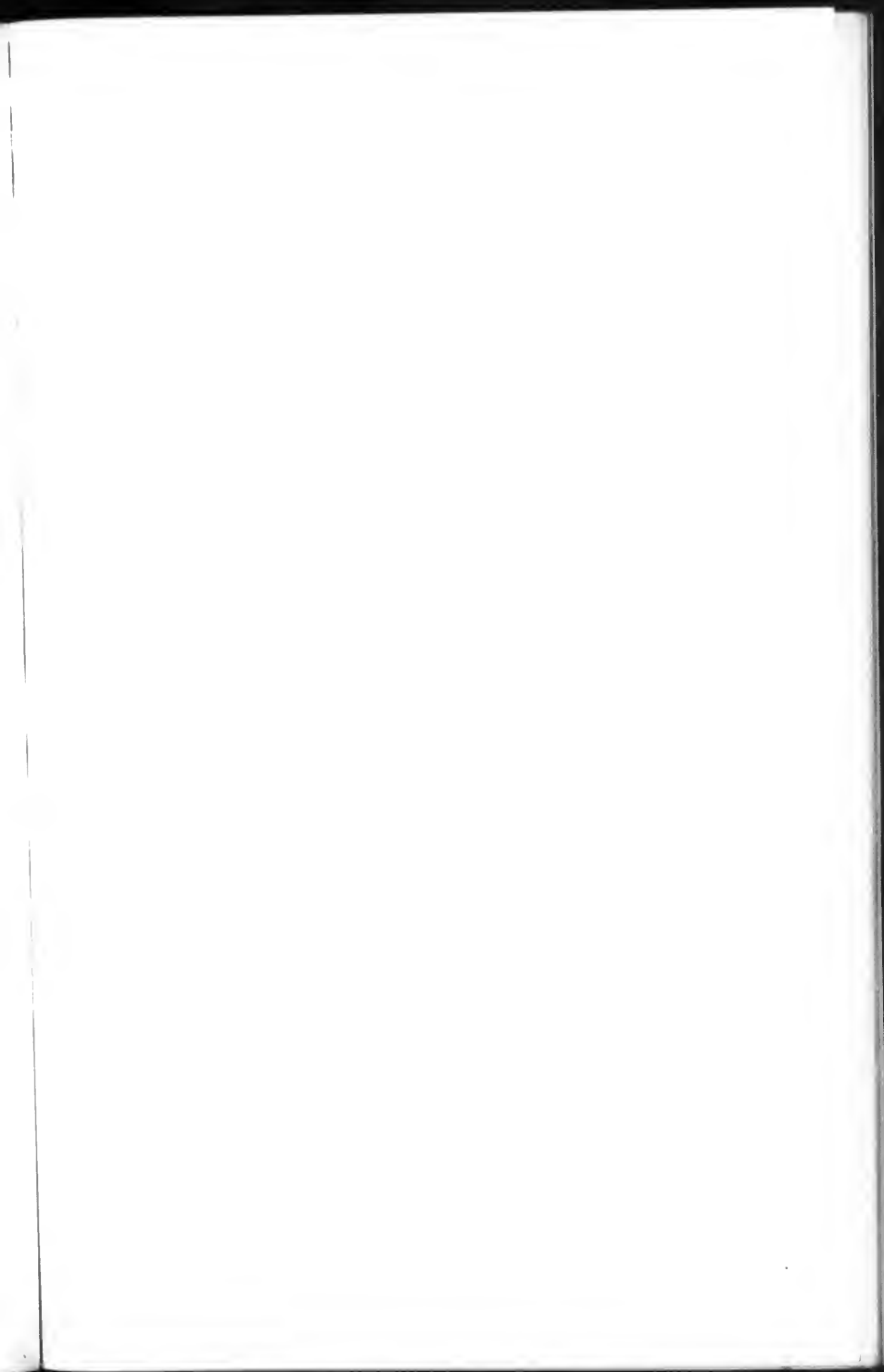
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A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE BAY OF VALPARAISO, CHILE.



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The Fourth Pan-American Conference will be held in Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1910. This decision was reached at the regular meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau, held on February 5, 1908. The vote in favor of Buenos Aires was unanimous, and felicitous remarks were made by the diplomatic representatives present in recording the attitude of their respective Governments. The meeting was largely attended and much interest was shown in the first steps taken toward the next Conference of American Republics. It is the intention of the Governing Board that there shall be careful preparation for this gathering, with the purpose of making it a Conference that will worthily continue the work done by the three preceding ones, held respectively in Washington, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro. It is fitting that the Conference should assemble in Buenos Aires during the year 1910, for the Argentine Republic is preparing then to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its independence upon an elaborate scale. This is an event that interests all America, and will provide a becoming background for the sessions of the Conference. A great exposition is to be held in commemoration of the national anniversary, which will surely attract large numbers of people from both the United States and Europe. As Buenos Aires now has a population of 1,140,000, and is growing as rapidly as any city in the United States, with the possible exception of New York and Chicago, it ranks among the chief capitals of the world, and is a most suitable point, both for the Conference and a great international exposition. The definite selection of place and date gives abundant time not only for the Argentine Government to make preparations, but for the Governing Board of the Bureau to outline the necessary programme.

## CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

A most important report was submitted to the Governing Board at its last meeting, in regard to the conventions and resolutions signed at the Third Pan-American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro. The committee consisted of Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Minister of Haiti, Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Minister of the Argentine Republic, and Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Minister of Peru; who were assisted by the Director and Secretary of the Bureau in preparing the data. The report is given in full in this issue, and shows just what is the present situation in regard to the work of the three conferences. It also shows that action must be taken by many of the Governments in the matter of approval or disapproval of the different conventions and resolutions, so that the way may be cleared for the Fourth Conference. The committee recommends strongly that the members of the Governing Board urge upon their respective Governments immediate consideration of these resolutions and conventions, so that either ratification may be forthcoming, or suggestions may be made as to their amendment, which can be submitted to the next Conference. Among the other important recommendations of the committee is that giving the Director authority to establish a section of statistics and commercial information as a subdivision of the work of the International Bureau. The committee also advises that the different countries shall take favorable action, without delay, toward increasing their quotas 50 per cent for the support of the Bureau, and that those countries which are delinquent in paying their dues, not only for the maintenance of the Bureau, but for the new building, be asked to attend to these deficiencies immediately, in order that the work of the Bureau may not be handicapped or the construction of the building delayed.

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SPECIAL REPORT OF PROF. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

In this issue of the Bulletin is published an interesting and exhaustive report on the commercial relations of the United States and South America, by Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD. It should be read by everybody interested in the development of Pan-American commerce and comity. It will be remembered that Professor SHEPHERD, who is one of the most prominent members of the faculty of Columbia University, New York City, made a tour of South America in 1907, visiting Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil, going down the west coast via Panama, and returning via the east coast and Rio de Janeiro. At the request of the Director of the Bureau, he made special investigations for the benefit of this institution, and has embodied his opinions in this report. Professor

SHEPHERD is a close student of affairs, and has always been interested in bringing about closer relations between North and South America. The suggestions he has to make are carefully considered and pointed. It is hoped that the example set by Professor SHEPHERD may be followed by college professors occupying similar chairs in different institutions of this country, and thus a greater interest developed throughout the United States in her sister Republics.

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#### STUDY OF SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY AND POLITICS.

The paper read by Dr. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Yale, on the "Possibilities of South American History and Politics as a Field for Research," before the American Political Science Association, at Madison, Wisconsin, on December 28, 1907, is so full of original and interesting matter of value to all students and persons concerned about that part of the world that it is reproduced in this issue of the BULLETIN. The Director particularly commends it to the large number of college professors and students of American institutions of learning who are now taking up the study of history and politics of our sister Republics. The Bureau is constantly receiving letters from students in the leading educational institutions of the United States asking for suggestions along the very lines covered by this paper of Doctor BINGHAM. The facts and information it contains will surprise the majority of persons who have not even realized what were the opportunities in the United States for study of this subject. With Doctor BINGHAM's data at hand, anyone can readily begin research on general or special phases of the history and politics of South America.

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#### THE CENTRAL AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

The Central American Peace Conference, which adjourned on December 20, 1907, after holding its sessions, covering a period of five weeks, in the International Bureau of the American Republics, took one step which is almost unprecedented and yet of peculiar sentimental value in the development of closer relations between Central America, Mexico, and the United States. There was organized the Central American Fraternity, whose chief purpose shall be the keeping alive of the spirit of mutual interest and sympathy among the Republics of North America. The Constitutional Act of this fraternity is published in this issue of the BULLETIN, and ought to be read by all who are following closely the resolutions of the Conference. It is no exaggeration to state that the organization of this fraternity marked the climax of the genuine good will and kindly feeling that characterized all the sessions of the Conference and the relations of the different delegates, and it should be a strong influence in favor of the carrying out of all the conventions signed at this notable gathering.

## FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Interest is developing so rapidly throughout the United States and the other American Republics in the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, which is to meet at Santiago, Chile, on December 1, 1908, that the proposed programme and bases are printed in this issue of the BULLETIN. It is hoped that the United States Congress will approve of the appropriation recommended by Secretary Root for the official participation of the United States. It is understood that the Government of Chile is making elaborate preparations for the event and that nearly all of the American Republics will send delegates. Aside from those who may be appointed directly by the Governments, representatives of different universities and scientific organizations will be welcomed.

## ADDRESSES ON LATIN AMERICA BY THE DIRECTOR.

As evidence of the growing interest in the Latin-American countries which is being manifested throughout the United States, it can be stated that if the Director of the Bureau were to accept one-third of the invitations that come to him from chambers of commerce, educational institutions, and other organizations to address them on the general and commercial relations of the United States and Latin America, it would have been necessary for him to speak nearly every day from the 1st of January until the 1st of June. These occasions are not by any means confined to any one section of the country; they take place in central and far West, as well as in New England and the South. The demands made upon his time, however, by the executive work of the Bureau permit him to accept only a small portion of these invitations. As evidence of the Director's efforts to meet in so far as possible the desire for information furnished in this form, a list is given of some of the engagements he has filled since January 1: University Club, Washington, D. C., January 4; Oregon Society, Washington, D. C., January 11; dinner celebrating inauguration of new steamship service to South America, New York City, January 14; Washington Institute of Banking, January 16; Men's Club, Central Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., January 20; Cooper Union, New York City, January 27; annual banquet of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, January 30; National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, January 31; California Society, Washington, D. C., February 2; Lincoln banquet, Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 12; Chamber of Commerce, Pontiac, Michigan, February 13; Commercial Club, Lincoln, Nebraska, February 17; Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, Washington's Birthday, celebration,

morning of February 22; National Jewellers' Association, Philadelphia, evening of February 22, and American Geographical Society, New York City, February 25.

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#### SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL ROUTES AND CONDITIONS.

The International Bureau is receiving so many inquiries, both from the United States and Europe, in regard to conditions and routes of travel in South America that it has requested Mr. LEE McCLUNG, Treasurer of Yale University, who has recently made a trip around South America, and Mrs. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, the noted authoress, who has visited all sections of the Southern Continent, to prepare brief statements descriptive of travel routes and conditions, which may be of practical value to people intending to visit that part of the world. The correspondence of the Bureau would indicate that during the next year there will be a great increase in the number of travelers going south. A large number of tourists, moreover, who have been in the habit of going to Europe and Asia, are making up their mind, in view of the developing interest in Latin America, to change their eustomary routes and see what is going on in South and Central America. In this connection, it is well to note the great improvement in the steamship service on the east coast, provided by the Lamport & Holt Company, in the form of three large vessels of approximately 10,000 tons each, having superior passenger accommodations, and which have been placed permanently on the route between New York City, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires. A photograph of one of these ships and also one or two interior views are given in this issue of the BULLETIN as evidence to those persons who want to go to South America that they can make the trip in comfort.

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#### RAILWAYS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Governmental legislation for the uniformity of privileges to be accorded the various railroads operating in the Argentine Republic has given a decided impetus to the development of new enterprises. The total mileage of the lines in operation now aggregates nearly 14,000 miles, of which over 900 miles were constructed during the past year, and represent an invested capital of \$671,688,874. A consolidation of the interests of three important roads is under consideration, and the terms of the contract whereby this consolidation is to be effected provide for the expenditure of large sums for extensions and improvements.

The postal and telegraph services, so closely allied with railway affairs, also show a healthy progress during 1907, when the revenues received therefrom increased to the extent of \$746,961 over the preceding year.

In all branches of internal revenue a correspondingly satisfactory report is made.

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#### BOLIVIAN TIN IN THE WORLD'S MARKET.

Statistics covering the movement of tin during 1907 in the markets of Europe and America place the Bolivian product second among the deliveries for consumption. Although far outranked by the Straits' output, 15,300 tons are credited to Bolivia, as against 16,380 tons in 1906.

Rubber growing in the Province of Larecaja has been made the subject of a report to the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, extracts of which are reproduced in this issue of the BULLETIN as of value to dealers in this article.

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#### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

Advices from Brazil indicate the probability of a revision of the tariff of the country during the next session of the National Congress in May, 1908, and the active operation of the same by August of the same year. In the meantime important modifications of the import duties levied on industrial materials and machinery are covered by the Budget Law issued on January 1, 1908. The 20 per cent reduction allowed on certain specified articles of United States origin by the act of June 30, 1906, is also continued.

One result of this concession is shown in the figures of trade between the two countries issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States for 1907, during which time Brazil took over \$4,000,000 more merchandise from the United States than in the preceding twelve months.

Imperative restrictions are applied to the importation of foodstuffs and beverages on which preservatives detrimental to the public health have been used, and an active propaganda is to be initiated, under government supervision, for the introduction and popularization of native products abroad.

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#### CHILE'S CENSUS RETURNS AND LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

An unofficial report of the results of the Chilean Census, taken at the close of 1907, places the total number of inhabitants of the Republic at 3,250,000, an increase of a little under 50,000 since 1903, the date of the last preceding census.

The passage of a bill by the Chilean Congress on January 22, 1908, providing for an appropriation for the Longitudinal Railway, to be constructed from the Peruvian border to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of 2,600 miles, is reported, while the granting of a contract to a German firm for a line from Arica to La Paz is another indication of the activity of the Government in this important branch of development.

The proposed modification of customs duties on cattle, sheep, and certain textiles, which has been under consideration by the Chilean Government (see MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1907), has been enacted and promulgated as a law. The suspension of cattle duties and the reduction, by 50 per cent, of duties on the other articles specified will become effective within six months.

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#### CUBAN TRADE IN 1906-7.

In the report of Provisional Governor MAGOON concerning general conditions in the Cuban Republic from the latter part of 1906 to the end of 1907, it is shown that the economic situation is in the main satisfactory. Imports during the fiscal year 1906-7 decreased by over \$7,000,000 as compared with the preceding twelve months, but exports advanced by more than \$5,000,000. In the trade with the United States for the calendar year 1907 both branches of trade show noteworthy gains.

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#### MEXICO'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The ascending scale continues to mark Mexico's position in the commercial world. For the four months of the fiscal year for which figures have been issued, July to October, 1907, an increase of over \$6,000,000 is noted in both imports and exports as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, while customs revenues increased for the first half of 1907-8 by nearly \$2,000,000 over the first six months of 1906-7. The registry of business transactions during the calendar year 1907 aggregated something over \$200,000,000, more than half of which was on account of commercial enterprises, the organization of new companies, and increased capitalization of existing corporations.

Between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 represents the value of United States merchandise shipped during 1907, over the Tehuantepec route between Atlantic and Pacific ports, the shortening of the transport route for Hawaiian sugar being of especial value to the dealers.

Trade relations with the United States show the gratifying figures of more than \$67,000,000 for imports and over \$57,000,000 for exports for 1907, a gain in the former of \$5,420,697 and in the latter of \$6,006,528 as compared with 1906.

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#### THE NEW AGRICULTURAL LAW AND RUBBER CONCESSIONS IN NICARAGUA.

The recently enacted law of Nicaragua designed for the promotion of agriculture and stock raising throughout the Republic carries with it a provision for the establishment abroad of an active propaganda in behalf of native products. Already the banana industry has thrived to an unprecedented extent through proper exploitation, and other Nicaraguan products are capable of a similar development.

In reporting with regard to a rubber concession recently granted, United States Consul FREDERICK M. RYDER, of San Juan del Norte, states that in all probability the said concession will ultimately be taken over by the company at present holding two large grants from the Nicaraguan Government, so that the corporation will control the output of all the wild forest rubber of the Republic.

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#### FINANCIAL STATUS OF PANAMA.

Prosperous conditions in Panama are indicated by the fact that the fiscal revenues received during 1907 were \$5,436.05 in excess of the budget estimate, aggregating \$2,439,301.68. The bulk of these receipts were from import duties.

The transport of United States merchandise over the Panama Railway during 1907 is valued at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and imports from that country show an advance of over \$4,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

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#### THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The extended résumé of the report of the Paraguay Central Railway for the year ended April 30, 1907, published in this issue of the BULLETIN, shows that affairs have been satisfactorily arranged between the operating company and the Government. As this is the only line in operation throughout the Republic, its prospects and those of the country's development are closely mingled, and the termination of the controversy will impart a new impetus to business. It is reported that crops are in an excellent condition and that there are signs of increasing vitality in all branches of commerce and industry.



## PERUVIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During 1907, Peruvian-United States trade showed a remarkable development, according to figures issued by the Government of the latter country. The shipments of Peruvian products to the United States increased by \$4,154,790 as compared with the preceding year, while imports from that country advanced \$1,672,762 in the same period.

The Cerro de Pasco mine shipped 10,000 tons of copper out of the 28,000 tons of that metal reported from the whole of South America for United States markets.

Business prosperity is further indicated by the report of the Peruvian Corporation, whose operations for the year ended June 30, 1907, show a profit of over \$1,000,000.

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## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN SALVADOR.

The Republic of Salvador reports for the first six months of 1907 an export movement valued at \$5,642,700, of which the leading item was coffee, worth \$4,369,600. On these exports duties to the amount of \$282,293 were collected, while the receipts from imports aggregated \$1,440,194. A slight decrease is noted in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The United States is placed first on the list of countries of destination.

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## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND TRADE OF URUGUAY IN 1907.

It is estimated that the total customs receipts of the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1907 will indicate a satisfactory gain over the preceding year, the figures being given as approximately \$13,000,000. The last month of the year gave indications of revived business activity throughout the Republic.

For the year imports from the United States advanced by \$810,395, though exports thither declined to the extent of \$1,076,482.

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## REGULATION OF TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES IN VENEZUELA.

What is practically a Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines throughout Venezuela was effected by a decree of December 20, 1907, it being stated in Article 1 that the establishment of such enterprises appertains exclusively to the Federal Executive.

Certain tariff modifications becoming effective in the last month of the year are published as of interest to trade.

## BOOK NOTES.

## MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE OF TO-DAY.

With a commendable absence of statistical data, the book of N. O. WINTER, entitled, "Mexico and Her People of To-day," presents to the mind of the reader an almost photographic view of the resources, interests, and history of the Republic. For either the traveler or the stay-at-home its purpose is adequately fulfilled, for to the former it is a running comment on the objects and interests of his tour, while to the latter its interesting descriptions and attractively presented information almost take the place of personal observation. Side by side with the life of to-day—modern, enterprising, restless—Mr. WINTER draws pictures of the civilization of the ancients, the huge architectural ruins of the Aztecs, the showy splendor of the Spanish domination and the humble surroundings of the peon. Of San Luis Potosi, he writes: "The Spanish cavalier stalked through the streets of this town in complete mail before the *Mayflower* landed on the shores of Massachusetts. The priests were chanting the solemn service of the church here long before the English landed at Jamestown. Dust had gathered on the municipal library, which now contains a hundred thousand volumes, centuries before the building of the first little red schoolhouse in the United States. Before New York had been thought of, the drama of life was being enacted here daily after Castilian models." With equal enthusiasm he describes the capital city; its modern water system supplied partially by ancient aqueducts; its churches and palaces rising on the foundations of prehistoric structures, and the Mexican Valley guarded by the twin peaks of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Not only in the ruins of Mitla, but throughout the Republic, the writer traces resemblances to Egyptian archeological records, as noted in pyramids, stone graving, and images. Most vivacious are his delineations of Mexican customs and characteristics—the humble good nature of the peon, the contented poverty of the general householder, and the eccentric marriage and courtship usages being all dwelt upon with interest. The story of the Republic is told in the closing chapters, in which tribute is rendered to the firm government of President DIAZ as an augury for greater achievements on the part of the Republic, and to the masterly management of Minister LIMANTOUR in the field of finance. The wide range of subjects covered and the manner of treatment render the book of great value to any one interested in Mexico and her progress.

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 THE WEALTH OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

With a view to initiating a propaganda in behalf of the Central American Republics among the French, DÉSIRÉ PECTOR, Counselor

of Foreign Commerce and Consul-General in France for Honduras and Nicaragua, has prepared a voluminous and instructive book treating of the wealth of Central America (*“Les richesses de l'Amérique Centrale”*). An historical sketch of the countries in reference is outlined in the preface by M. E. LEVASSEUR, Administrator of the College of France, to which is added a résumé of the prevailing economic conditions. The purpose of the author is frankly stated to be the diffusion of a better understanding among the French nation of the advantages to be derived from a more active participation in Central American trade, at present dominated by the United States so far as Costa Rica and Guatemala are concerned, and by Great Britain in respect to Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. So far as is possible, the information contained in the volume is brought up to the close of 1906, and the wide scope of its purpose is indicated by the following titles to its twelve chapters: Communication with the outer world; General physical configuration; Internal communication and transport; Mineral products; Vegetable productions; Animal products; Industries; International commerce; Climatology; Immigration and colonization; Finance; Practical suggestions. Accurate and exhaustive information in regard to Central America is very scarce; when, therefore, a volume appears from so authoritative a source, it should be applied, not only by the nation for whose benefit it has been prepared, but also by all persons whose interests, whether commercial, economic, or historical, are connected with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua or Salvador.

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#### THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA.

In the record of impressions obtained by J. DELEBECQUE in his journey through South America (*“A travers l'Amérique du Sud”*), published by Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, the most notable characteristic is the complete absence of the glorifying process usually applied to books of travel. When M. DELEBECQUE feels the lack of creature comforts and conveniences almost inevitable in frontier journeys and little traveled paths, he states the facts calmly but explicitly, so that no misapprehension of conditions is possible. On the other hand, he pays due tribute to the majesty of natural forces as exemplified in the glory of the mountains and the flow of mighty rivers encountered in his trip of sixty-four days from Lima to the Atlantic, via the Amazon River. His descriptions of the rubber districts and the methods of exploitation and shipment are of great value and interest, while his notes on the great watershed of the Amazon are characterized by a wealth of observation rare in other than purely scientific works. The account of the descent of the Pichis and Paclitea rivers to the headwaters of the Amazon is marked by a vivacity of style which forms a model for similar narrations.

## PICTORIAL GUIDE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From the press of L. J. Rosso, Buenos Aires, the Columbus Memorial Library has received a remarkably handsome volume embodying a pictorial guide to travelers in the Argentine Republic. Photographs of celebrities; reproductions of famous estancias; sketches of public gardens and buildings, prize animals, and industrial establishments are all presented as an index to the conditions existent throughout this wonderful country. Supplementary tables covering statistical information of various sorts are also included, as well as complete lists of the diplomatic and consular officers serving at home and abroad in Argentine interests at the close of 1907. A commercial directory of Buenos Aires is a prominent feature of the book.

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## GOLD MINING IN COLOMBIA.

The gold mines of Colombia are fully described in the interesting and technical pamphlet entitled "*L'Industrie aurifère en Colombie*," by M. A. DEMANGEON, formerly chief engineer of the *Société de Travaux Miniers* and ex-director of the San Nicolas and also the Sierra de Oro mining companies. Mr. DEMANGEON gives the history of the gold mining industry of Colombia from the beginning up to the present time. Full details relative to the legislation governing the industry and the granting of concessions are also given which will be of practical value to those intending to engage in gold mining in the Republic.

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## PLAN OF THE AMAZON RIVER.

Supplementary to the March, 1907, issue of the Bulletin of the Lima Geographical Society, a plan of the Amazon River from Iquitos to Manaus has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. It embodies the results of the most recent surveys of the region under Colonel PORTILLO and applied in the service of the Booth Company's steamers.

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## NEW COLOMBIAN GUIDE.

In the "*Guía de la República de Colombia*," published by MANUEL M. ZAMORRA, Bogota, 1907, a useful gazetteer of the country is available. Information concerning each city, town, village, mountain, river, etc., is furnished in a concise form, and, in addition to the usual geographical, political, and statistical data, valuable historical information is included covering the most important places.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics was held February 5, 1900, in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State. The Secretary of State, chairman *ex officio*, presided, the following countries being represented besides the United States: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Uruguay.

The report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the Board on December 4, 1907, to report to the Governing Board the measures to be taken to carry out the conventions and resolutions signed and passed at the Third Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, 1906, was unanimously approved. The Director of the Bureau was authorized to take the required steps to carry out the recommendations made in the report.

The special resolution on the Fourth Pan-American Conference, introduced by the Costa Rican Minister and seconded by the Bolivian Minister, at the regular meeting of January 8, 1908, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

“*Resolved*, That the next Conference of the American Republics be held at the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in the year 1910.”

The report in full of the committee mentioned above follows:

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HELD DECEMBER 4, 1907, TO REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BOARD MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN TO CARRY OUT THE CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AND PASSED AT THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE HELD AT RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, 1906.**

*The Chairman and Members of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics:*

**GENTLEMEN:** The undersigned, having been appointed at a meeting of the Governing Board, held December 4, 1907, to report on what measures should be taken to carry out the conventions and resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906, have, with the assistance of the Director and Secretary of the Bureau, carefully considered the work imposed upon them and now have the honor to report as follows:

The Third Pan-American Conference signed, as a result of its deliberations, four (4) conventions and fourteen (14) resolutions, as follows:

## CONVENTIONS.

- I. Establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.
- II. Pecuniary claims.
- III. Patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade marks, and literary and artistic property.
- IV. International law.

## RESOLUTIONS.

1. Arbitration.
2. Reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics.
3. Building for the International Bureau of the American Republics.
4. Recommending the creation of special divisions in the departments of foreign affairs and determining their functions.
5. Section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics.
6. Public debts.
7. Liberal professions.
8. Commercial relations.
9. Future conferences.
10. Natural resources.
11. Sanitary police.
12. Intercontinental railway.
13. The coffee industry.
14. Fluctuations in exchange.

(A) In the natural order of events each one of the Governments represented at the Rio de Janeiro Conference should have received from the Secretary of the Conference authenticated copies of the conventions and resolutions there signed. As it seems, however, that some of the members of the Governing Board are in doubt as to whether their Governments have received such authenticated copies, the committee recommends that the Director of the Bureau be authorized to communicate by cable directly with the Secretary of the Conference at Rio de Janeiro and ascertain if this preliminary step has been taken.

As it is known, moreover, that some of the Governments have reported the conventions to their respective Congresses for consideration and ratification, but as the records are incomplete, it is recommended that each member of the Governing Board ascertain, by cable if necessary, just what action has been taken by his Government and inform the Director accordingly.

In the event this investigation shows that some of the Governments have not yet taken steps for such consideration or ratification, the committee recommends that the Governing Board urge that final action should be taken as soon as possible, in order that any

objections or exceptions to the conventions proposed by the different Governments may be laid before the Governing Board, and that it may make recommendations to the next Pan-American Conference for the necessary modifications which will cause the conventions to receive general ratification.

The specific action taken by the different Governments in the consideration and ratification of the conventions and resolutions, as shown by the records of the International Bureau and of the State Department of the United States, is given in a memorandum attached to this report.

(B) 1. The resolution of arbitration was submitted to the Second Hague Conference, as required, so that no further action is necessary.

2. The resolution on the reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics depends for its consummation largely upon favorable action by the different Governments in the matter of increasing their respective quotas fifty (50) per cent for its support, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Governing Board passed at the May meeting, 1907. The committee recommends that each member of the Governing Board urge upon his Government the pressing necessity of the approval of this increased appropriation, so that the new budget may take effect with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908. As certain Governments are still in arrears for quotas of past years, the committee recommends that the members of the Governing Board representing the countries in arrears urge early payment of the sums due, in order that the efficiency of the Bureau shall not be lessened by lack of the needed funds.

3. In the matter of the resolution regarding the new building of the International Bureau of American Republics, it can be said that excellent progress is being made through the generous gift of \$750,000 by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE; but, as some of the Governments are in arrears on their quotas for the building, it is recommended that the members of the Governing Board representing such countries urge early payment of the said quotas, so that they may be available for the expenses connected with the construction of the new building.

4. In the matter of the resolution favoring the appointment in each country of a committee, responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who shall assist in securing the approval of the resolutions adopted at the International American Conferences, and who shall cooperate with the International Bureau of the American Republics for the carrying out of this work in each country, it is recommended that each member of the Governing Board urge upon his Government the appointment of said committee without delay and forward to the Bureau the names of those constituting said committees.

5. In the matter of the resolution creating a special section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics as a subordinate

division of the International Bureau, the committee recommends that the Director be empowered to make such changes and additions in the present staff of the Bureau and to make such expenditures as the revenue of the Bureau may permit, without curtailing the regular work, to carry out the details of this resolution.

6. The resolution covering the collection of public debts was submitted to the Second Hague Conference, as required, so that no further action is necessary.

7. In the matter of the resolution covering the adoption or ratification of the treaty upon the practice of the liberal professions, signed at the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, January 28, 1902, it can be said that the treaty has been ratified, so far, according to the information in the possession of the Bureau, by the five Central American Republics and by Peru and Bolivia. It is recommended that each member of the Governing Board ascertain as soon as possible from his Government what action his country has taken, or may propose to take, on this resolution.

8. In the matter of the resolution covering commercial relations, it is recommended that the work outlined by this resolution be combined with that required by the section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics, and that the Director be thereby authorized to take the necessary steps under this plan to secure the needed data.

9. In the matter of future conferences, it is recommended that the place and date of holding the Fourth Pan-American Congress be immediately determined, in accordance with the resolution passed at the January, 1908, meeting of the Governing Board, to the effect that said conference should be held at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in 1910.

10. The resolution as to the development of natural resources and means of communication within the various Republics of America is covered by the action recommended in the matter of the section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics.

11. In the matter of the resolution as to sanitary police, it can be said that the Third International Sanitary Conference was held, as resolved, in the City of Mexico, December 2-7, 1907. Several important recommendations were made, but the transactions of the Conference have not yet been published. It was unanimously resolved to hold the next Sanitary Conference at San José, Costa Rica, in 1909. The International Bureau was represented at the Third International Sanitary Conference by Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, Secretary of the Bureau, who has prepared a report printed in the January issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

12. In the matter of the resolution on the Intercontinental Railway, it can be said that an important step toward the realization of this plan is contained in the Convention on Communications, signed



by the Delegates to the Central American Peace Conference, which met in Washington in the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics in the months of November and December, 1907. This Convention provides that each of the signatory Governments appoint a commission to study and propose the necessary measures to carry on the work of the Intercontinental Railway within its own territory, and, upon the approval of their report, bids may be asked, through the International Bureau of the American Republics, for letting contracts for the construction of the lines.

For the purpose of obtaining the exact information from the various American Republics interested in the project of an intercontinental railway, it is recommended that each member of the Governing Board urge upon his Government the necessity of taking steps in the near future to provide the Bureau of the American Republics with the data required by the resolution.

13. The resolution covering the coffee industry provides for a meeting in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, and, of course, it remains for the Government of Brazil to take the initiative as to the holding of such a conference.

14. The resolution as to fluctuations in exchange calls for an effort by the various Governments toward a detailed study of their monetary systems and fluctuations in exchange to be submitted to the International Bureau, and, in turn, a résumé will be there prepared for the next Pan-American Conference. It is recommended that the Director of the Bureau be authorized to consult with recognized authorities on this subject and to submit to the Governing Board for its information and approval a plan of investigation to be laid before the different Governments.

In conclusion the committee, having submitted this report, recommends that its labors be considered as at an end, and that further action which might require their attention be referred to the regular Supervisory Committee of the Board.

J. N. LEGER.  
EPIFANIO PORTELA.  
FELIPE PARDO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1908.*

**MEMORANDUM OF ACTION OF THE DIFFERENT AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS IN THE MATTER OF THE CONSIDERATION AND RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

CONVENTIONS.

On March 2, 1907, the President of the United States submitted to Congress the four conventions signed at Rio de Janeiro. The conventions on Pecuniary Claims and Naturalization have been ratified, but no action has yet been taken on the other two.<sup>a</sup>

The President of the Dominican Republic submitted to Congress the four conventions. The only convention approved at the last session was that of the Compilation of a Code of International Law, as Congress adjourned without taking action on the other conventions.

The Government of Salvador on May 11, 1907, ratified the four conventions.

Brazil ratified, on December 27, 1907, the convention on International Law, and the Executive was authorized to provide for the necessary expenses for the meeting of the Conference of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro this year.

The President of Uruguay, in a message to the Uruguayan Congress March 27, 1907, recommended that favorable action be taken to put in operation the convention on International Law, and suggested that Dr. GONZALO RAMIREZ be appointed as the representative at the Rio Conference.

The Chilean Government, according to a dispatch of the American Minister at Santiago, July 3, 1907, decided to appoint the Committee on Resolutions of the International American Conferences, whose duty it is to obtain the ratification of said resolutions.

The Republic of Salvador has ratified all of the resolutions.

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**DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON.**

At the meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics on February 5, 1908, the Minister of Costa Rica moved that the Board take suitable action upon the untimely and lamented death of Mr. ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, Executive Secretary of the Civil Government of the Philippines. Mr. FERGUSSON was the official Spanish interpreter and translator of the First Pan-American Conference and subsequently chief translator in

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<sup>a</sup> Convention on International Law was ratified on February 3, 1908.

the Bureau for many years, having also served in that capacity in Paris at the time of the Treaty of Peace. Mr. FERGUSON left the Bureau to serve as official interpreter and translator to the United States Civil Commission in the Philippine Islands, and was subsequently promoted, by reason of his excellent and meritorious services, to the position of Executive Secretary, which he held at the time of his death. The Ministers of Cuba and Nicaragua stated that they heartily seconded the motion of the Costa Rican Minister, the former suggesting that the Director of the International Bureau be authorized to express to Mr. FERGUSON's family the profound regret of the Governing Board on their bereavement.

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## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

When Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, New York City, made his journey, during the summer of 1907, throughout South America, the International Bureau requested him to conduct certain investigations involving the commercial relations of the United States and the South American countries, and to provide the Bureau with a report thereon. Professor SHEPHERD has submitted an extended and thorough paper, and such portions of it as would be of value to the business interests of the United States are given below, with, of course, the understanding that the Bureau accepts no responsibility for the statements:

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF PROFESSOR SHEPHERD.

"From time immemorial commerce has been regarded as perhaps the most efficacious means of acquiring and diffusing knowledge about distant lands. In the backwardness of the trade of the United States with South America, therefore, lurks a primary cause of the ignorance prevalent in this country about its continental neighbor. No one denies so obvious a fact any more than he would be disposed to scout the further assertion that foreign capital and foreign immigration are quite as indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the republics in South America as they have been to the national development of the United States. Both personal investigation and the series of publications issued by the South American Governments describing the resources of their respective territories, together with the special facilities offered to foreign enterprise, have made the demand for such immigration and capital known. Furthermore, the actual experience gained in the work of introducing these factors of progress has revealed, not only the profit that accrues to the investor of brawn, brains, and money, but the benefit also that is conferred

upon the South American States themselves in helping to remove the hindrances that have retarded their development since the foundation of their national independence, and in providing the means necessary to assure their national advancement.

"Were the United States to acquire its proper share in the process, the financial and other advantages to the American citizens concerned would be evident enough, while at the same time our spirit and enterprise, our democratic institutions, our educational impulses and achievements, and our social, economic, intellectual, and political training in general could be brought directly to bear upon the States of South America in a manner that could not fail to be of service to them. Should we be able to work out and apply the qualities and methods needful to accomplish so desirable an object, the South Americans on their own part might learn to mistrust the United States and its supposed designs far less than is now the case, and in so doing might be inclined correspondingly more to accept and to propagate the ideas and the practices of Pan-Americanism.

#### INFERIORITY OF AMERICAN TRADE.

"A study in outline of the peculiar circumstances, the national policies, the individual traits, and the business methods characteristic of the Americans and of the chief peoples of Europe concerned in the commercial and industrial development of South America may serve to indicate certain general causes of the inferiority attendant thus far upon the trade of the United States, and may light the way, also, to a solution of the problems that have arisen in connection with the efforts that are being made to improve it. For the purposes of this study, however, no lists of prices at which American goods may be sold, as compared with those at which European commodities may be bought, in the South American markets, will be supplied, and no concrete examples of the lines of American goods for which a demand exists, or might be created there, will be furnished. These matters require a technical treatment such as a business expert alone may give. A discussion of them could hardly fall within the limits of a report confined to emphasizing a number of primary reasons for the backwardness of our trade in South America, which do not need a substantiation by figures, or an expression in terms of merchandise, to make their force apparent or their meaning clear. The considerations and the conclusions which it presents are intended to point out broadly the obstacles that have impeded our own progress, and to mark the factors that have contributed most to the success of our European competitors. The bases upon which its statements rest are derived in part from personal observations, in part from opinions expressed by South Americans themselves, and in part also from views held by American exporters alive to the situation.

“European immigration and European capital, joined to the possession of wondrous natural resources and coupled with the exercise of American ability and energy, have placed the United States in the eminent position that it occupies among the great powers of the world to-day. Leaving the influence of European immigration outside of the area of discussion, it is a well-known fact that, until quite recently, this country was dependent, to a large extent, upon the financial aid of Europe for its development. It enacted the rôle of a debtor nation precisely as the states of South America have been doing, and as they are likely to do, for some time to come. On our own part we shall have, as we had for a number of years before the existing financial disturbance appeared, a surplus of capital to invest either directly in South America, or in the production of commodities that may find a market there. Why this amount of capital has been diverted to other parts of the world, and how it may be turned toward South America, are but so many phases of the general question.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL TREND OF TRADE.

“The circumstances of historical origin, geographical position, and habits of association have caused the currents of trade and migration to and from the United States to run east and west rather than north and south. Since our excess products are sent to Europe and to Asia for the most part, and sold at a fair degree of profit, we appear to think that, normally, the United States does not need the trade of South America, and will not need it perhaps until, in order to forestall the consequences of overproduction, we shall be compelled to seek an outlet in the south. That the market there may be preempted ere such a situation arrives we are loth to believe is possible.

“To an eminent degree what has been said of the trend of the trade of the United States is true also of that of South America in its relation to Europe. So far as the countries along the west coast of that continent are concerned, certain conditions, due to their geographical location, to the number and characteristics of their aboriginal population, or to both, have impeded their development in a special manner, rendering them quite dependent upon their communication with Europe, either directly or through the medium of the States that face Europe. Nor has the connection established some time ago between Asia and the west coast of South America by means of a Japanese line of steamships led to any marked change as yet in the customary direction eastward of the west coast trade. The proximity to Europe of the eastern States themselves, combined with the advantages of soil and climate which they possess, has kept the current of their commerce and migration in what might seem to be the normal.

channels from east to west. The emigrants from Europe, furthermore, who have peopled the republics of South America in general are familiar of course with the products of their native lands, and unless powerful inducements to the contrary are made effective, will prefer such products to articles brought from other countries, and will maintain a constant demand for them.

#### CONNECTION BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

"Given these conditions, it is not surprising that the communication between South America and Europe should be so close. To develop it, trading companies, commercial agencies, steamships, sailing vessels, banks, and other instrumentalities of traffic have multiplied enormously. In this process of action the share of the United States has been comparatively insignificant.

"As is well known, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy are the chief competitors of the United States in the South American trade. In accounting for their success one must remember at the outset that they were the first on the ground. In these countries, also, there is a relatively tremendous pressure of population, accompanied by a corresponding absence of business opportunities and a lack of suitable markets at home for domestic products. Conversely, the inducements to seek personal prosperity and a commercial outlet abroad must be exceedingly strong. They affect the men of mediocre abilities who are content to struggle along under adverse conditions far less than they do the men whose powers are commensurate with their ambitions. As a rule, therefore, the Germans, the English, and the Italians best fitted to cope with the situation in other parts of the world are the ones who go forth, and this migration is bound to continue so long as their respective countries necessitate it.

"That precisely the reverse of these circumstances is true of the United States requires no confirmation at length. The single illustration of the difficulty found in attracting American clerks to South America might, however, be cited. A young Englishman or a young German of fair ability will go there for a salary of \$1,000 a year or even for less; whereas a young American of about the same ability would demand double that sum. American firms indeed doing business in South America are frequently forced to employ English or German clerks.

#### GERMAN COMPETITION.

"The most powerful competitor with whom the United States will have to reckon in its trade relations with South America is the German. The way in which British influence and British capital have been undermined or replaced by German factors of this sort constitutes one of the most remarkable phases in the recent economic de-

velopment of the southern continent. In a number of cases the names of the corporations or firms concerned may remain English, but the basis and the strength they possess are German. The native estimate also of the relative degree of business ability and power of adaptation displayed by the chief groups of foreigners engaged in trade generally ranks the German first as it puts the American last.

"The skill, tact, thrift, shrewdness in investment, and the adaptive, not to say imitative, instincts of the typical German are qualities that seem to assure his success in South America. They are strikingly exemplified in such German centers of activity as Valdivia in southern Chile, and Rio Grande in southern Brazil, but they may be studied to advantage elsewhere as well. The German learns the language and acquaints himself with the characteristics and habits of thought of the people with whom he has to deal before he begins business. He is tolerant of native sympathies and prejudices. Even if he can win no more than the respect of the people of the country, he avoids anything that might suggest antagonism. Rather than hold himself socially aloof, he will marry into a native family. With the politics of the country he does not concern himself. The German, furthermore, works long and late. On holidays he may yield to native wishes so far as to keep the front doors of his office or store closed, but he is actually at work. From time to time he travels to the lands of his foreign competitors, where he masters the secrets of their trade and manufacture. Returning to the scene of his business, he carefully combines the knowledge he has thus obtained with his own practical skill, so as to meet successfully the demands of his native customers. Unlike his foreign competitors, however, he does not assume that the mere reputation of German goods, or the utterance of the talismanic words "Made in Germany," will be sufficient to insure an immediate sale. Instead of showing catalogues, he shows the articles themselves, keeping a suitable number of them in stock, and he is ever prepared to give a practical demonstration of their operation. Finally, if his customers desire it, he grants them a liberal credit in the form to which they are accustomed.

#### SHIPPING FACILITIES AND FREIGHT RATES.

"According to the statements of American exporters practically familiar with the situation, our shipping facilities to South America are inadequate, and the freight rates on goods sent thither are higher than those charged on export from Europe for about the same distance and under similar circumstances of shipment. To be sure, it is a truism to say that the great majority of vessels carrying American products to the southern continent sail under foreign flags, and hence net the profits of the transportation to their foreign owners. But, apart altogether from this consideration, the actual number of such

vessels and the accommodations that they offer for passengers and freight, taken as a whole, are as insufficient as the dates of their departures and arrivals are more or less irregular. To the east coast and to the southern portion of the west coast of South America passengers may always go and freight may often be sent more conveniently by way of Europe; whereas, so far at least as the shipment of freight from the United States is concerned, the west coast traffic is greatly neglected.

"However true it may be that, owing to the rate war which has prevailed for some time among various shipping lines connected with the South American trade, the freight rates now in operation are comparatively low. This is an abnormal and temporary circumstance that can not be used to solve the general problem. Right here it must be remembered that the freight rates on goods sent by any direct line of vessels from the United States to South America, or to the east coast, at all events, and the southern portion of the west coast of that continent, are calculated, more or less, on the basis of what the American exporter would have to pay, first, for having his goods shipped to Europe, and, second, for having them dispatched from Europe to South America. That is to say, while the freight rates on the direct lines from the United States to South America may be lower than the two other rates combined, they are actually higher than the rate from Europe alone. In the case of certain commodities, like grain, lumber, and oil, with the production of which Europe cannot compete, the freight rates now demanded do not appear to work any hardship. On the other hand, where competition in the sale of manufactured articles is keen, it happens that, other things being equal, the German or the English exporter, paying, as he does, less than the American for the transportation of his goods, can afford to undersell the American in the markets of South America.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN TRADE.

"Though acknowledging the existence of the circumstances earlier sketched, which seem naturally to draw South America to Europe rather than to the United States, and though admitting that American national policies in reference to the protective tariff and navigation laws might be modified to advantage, those circumstances can not be counteracted in any considerable degree or these policies altered with any assurance of real benefit, in my opinion, until the views and methods of American business men regarding the trade with the countries of South America undergo a change that will enable us to compete successfully with our present rivals, and particularly with the Germans. Here the ultimate responsibility lies. Situated geographically, as we are, about as distant from South America at large as Europe is, with the completion of the Panama Canal a question



of the future, and excluded thus far from the possible advantages of communication by railway, we must learn and apply what our European competitors think and do if we wish to obtain our share of the southern trade. They have been successful in a long experience, while we have just begun, and the beginnings have been less auspicious than might have been desired. Habitual currents of trade, the protective tariff, navigation laws, and ship subsidies all apart, we can get our portion of the commerce in question whenever we are able to understand that the American way of doing things will not work universally in South America; that in many respects Europe is quite capable of producing commodities equal, if not superior, to our own; and that we must adapt ourselves to the pressure of circumstances in the hope that our native abilities, added to the examples of European experience, may enable us to improve vastly upon our models in that region. Whatever is now to be said, therefore, by way of indicating the extent to which our views and methods are defective, will serve to show how far our European competitors have the advantage of us; because, taking them as a whole, they think and do just the opposite of what we think and do, and are prosperous at it. On the other hand, there are certain methods of carrying on business which are presumed to be American in origin, and yet are not sufficiently employed in South America.

“Not only do we as a nation know practically nothing about South America, but apparently we are not inclined to add to our slender stock of information about it. Yankee inquisitiveness in the concerns of the Western Hemisphere does not extend, it would seem, below the Isthmus of Panama. The stories we hear about revolutions and earthquakes, Indians and mixed races, tropical suns, jungles, animals, and insects provide us alternately with amusement and aversion, while they deepen our ignorance of the real conditions. In the doings of mankind alone we are apt to assume that what may have been true of any country of South America at one time, or of various countries at different times, must be true of all the countries at all times. Priding ourselves, furthermore, on our racial and national superiority, we are disposed to be contemptuous, patronizing, or threatening, as the mood of the moment may incline.

#### PRICES OF AMERICAN GOODS.

“Taking up another aspect of the general subject under consideration, it should be said that the prices of American goods are too high to warrant a widespread consumption of them in South America. This circumstance may be due in part to the burdens incumbent upon transportation, and in part also to the better class of materials used, and to the greater cost of the labor employed in their manufacture. Perhaps, too, a native prejudice based on the presumed discrimination

of our protective tariff against South American imports may create a sentiment in turn against the purchase of American articles, which forestalls an actual examination of them to determine whether the prices fixed are relatively higher than those asked by other foreigners for a similar class of goods. The alleged superiority of American materials and of American workmanship over those of European origin may now have come to be a more or less gratuitous assumption. At all events the question is open to discussion, particularly after one has noted the fine quality of many classes of European articles, and the readiness with which both Europeans and Americans copy one another's productions.

"But even granting the intrinsic superiority of the American commodity, backed by the influence of a manufacturing reputation, it does not follow that the South American buyer will be disposed to recognize such superiority if the article costs more than something else that appears to be just as good. If the standard of quality of the American product is to be maintained, and the price is to continue the same, either a systematic campaign of education in the special value of the American article, as compared with the claims urged in behalf of some European commodity, will have to be carried on among the native purchasers, or the American manufacturer will have to content himself with a large output and with small profits.

#### METHODS OF SELLING.

"That if the South Americans want our goods they should come and get them, and that anything will do for South America, are ideas which seem to be fairly prevalent in the United States. If he does not knowingly send inferior articles, as is sometimes charged against him, our manufacturer is often slow about filling orders, and careless or indifferent about returning things, especially parts of machinery, sent him for repair or replacement. He is apt to be unwilling to change in form or in substance what may befit the needs of consumers in his own country so as to satisfy the requirements of the South American purchasers.

#### PACKING AND MARKING GOODS.

"Nor does the American manufacturer feel inclined to alter his method of packing or his style of presentation. The goods sent from the United States are frequently packed in sizes and measures, as well as given designations, not used in South America. At times the box, case, cask, etc., is too large for the purpose, thus compelling the importer to pay for an extra size or weight at the custom-house and elsewhere. It is not unusual to find that the American manufacturer makes little effort to safeguard his consignments against breakage,

leakage, or theft. Huge boxes, flimsily constructed of thin boards and unprovided with iron bands or other means of security, are filled with heavy merchandise and dispatched to South America, only to be broken open intentionally by thieving freight handlers or accidentally in the process of transference from lighters or wharves to steamers and sailing vessels, or vice versa. Anyone who has watched a lighter being loaded or unloaded, along the Pacific coast of South America in particular, and has observed the pillage and destruction that frequently ensue as a result of poor packing, will understand how negligent in this respect the American exporter is. At times, also, he fails to take out a sufficient amount of insurance on his consignments against damage in some form; nor does he always protect himself otherwise in an adequate fashion against the foreign shipping companies that carry his goods. He does not mark the articles exported as carefully as he should. Not only are the indications as to form, size, contents, etc., omitted from the labels, erroneously stated, or wrongly placed, but the actual addresses of the consignees are incorrectly given, or so poorly put on as to become obliterated before the goods can arrive at their supposed destination. If he knows, also, of the cheap imitations of American articles, and of the frequent falsification of their trade-marks in South America, he appears to make little effort to counteract the underselling that follows. The manufacture of 'American shoes' with 'American' trade-marks constitutes but one example of the practice.

#### NECESSITY FOR KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

"Given the shrewdness accredited to the American business man, his failure to spread his reputation in South America is all the more conspicuous. Unmindful of the difference in speech, he often answers in English letters of inquiry addressed to him in some other language, and sends to the inquirer and to others elaborately illustrated catalogues printed in English as well. Neither the reply nor the catalogue is apt to serve the purpose. When he sends out a traveling salesman he selects too commonly a person unacquainted with any language but his own, and unfitted alike by temperament and by training to deal with South Americans.

#### SALESMEN AND AGENTS.

"Instead of taking the trouble, furthermore, to penetrate into the interior of the countries, the American salesman usually contents himself with visiting the coast towns and coming into contact merely with English importing houses or with German establishments of the same sort in which English is spoken. Through the medium of the salesman in question, or directly on the part of the American house

itself, agencies are often set up in the very headquarters of our chief competitors, instead of being intrusted to native hands. How greatly the German or English firm is benefited by such an admission to American trade secrets may be conjectured. Even in the cases where a native agency may be created, it is not an unusual occurrence for the American house to wait until the agency has built up a good market for any particular article, and then to turn over the sale of it to a newly established branch of the American concern. Resentful at what he considers to be unfair treatment, the former agent may see fit to impede, if he can, the sale of what he had formerly promoted.

#### WARNING AS TO ADVERTISING.

"Another commentary on the lack of business ability shown by the American merchant engaged in the South American trade, is that furnished by the comparative readiness with which he advertises in certain periodicals printed in Spanish, published in the United States, and circulated chiefly among the American advertisers themselves! Diligent inquiry among business men in South America showed that such periodicals, even when they had been heard of, were seldom if ever looked at. Occasionally, however, one of these papers may be discovered in a dusty corner of the library attached to some Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, simply occupying space and ignored.

"In this connection it should be remarked that all South Americans who read newspapers and other periodicals are inclined to peruse them with a degree of avidity which has no parallel in the United States, save perhaps in some of the remote districts of the country. Everything from the highly speeded editorial down to the insipid "Agents Wanted" may be read and even commented upon. The American manufacturer or dealer, therefore, who desires to attract the South American market should advertise in the principal newspapers, illustrated magazines, and business journals actually published in the countries concerned, and conducted under native auspices. Our patent-medicine men know enough to proclaim directly from the columns of the South American periodical the extraordinary virtues of certain emulsions, pink pills, electric belts, and divers elixirs. If by means of index fingers of warning or by other devices they beckon credulous humanity in South America to their wares as successfully as they appear to do in the United States, why should not the American manufacturer advertise wisely that which will be of real benefit to the consumer and to the producer alike? So far as such legitimate advertising is concerned, unless the subject-matter is to be changed frequently, or some other reason to the contrary exists, the advertisements need not be inserted in the

periodical chosen more than once a month. South Americans are fond of what is, or what purports to be, a novelty even in the shape of an advertisement.

#### MUTUAL DISTRUST.

“The ordinary man of business in the United States is prone to think that the South Americans with whom he may have to deal are naturally or habitually dishonest—a state of mind that seems to be heartily reciprocated by the South Americans in turn after they have come into contact with some of the American concerns commercially interested in the southern continent. Often the American capitalist declines to invest his money in South American enterprises because he believes that it can not be protected. Certain classes in the countries of South America, it is true, affected by the spirit of “Knownothingism,” do not favor the introduction of foreign capital on a great scale at all, and view with apprehension the inpouring of foreign immigrants. Fearing a possible expropriation, they oppose more or less secretly the spread of foreign influence. Nevertheless a general desire for the introduction of capital from the United States exists in practically all the countries of the southern continent. No doubt they appreciate its intrinsic value for the purpose of developing the natural resources of each, but they have a shrewd notion, also, of the additional benefit to be derived from a cheapening of capital were the American commodity to be placed in competition with the British and the German article.

#### BANKING FACILITIES.

“Owing to the absence of American banks in South America the business enterprises of our citizens in that continent are more or less at the financial mercy of branches of European banking institutions that naturally direct their efforts to favoring the commerce of their respective countries against our own. Taking it for granted that the establishment of American banks would facilitate American trade by rendering it independent of European corporations, it is no less true that such financial institutions would afford large pecuniary returns to their founders and operators. In this connection one need only to mention the profits of from 8 to 15 per cent, and even more, made annually on exchanges, drafts, and the like by the European banking houses.

“With many of the South American Republics the United States has no arrangement by treaty for the issuance of money orders. For this reason the South American who desires to pay for some article ordered from the United States has to effect payment through a European agency. The delay and the expense connected with this transaction tend to discourage the importation of American products.

## MAIL FACILITIES.

“In view of the perseverance with which the American has learned to dominate his own country, it seems odd that he should be daunted by the slowness of communication between the two continents, by the irregularities of transportation along the coasts of South America, to say nothing of the situation in many regions of the interior, and by the dilatory methods of doing business not infrequently encountered among South Americans, although this characteristic varies considerably in one country and another, and even in parts of the same country. Describing some of these sources of discouragement it may be said that, to begin with, while the mail service between the United States and the east coast of South America by way of Europe is fairly good, that between this country and the west coast of the continent is very bad. Seven weeks are sometimes required for a letter from New York to reach Valparaiso. Should a steamer be detained in port the mail is seldom transshipped. The result is that of two letters the one last sent may be the first to arrive. Passengers and freight carried along the west coast often fare no better. The rates of transportation for the same distance are apt to vary from time to time. Cattle and cargo may be waited for days together at some insignificant group of wooden shacks perched on a barren hillside, while in the absence of a harbor the vessel rolls around in the ocean. Not only is the speed of the west coast steamers exceedingly slow, but irksome delays frequently arise from the failure of the captain or the medical officer of a port to pay his usual visit until it suits him to do so. Strikes of freight handlers, too, are not uncommon, and the accumulation of perishable merchandise on wharves and shore fronts is likely to be the consequence. In this case commission merchants and other persons interested in the commodities are accustomed to insert notices in the newspapers to the effect that, so long as the process of accumulation continues, they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or injury to the merchandise in question.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CHARGES.

“Many customs and regulations, moreover, bearing upon the actual introduction of goods into a South American country have to be learned by the exporter, often at the cost of an unpleasant experience. In the first place he has to remember that special import duties are sometimes levied on certain articles, although such duties may not be mentioned under the heading of the articles themselves in the customs law or in the official schedule. They simply must be ascertained from other sources of information. Unusual care has to be exercised in the choice of a custom-house broker and forwarding

agent Charges for storage, for discharging the cargo from the ship, for placing it on shore or on the docks, for the use of the winch, the crane, and the docks, for pilotage, for carting or otherwise transporting goods from the shore or the dock to the custom-house, and for chemical analyses of food products, liquors, drugs, and the like, as well as for proper measures of precaution against theft or injury of any sort, must all be taken into account, with special reference to the practices peculiar to the country in question. Some commodities, like oil and its products, lumber, machinery, and agricultural implements, which may be imported regularly and in large quantities, are not so subject to the delays and hazards that may befall other kinds of merchandise. These articles are often given direct dispatch to the importer, and the duties, if any, are paid without the necessity of having the goods pass through the formalities of the custom-house. Yet even in this case no fixed rule seems to prevail. Much depends upon the arrangement that the custom-house broker may be able to make with the custom-house officials.

#### AGENTS ON CIRCUIT.

“For the purpose of ascertaining the nature of such local regulations and customs not only, but of studying the local conditions and needs as well, American business agents should be sent out on a circuit of the South American States. In addition to the powers of practical observation and description which might properly be assumed of them from the start, the agents in question should possess so fluent a knowledge of the languages spoken there as would enable them to dispense altogether with the dubious services of interpreters, and should carry with them all the necessary literature printed in the language of the country in which they might happen to be. They should display, also, a readiness of adaptation to South American habits and temperament, and a corresponding ability, besides, to subordinate for the nonce the provincial American sense of superiority. If the expense of maintaining these agents would be too great for any individual concern to undergo, it might be borne by a combination of business establishments that would agree to confide the sale of their goods to such agents in common.

#### AN EXPORTING SYNDICATE.

“As an extension of this idea it might be well for American exporters interested in the trade with South America to create a sort of syndicate for the general operations of sale in any particular country or countries. They might establish there a central agency and warehouse in which samples of their goods could be displayed, and their circulars, catalogues, and other means of affording technical information could be used to advantage. Should any native enterprise, furthermore, carry on a permanent exposition of industrial products in their various stages of manufacture, the American houses doing

business in the country should come into immediate connection with it, either through their agents, or through a dispatch of the proper information about their own lines of goods. In any case, whether the American merchants act jointly or individually in their pursuit of trade with South America, they should keep a reasonably large stock of goods, including the articles necessary for repair and replacement, in the country itself, both for sale and for exhibit. These goods should be placed in charge, preferably, of a direct agency or branch of the main business, or put into the hands of capable and trustworthy native agents.

#### CONTRACTS.

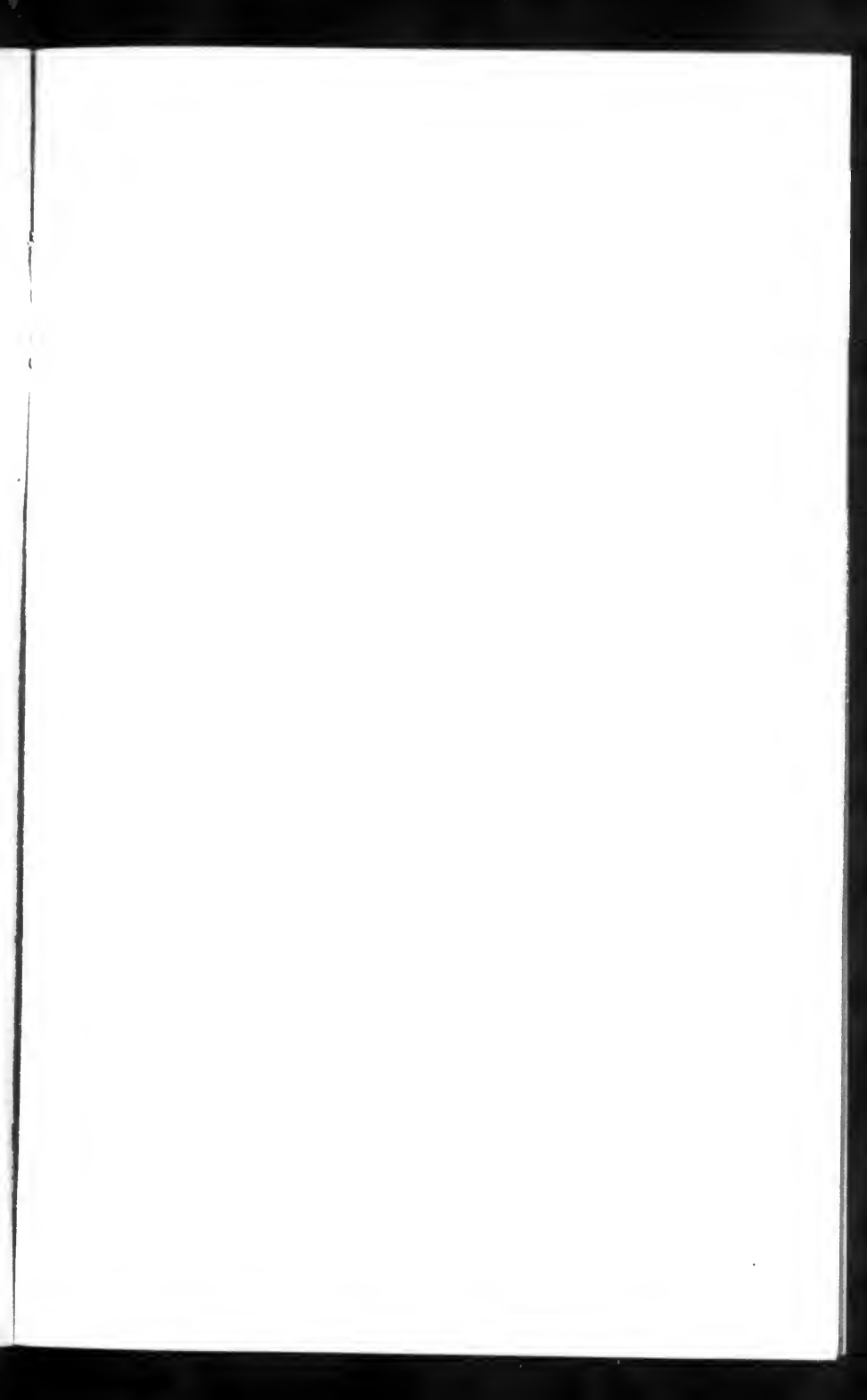
“The delays incident to the actual shipment of commodities ordered through the head office in the United States directly, and not through the medium of responsible agents in the localities concerned, might be removed by a gradual extension of the American contract system, which seems to have but a slight foothold as yet in the countries of South America. This would involve, first of all, the drawing up of a form of agreement between the purchaser and the agent, which the former may sign or not, as he chooses, but which the latter is to sign and transmit to the main office, giving to the purchaser at the same time a copy of the agreement. Then would come what are technically known as ‘order contracts,’ and finally the contracts proper. By degrees, also, it may readily become possible to block the country out geographically. Under this arrangement each agent would be enabled to enter into contracts directly within the specific area assigned him, final approval only being reserved to the head office in the United States.

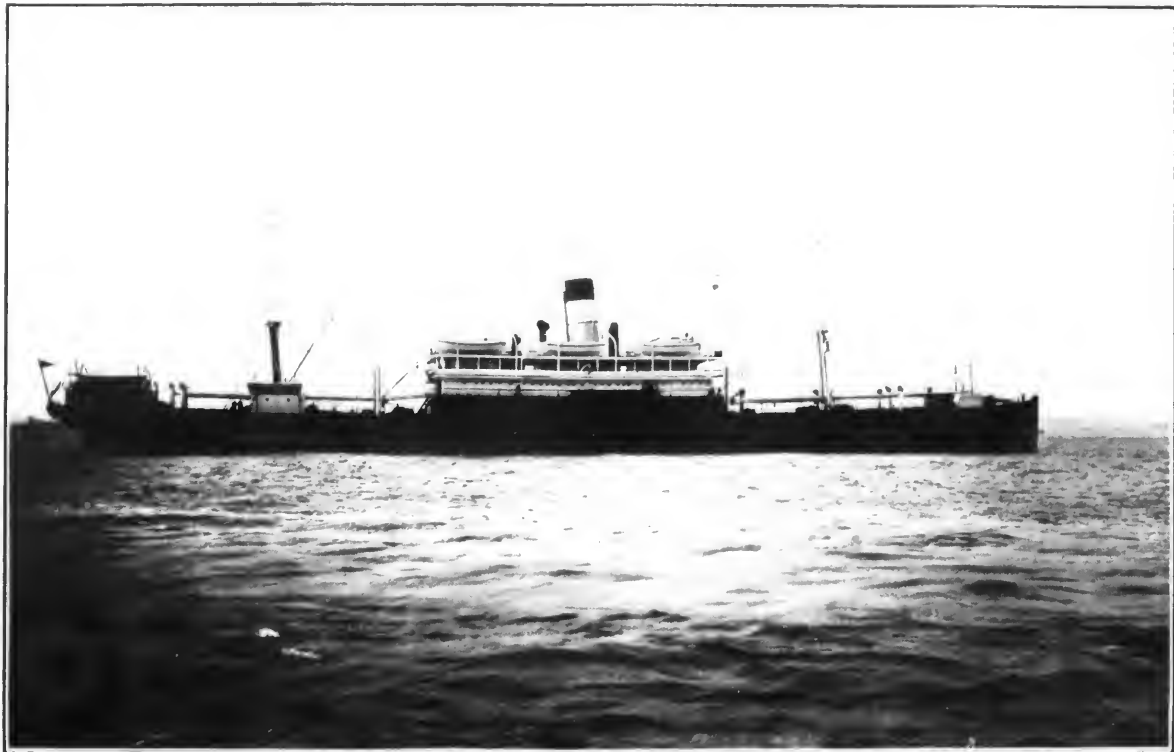
#### CREDIT.

“The requirement of many American business concerns that the goods exported must be paid for in advance or immediately on delivery does not suit South American buyers. They demand credit for lengths of time which in turn are not satisfactory to the American dealer. In cases where the American is willing to grant credit at all, the period allowed rarely, if ever, extends beyond ninety days, instead of six months, which seems to be commonly the period desired. And right here it should be stated emphatically that, if the American exporter, ere he sends his goods forth, would take the trouble to ascertain, through the local banks or other sources of reliable information, the business and financial responsibility of his customers in South America, precisely as he does at home, he would confine his dealings to reputable firms or individuals, and there would be fewer complaints about inability to collect.

“Whenever so desired, either credit in the ordinary sense, or payments on the instalment plan should be granted to responsible parties. In its most liberal form the extension of credit would involve the







STEAMSHIP VERDI OF LAMPORT & HOLT LINE. ONE OF THREE NEW VESSELS OF 9,000 TONS EACH, WITH FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION, WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED ON LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, RIO, AND BUENOS AIRES.

payment of a certain amount down and of the remaining sum due on the purchase in terms ranging from thirty days to six months, with the usual allowance of discounts from catalogue rates, and with the interest deducted if the principal be paid at the beginning, instead of at the expiration, of the term of days or months.

"The plan, also, of providing for the payment of a small fraction of the purchase price down, and of permitting the purchaser forthwith to enjoy the use of the article bought, subject to the payment of periodical instalments extending over a year or more, while the legal ownership continues in the seller until the last instalment has been met, would be successful, in my opinion, if widely introduced into South America. The few experiments made with it thus far show it to be exceedingly popular."

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## THE POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY AND POLITICS AS A FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

The following valuable paper was read before the *American Political Science Association* at its annual meeting, Dec. 28, 1907, by Dr. HIRAM BINGHAM of Yale University, and is published by the Bureau as in accordance with its present policy of advancing the mutual literary interests of North and South America.

It is obviously for the best interests of the American people to cultivate a warm friendship with the Southern Republics, not only in the pursuit of commerce, but more particularly for the sake of international comity. Now an international friendship, in order to be permanent, must rest on a basis of intelligent appreciation. And to secure an intelligent appreciation of South America, we need to have in English many more trustworthy books on her history and politics. When the student of history and politics first begins to realize the need for such books he may naturally ask whether it is possible with the available resources to begin the production of scholarly works. Is the field ready for the worker? It is the aim of this paper to answer these questions, and to indicate roughly some of the work that needs to be done, the material there is to do it with, and where it may be undertaken most advantageously. No one realizes better than the writer the many shortcomings that must necessarily appear in attempting to do this. At best this paper can only be a guidepost, a mere indication of a few of the possibilities.

What is presented here is based on a card catalogue of South Americana, on which the writer has been engaged at intervals for some seven years. It is now accessible for use in the Yale Library, and although very far from approaching completion it contains about 25,000 cards and is continually growing. It contains cards for the

South American collections in the Harvard Library, the Library of Congress, the Princeton Library, and the Yale Library, and many cards for books not at present known to be available.<sup>a</sup> It is our hope to make it a subject catalogue for all material relating to Spanish-American history, politics, and geography, and so far as possible it will give the whereabouts of at least one copy of each book.

The most striking fact that results from a study of this catalogue is the scarcity of trustworthy, comprehensive works in English and of scholarly monographs in any language. There are, to be sure, many recent books in Spanish which are satisfactory from the point of view of some Spanish historians. When one realizes, however, that it was possible for an eminent military historian to spend all his life within 20 miles of the greatest battlefield in his country, and never see it except once as he was riding by (a battlefield, I may remark in passing, that offers unusual difficulties to the historical student), one gets some idea of the shortcomings of some of these works.

It is fair to say, without prejudice, that the number of trained scholarly writers on South American history and politics is extremely small. Notwithstanding the great amount of material and the hundreds of books that relate to these subjects, the need for the products of careful research is very great; which seems to indicate that the possibilities of these subjects as a field for research have been inadequately appreciated by American scholars.

One does not always remember that the first Spanish settlements in South America antedated the first English settlements in North America by nearly a hundred years, and that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth there were already cities in South America that could boast of a longer history than Chicago can to-day. It may be useful in helping to realize the age of the civilization of Spanish America to turn for a moment to one feature of it, viz., the history of education in South America. When Harvard, our oldest university, was only an idea in the minds of a few English colonists, the University of San Marcos in Peru was a well-established institution already older than Cornell is to-day. When Cornell celebrates her hundredth anniversary, the University of San Marcos, still flourishing, will be getting ready to celebrate her four hundredth. When Yale was founded, this ancient University of Lima was already one hundred and thirty-one years old, or about the same age that Colombia is to-day.

Not only is the history of South America longer than ours and able to offer the advantages of a greater period of study, it also offers a greater variety. In both North and South America there are periods

<sup>a</sup> Cards for books in the John Crerar and the Newberry libraries of Chicago and the Columbus Memorial Library are about to be added.

of discovery, colonization, growth of colonial institutions, development of individual colonies, Indian wars, revolutionary wars against the mother country, growth and development of individual states, civil war, constitutional and legal development, and commercial prosperity and depression. While some of these may not offer quite as much dramatic interest in South America as in North America, still it would be difficult to find anywhere more absorbing subjects for study and research than the lives of the Spanish conquistadores, or the campaigns of the Wars of Emancipation, or the evolution of a practical polity in the XIXth century.

The story of constitutional development offers a very attractive field. The attempt to take political institutions, which we inherited as the natural result of centuries of Teutonic racial development, and to graft these on to institutions with an extremely different ancestry, offers as many different aspects as there are Republics in South America, and must always be full of interest to the student of political science. So far as variety is concerned, it is difficult to compete with the rapid succession of diverse political forms which one finds in the Southern Republics.

Possibly the most attractive feature of South American history and politics as a field for research is the opportunity it presents to work in claims not already staked out or where the richest ore has not already been exhausted. There are innumerable problems yet to be solved, and the various political, administrative, and economic institutions offer a splendid opportunity for original investigation. As a matter of fact, there are so many opportunities for work on subjects that have been scarcely touched by properly trained investigators that one scarcely knows what to mention and what to leave out.

A few years ago it might have been replied with truth that, granting this splendid opportunity, the chance of getting anyone to read, much less to purchase, what one might publish as the fruit of such research was too slight to justify the risk. I believe that that is no longer the case. It is almost trite to speak of Secretary Roor's visit to South America. Yet it is astonishing how much more interest the man-in-the-street takes in South American affairs than he did before the Secretary's visit brought South America vividly before his mind. Instances might be multiplied. This is hardly the place, however, to be obliged to demonstrate the increased interest in Latin-American affairs among educated people, for this very conference is, or ought to be, a sufficient answer in itself.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> An idea of the amount of material that awaits the specialist may be gathered from these few bibliographies:

*Biblioteca Hispano-Americana 1493-1810*, by J. T. Medina. Santiago: 1898-1902.

The greatest need at the present moment is for a comprehensive book to cover both the institutional and narrative history of the period between the Conquest and the Wars of Emancipation, roughly a period of 250 years from 1560 to 1810. Before such a comprehensive work can be written, however, a large number of monographs must be undertaken on various features of the period. Of course there are histories of individual countries which are available for filling up parts of the picture, but they leave much to be desired,

6 vols. (Harvard.) Indispensable in its particular field. Gives a vast amount of information regarding the literature of the colonial period.

*Estudios i Catálogo Completo i Razonado de la Biblioteca Americana Coleccionada por el Sr. Gregorio Béche*, by B. Vicuña Mackenna. Valparaiso: 1879. (Yale.)

*Catálogo de la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Caracas Formado de Orden del Ilustre Americano, Regenerador y Presidente de los Estados de Venezuela General Guzman Blanco*. Caracas: 1875. (Yale.) Contains about 1,000 titles which relate to the political science and history of America.

*Catálogo de las obras hispano-americanas existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional de Bogotá*, 1897. 1 vol. (Yale.)

There have been compiled for the Pan-American Bureau a few partial bibliographies of some of the South American Republics which contain references not only to books but also to magazine articles and maps.

*Catalogue of books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps relating to the Republic of Bolivia in the Columbus Memorial Library*. Washington, 1905. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. Books 1638-1903. Maps 1599-1903*. Prepared by José Segundo Decoud, Washington, 1904. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Chile*, prepared by P. Lee Phillips, Washington, 1903. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil*, prepared by P. Lee Phillips, Washington, 1901. (Yale.)

Of those that relate to special parts of the continent there are quite a number:

*Anuario bibliográfico de la República Argentina (Críticas noticias, Catálogo)* . . . Director A. Navarro Viola, 1879-87. Buenos Aires, 1880-88. (Newberry.)

*Biblioteca Boliviana. Catálogo de la sección de libros i folletos* (por G. Rene-Moreno). Santiago de Chile: 1879.

*Catálogo de la Biblioteca Chileno-Americana de Don Ramon Briseno, ex-director de la Biblioteca nacional de Santiago*. Santiago de Chile: 1889.

*Catalogue des livres imprimés et manuscrits composant la bibliothèque de M. A. Chanutte Des Fossés, ex-consul général de la France au Pérou*. Paris: 1842. 2,079 titles. chiefly Peruviana.

*Biblioteca Peruana. Apuntes para un Catálogo de Impresos. I. Libros y Folletos Peruanos de la Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional. II. Libros y Folletos Peruanos de la Biblioteca Nacional y Notas Bibliográficas*. Santiago: 1896. (Yale.) An excellent bibliographical aid.

*Anuario de la Prensa Chilena publicado por la Biblioteca Nacional*. Santiago de Chile: 1891-. In progress. (Newberry Lib.) An excellent work. Gives not only books printed in Chile but also those by Chilean authors and those about Chile printed abroad.

*Anaes da Imprensa Nacional do Rio de Janeiro de 1808-1822*, by Alfredo do Valle Cabrol. Rio de Janeiro: 1881. (Newberry Lib.) Important.

*Anaes da Bibliotheca Nacional . . . publicados sob a direcção do . . . B. F. Ramiz Galvão*. Rio de Janeiro: 1876, etc. In progress. (Harvard.)

*Catálogo da Exposição Permanente dos Címlios da Bibliotheca Nacional Publicado sob a direcção do Bibliothecario João de Saldanha da Gama*. Rio de Janeiro: 1885. (Yale.)

and in many cases the most that one gets is a wearisome amount of undigested detail.

For meeting this need the largest amount of manuscript source material is in Spain. Professor SHEPHERD'S recently published "*Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives*"<sup>a</sup> gives an excellent idea of the nature of these archives and their richness for part of North America. It goes without saying that they contain far more that is concerned with South America than with the United States.

There is also a large amount in London, Paris,<sup>b</sup> and in some of the South American cities, particularly Rio de Janeiro.<sup>c</sup>

And there are in this country quite a number of manuscripts relating to the colonial period.

The New York Public Library has the largest collection and it has been partly catalogued.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives (Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville)*, by William R. Shepherd. Washington: 1907. Mention is made of sources bearing on our early relations with South America on pp. 23, 46-51, 70-71.

<sup>b</sup>The *Catálogo Razonado de los Manuscritos Españoles Existentes en la Biblioteca Real de París Seguido de un Suplemento que Contiene los de las Otras Tres Bibliotecas Publicas (del Arsenal, de Santa Genoveva y Mazarina)* por Eugenio de Ochoa, Paris: 1844 (Yale) mentions a few manuscripts in Paris that relate to Spanish America. Vid., pp. 76, 81, 84, 86, 139, 147, 188, 633, 639, 640.

See also *Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Catalogue des Manuscrits Espagnols et des Manuscrits Portugais* par M. Alfred Morel-Fatio. Paris: 1892. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup>*Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Publicados sob a Direcção do Bibliothecario Dr. F. L. Bittencourt Sampaio*. vols. iv, v, x, xx. Rio de Janeiro: 1878-1892. Contain a *Catálogo dos Manuscritos da Bibliotheca Nacional, Parte Primeira, Manuscritos Relativos do Brazil*. (Harvard.) The collection is very comprehensive. Its nucleus dates from the hegira of the king of Portugal to Brazil in 1807, and the papers he brought with him. In the printed calendar, evidently still incomplete, there are about 8,000 documents covering the seventy-five years, from 1650 to 1725.

For MSS. in Santiago, Chile, see *Catálogo de los manuscritos relativos a los antiguos Jesuitas de Chile que se custodian en la Bibliotheca nacional*. Santiago de Chile: 1891.

<sup>d</sup>The Rich collection in the Lenox Branch contains a veritable treasure-house of manuscript source material. There are 142 volumes of manuscripts relating to Spanish America. They comprise much that was collected by Muñoz for his *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*, and was obtained by OBADIAH RICH from M. TERNAUX COMFANS, together with many other manuscripts on Spanish America that the latter had collected. Notice of the important single volumes and the particular groups of papers will be found in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for July, 1901. A large part are transcripts, but there are many originals. There are, besides the RICH collection, more than 40 other volumes and groups of papers relating to Spanish America.

According to the printed list, 63 volumes and groups of papers relate specifically to South America.

Among those not in the printed list are:

*Relacion de todo lo que sucedio en la jornada de Amagua y Dorado, que fué á descubrir el*

The Library of Congress has a goodly number which partly supplement the Lenox collection.<sup>a</sup>

*Gobernador Pedro de Ursua con poderes . . . etc.*, by Francisco Vazquez. Transcript from a volume of papers in the library of the Cathedral of Seville, 1784.

*Relacion instructiva del origen y conclusion del Tratado de Limites. Serie de todos los incidentes que ocurrieron y que dificultaron su execucion . . .* (including letters by Ricardo Wall, dated 1760. Transcript (?) 18th century. 41 ll.

*Descripcion y estado del virreinato de Santa Fee, Nuevo Reino de Granada, y relacion del gobierno y mando de D. Pedro Mesia de la Cerda Marques de la Vega de Arunjo 1772*, by Francisco Antonio Moreno y Escaudon. Transcript (?). 107 ll. Two copies, in good condition; rather blind hand; second copy more legible.

*Relacion hecha a Su Magd. del descubrimiento y conquista del Nuevo Reyno de Granada que hizo el Licenciado Gonzalo Ximenez . . . desde el 6 de Apr de 1536*, by Juan de San Martin and Antonio de Labrija. 14 ll. Transcript (18th century). Fine, clear MS.

*Relacion que escribio Fr. Gaspar de Carvajal del suceso del nuevo descubrimiento del famoso rio grande (Amazon) que descubrio por mui gran ventura el capitan Francisco de Orellano.* (1542 cir.) Transcript (1780). 51 ll.

*Extracto sucinto de los asuntos . . . exped . . . de la colonia del Sacramento* (R. d. P.) 18th century. 67 ll.

Papers relating to the exploration of Venezuela, etc. 1528-1549. In Spanish. Transcripts from the archives of Simancas and Seville. 39 ll. fol.

<sup>a</sup>Among them are—

Decrees and regulations issued by the Spanish Government. Petitions, 18th century. (About 92 pieces.)

Spanish copies of original documents of accounts of voyages, etc., of 16th and 17th centuries (9 pieces).

Copies of papers relating to the history of Spanish colonies in South America, including royal letters to Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, with papers concerning the Asiento and administration of royal estates in Chili (about 25 pieces).

Copies of letters relating to exploration and settlement of Mexico and South America, with instructions concerning Balboa, Cortez, letters from Mexican bishops, and descriptions of routes to the Philippines (10 pieces).

*Relacion diario del viage que se ha echo a las costas de el estrecho de Magellanes en el recel de enemigos de Europa*, by Antonio de Veá. 1676. 1 vol. 4º.

*Relacion Historica geografica del nuevo partido de Caupolican y Mission de Apolobamba.* 1809. 1 vol. fol.

*Documentos conij se ynstruye la Segunda cuenta de Receptoría ĩral, de Real fisco dada ĩ Dn. Jph. Franco. de Morales comprehensiva desde primero de Enero de 1760 hasta 31 de Agosto de 1764.* 1 vol. fol.

*Historia ó Naracion de las cosas sucedidas en este colleges del cuzco cabeza destos Reynos, del Peru desde su fundacion hasta oy Primero de Noviembre dia de todos sanctos Año de 1600*, by Antonio de Vega. 1600. 1 vol. fol.

*Coleccion de notas extractos Ytenerarios, derroteros y papeles sacados la mayor parte de la Guin Polition, eclesiastica y milita del Virreynato del Peru.* By Joseph Hipolito. n. d. Collected by David Barry.

*Minales del Peru. Tractado sobre el modo de laborear la Mina en el Peru y la utilidad que servirá à la Rl. Hazda. su establecimiento, ano de 1784.* (Contains also: *El cero de*



The Harvard Library has a few that relate to this period.<sup>a</sup>

In the TICKNOR collection in the Boston Public Library there is a miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, relating mostly to the politics, finance, and commerce of Chile and Peru, 1737-98. Of the 45 manuscripts, 33 relate to the colonial history of Chile and 12 to that of Peru.<sup>b</sup>

Yale has a few for this period.<sup>c</sup>

*Gualgayoc con Rieus Pobres vetas de Plata descubierto en la Provincia de Caxamarca*, with several MS. maps.) 1784. 1 vol. 4<sup>o</sup>.

*Rapports van Brazil*. 1636-44. (Relating mainly to the Dutch trade.) 1 vol. fol. *Resolution Raekende Brazil beginneën met den Yaere 1649 eijndingēn metteñ jure deraen voscende*. 1649. 1 vol. fol.

Miscellaneous Dutch manuscripts relating to the West Indies Company, Portugal, Brazil, etc. 1649-55?

<sup>a</sup> *Relacion de la celebre, quanto festivaba talla de los Borbones, que dispuso, y executò el governador de la ciudad de Caracas D. Joseph Solano en las cereanias de dicha ciudad, etc.* [1766.] A neatly written MS. of 18 pages.

*Informação sobre as minas de S. Paulo a dos certoens da sua capitania desde o anno de 1597 até o prezente de 1772 com relação chronologica dos administradores dellas regimcnos, e jurisdicção, a elles conferida, á qual ficou rezidindo nos governadores, e capitaens generaes da mesma capitania.*

The catalogue attributes this to P. S. de Almeida Baes Leme. It is a memorial (?) of 252 pages.

<sup>b</sup> *Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library together with the Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the General Library* by James Lyman Whitney. Boston: 1879. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Libro de Cedula, Autos acordados, y otros Instrumentos pertenecientes á los Indios, Anos de 1760-1769.* Two folio volumes of about 200 and 225 ll. respectively. In good condition. These documents relate to the civil and religious affairs of Spanish America, mainly Peru, in the 18th century. There is a brief table of contents at the end.

*Nuevo Gazofilacio real de el Peru. Ano de 1774.* A folio volume containing 130 ll. In good condition, written in a clear hand.

*Relación que hace el Ex<sup>mo</sup>. Señor Don Theodoro de Croix, Virrey que fue de estos R<sup>nos</sup>. del Peru y Chile a su sucesor . . . desde 4. de Abril de 1784 hasta 25. de Marzo de 1790,* by F. de Croix. A folio volume of about 300 ll., including large folding tables. In good condition.

*Memorias antiguas historiales del Peru, seguidas de los Anales del mismo Reyno,* by F. Montesinos. A folio volume of 589 pp. In good condition. Written in a clear hand.

*Relación del gobierno del Peru . . . hecha a su sucesor en el mando, en Nove de 1689,* by M. de Navarra y Rocafal, duque de la Palata. A folio of 269 ll. In good condition. Written in a clear Spanish hand. There is a brief table of contents at the end.

*Grandezas de Indias. Estado eclesiástico, político y civil de ellas, escrito por Don Gabriel de Villalobos, caballero del hábito de Santiago, Almirante de Flotas, Marques de Farinas.* A folio volume of about 250 ll., written in a clear hand. This copy was made by a Cuban in 1847, from the manuscript in the National Library of Madrid, which contains 568 pages. It contains a table of contents at the end.

*Monarquía del diablo, En la Gentilidad del Nuevo Mundo Americano derribada y destruida por la Cat<sup>s</sup>. Mon<sup>ras</sup> de España: Triunfos de la Religion en los Dominios conquistados con la fe, valor, armas de los Españolas: con Reflexiones para confundir a los*

For the XIXth century the number of South American manuscripts in London, both at the British Museum and the Public Record Office, is much greater than one would suppose. At the Record Office, for instance, there are hundreds of volumes of manuscripts relating to South American history. The conditions of work there are so pleasant that when one adds the advantages of the printed books in the British Museum to the number of manuscripts, it makes London appeal very strongly to the student of South American affairs.

In South America itself conditions vary greatly. In Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chile one will find well-equipped libraries and abundant material. In most of the other places where one might expect a large body of material, the fortunes of war and the depredations of insects and other destructive agencies have done what they could to lessen the opportunities. Furthermore much has been printed.

In Caracas there is a large collection of manuscripts relating to BOLIVAR kept very carefully in the National Museum, where they are opened once a year in the presence of certain dignitaries. It is said that they have all been printed in the well-known collections of documents relating to the wars of independence, which may be consulted at several of our large libraries.<sup>a</sup>

Apart from this there appears to be little manuscript material in Caracas, and the National Library is not quite as well equipped for

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*Anti-Catolicos mordaces emula de la Nación Española benemrita de todas las Naciones del Orbe en Conquista tan gloriosa. Historia interesante á la Religion, y Monarquía. Compuesta por D<sup>n</sup> Antonio Julian Presbitero, ex-Jesuita. A small quarto volume containing 274 pp. In good condition.*

*Estado del Perv, piedad de Sv Erelencia defensa de principe, lealtad de la America al real trono de Espana. Defensa del honor y zelo caritativo del Ilmo Sr. Dr. Dn Juan Manuel de Moscoso y Peralta digno obispo del Cusco, by Jose R. Sauraurara Tito Atauchi. Cusco: 1784. 86 pp. folio. Very interesting and curious. with numerous annotations.*

*In Diciembre de 1772, Licencia y Pasaporte para embarcarse como soltero y con motivo justo para el Reyno de Nueva España D<sup>n</sup> Juan Antonio Martinez Valdés F<sup>e</sup> de Bautismo y Testimonio en forma autentica de la legitimidad, notoria Hidalguia, y nobleza del mismo D<sup>n</sup> Juan Antonio, que nació el día 10 de octubre de 1758, en la Villa de Girón, Obispado, de Oviedo, del Principado de Asturias. An original license to go to America, with illuminated coats of arms on vellum. folio. 12 ll.*

*Nuevo Sistema de Gobierno Economico para la America: Con los males, y daños que le causa el que hoy tiene, de los que participa copiosamente España. Y remedios universales para que la primera tenga considerables ventatas, y la segunda mayores intereses. A small quarto in two parts of 110 and 116 ll. respectively. In good condition.*

<sup>a</sup> *Memorias del general O'Leary publicadas por su hijo, S. B. O'Leary, por orden del gobierno de Venezuela . . . Caracas, 1879-82. 31 vols. (Yale.)*

*Documentos para la historia de la vida pública del libertador de Colombia, Perú y Bolivia . . . Puestos por orden cronológico, y con adiciones y notas que la ilustran, por el general José Félix Blanco . . . Caracas, 1875-78. 14 vols. (Yale.)*

the study of Venezuelan history and politics as is the Library of Yale University; for, although it contains more Government documents, it does not contain so many valuable secondary works nor so many early periodicals. There is, in fact, quite a little material relating to Venezuela, both manuscript and printed, at Yale, that is not available, so far as I know, in Venezuela.

In Colombia there is considerable interest in historical work, and the National Academy of History at Bogota has published some excellent volumes.<sup>a</sup>

There are also in Bogota a large number of valuable manuscripts, including the papers of General SANTANDER, which are accessible nowhere else.

The largest collection in Argentina is probably in Buenos Aires at the National Library, where the valuable manuscripts collected by the late historian, General MITRE, and which he used in his well-known works <sup>b</sup> on Belgrano and San Martin, are deposited.

Fortunately, however, one is not obliged to go abroad to indulge in South American research. The most advantageous place in this country is the city of Washington. In the State Department diplomatic and consular archives, there are 786 bound volumes of dispatches from South America, 459 volumes of dispatches sent by diplomatic agents, and 327 sent by consular agents. Among the earlier volumes are many valuable historical documents. Nearly all relate to the XIXth century.<sup>c</sup>

In the Naval War Records Office there are in the collections relating to the Brazil Squadron and the Pacific and South Pacific Squadrons over 50 volumes of letters, many of which relate to political

<sup>a</sup> Such as: *Vida de Herrán. Biografía, escrita por Eduardo Posada y Pedro M. Ibañez y premiada en la concurso del centenario.* Bogotá: 1903.

*El Precursor. Documentos sobre la vida pública y privada del General Antonio Nariño.* Bogotá: 1903.

<sup>b</sup> *Estudios históricos sobre la revolución argentina: Belgrano y Güemes*, par Bartolomé Mitre. Buenos Aires, 1864. (Yale.)

*Historia de San Martín y de la emancipación sud-americana*, por Bartolomé Mitre . . . 2. ed. cor . . . Buenos-Aires, 1890. 4 vols. (Yale.)

*Historia de Belgrano y de la independencia argentina*, por Bartolomé Mitre. 4. y definitiva ed., corr. y aum. Buenos-Aires, 1887. 3 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> Reference to the diplomatic archives and to some of the special material will be found in Van Tyne and Leland's *Report on the Government Archives*, particularly in the new edition, which has already gone to the printers.

The South American dispatches are divided as follows: Argentina, 69 volumes, beginning October 1, 1807; Bolivia, 20 volumes, beginning June 9, 1848; Brazil, 150 volumes, beginning March 12, 1817; Chile, 75 volumes, beginning June 30, 1818; Colombia, 133 volumes, beginning August 19, 1822; Ecuador, 30 volumes, beginning February 16, 1826; Paraguay (and Uruguay), 50 volumes, beginning March 19, 1821; Peru, 90 volumes, beginning May 1, 1823; Venezuela, 111 volumes, beginning July 10, 1810; British Guiana, 21 volumes, beginning October 10, 1827; Dutch Guiana, 7 volumes, beginning April 7, 1799.

affairs in South America and the relations of the United States with Spanish America. Many of the letters from and to officers of ships of war concern political refugees and the constitutional development of South America.

For the Wars of Emancipation, that fascinating first quarter of the XIXth century in which SAN MARTIN, BOLIVAR, SANTANDER, BELGRANO, O'HIGGINS and SUCRE flourished, there is no satisfactory comprehensive book. There are good chapters in various recent English books that might be mentioned, and there are, to be sure, various longer works about which something might be said, but there is no good comprehensive book written from a scholarly point of view, and the need for such a book in English is painfully apparent. There is a splendid opportunity in this period for work to be done on readable biographies of these interesting characters. There is no end of material, there is considerable dramatic interest in their lives, and there are many manuscript sources available.

The Yale Library possesses an excellent collection of manuscripts relating to this period. It consists for the most part of some 3,100 original letters and about 200 transcripts, not only official but also personal correspondence. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the following brief description. There are:

(1) *The Sucre Papers*, which consist of over 2,200 letters written mostly to Gen. A. J. SUCRE, in the years 1821-1829. By far the larger part of these letters were written during the course of his campaigns in southern Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Among the more important sections of the Sucre Papers may be mentioned:

35 letters of José d'Espinar, of which 23 are to Sucre, 2 to Ignacio Alcazar (?) Sr Prefecto del Dep<sup>tos</sup> de Huaylas, and 4 to Sr Intend<sup>te</sup> de Guayaquil. (Pativilca, Trujillo, etc., Dec. 5, 1821-Aug. 15, 1829.)

31 letters of Greg<sup>o</sup> Ferdnanez, of which 30 are to Sucre and one to José Albarino. (Caxamarca, Potosí, Paz, and Paz de Ayacucho, Jan. 2, 1824-Apr. 30, 1828.)

18 letters of Gregorio Funes to Sucre. (Buenos Aires, Aug. 18, 1825-Nov. 27, 1829.)

35 letters of L. Galindo, of which 34 are to Sucre and one to Luis Urdaneta. (Pachas, Potosí, Aguamiro, etc., Jan. 6, 1824-Feb. 19, 1829.)

38 letters and 1 statistical table of Tomás de Heres, of which 25 letters are to Sucre and two to José Cardenas. (Lima, Cuenca, Guayaquil, etc., Aug. 23, 1821-Sept. 16, 1829.)

21 letters of D. Ibarra, of which 7 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, Oña, etc., Nov. 8, 1821-Mar. 29, 1824 (?).)

65 letters of Juan Illingrot, of which 44 (?) are to Sucre, and two to Morales. (Guayaquil, San Borondon, Babahoyo, etc., Apr. 15, 1821-Mar. 19, 1829.)

42 letters of Jacinto Lara to Sucre. (Cajabamba, Arequipa, etc., Dec. 9th, 1823-Oct. 27, 1826.)

30 letters of José de la Mar, of which 29 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, etc., Jan. 11, 1822-June 17, 1829 (?).)

29 letters of William Miller to Sucre. (Caraveli, Potosí, etc., Aug. 13, 1823-Aug. 17, 1826.)

35 letters of A. Morales, of which 18 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, Sanborondon, Machala etc., May 1, 1821-Oct. 30, 1824.)

Very few of them have ever been printed, and they present an excellent opportunity for writing an intelligent life of this great general and his campaigns.

(2) *The Henry Hill letters.* This collection consists of about 1,100 letters to and from HENRY HILL, a young Connecticut Yankee, who went out to Chile with a consignment of arms and ammunition from Baltimore, in the early days of the South American Wars of Emancipation, and later became our first consul to Valparaiso. HENRY HILL left New York about the middle of December, 1816, going to Baltimore, whence he embarked as supercargo on the brig *Savage* January 5, 1817, with a cargo of warlike stores, bound for South America. Finding it impossible to sell these in Buenos Aires, the ship sailed through the Straits of Magellan and reached Chile in May, where, before long, HILL got in touch with SAX MARTIN and finally disposed of his cargo. He lived in Valparaiso from 1817 to 1821, leaving there in March, 1821, and going to New York by way of Argentina and Brazil.<sup>a</sup>

There are 929 letters from ESTANISLAO LYNCH to HENRY HILL, written mostly in a clear Spanish hand; 840 from Santiago, covering the period from July 8, 1817, to September 9, 1821, and Feb-

(Footnote—Continued.)

19 letters of Daniel Florencio O'Leary, of which 15 are to Sucre. (Bogotá, Guayaquil, etc., Feb. 8, 1822–July 29, 1829.)

41 letters of José de Olmedo, of which 28 are to Sucre and two to Bart<sup>me</sup> Salgado. (Guayaquil, May 5, 1821–Mar. 7, 1822.)

21 letters of J<sup>th</sup> Ant<sup>o</sup> Ponton, of which 18 are to Sucre and two to Morales. (Alausí, San Pablo, etc., Sept. 20, 1821–Apr. 4, 1822.)

22 letters of Bartolome Salom, of which 21 are to Sucre. (Pasto, Bella Vista, etc., Aug. 31, 1820–Dec. 19, 1828.)

35 letters of Andres Sc<sup>truz</sup>, of which 32 are to Sucre. (Piura, Paz, Plata, etc., Dec. 22, 1821–Feb. 26, 1827.)

19 letters of Francisco de Paula Santander, of which 12 are to Sucre. (Bogota, etc., Jan. 3 1820–Jan. 20 1829.)

47 letters of Luis Urdaneta, of which 39 are to Sucre. (Cañas, Huaras, Loxa, etc., Jan. 17, 1821–June 11, 1829(?).)

10 letters of Wm. White, of which eight are to Sucre. (Puerto de Espana, Caracas, etc., Sept. 4, 1818–Mar. 26, 1830.)

<sup>a</sup> He is addressed during 1822 care of Palmer and Hamilton, New York, and lived occasionally in New York, New Haven, Saybrook, and Catskill. In 1823 he seems to have gone to Boston, where he lived until 1829, the end of the correspondence. Yale also has his letter book for the years 1811–1816.

There are among the letters two interesting bills of lading for Spanish and Peruvian milled dollars, shipped from Peru to Baltimore.

In the letters written by Henry Hill there are 171 letters written from South America during 1817 and 1818. Most of these were written from Valparaiso or Santiago de Chile from June, 1817, to December 31, 1818, and many of them are to Estanislao Lynch. Nearly all are in English. There are practically no originals. A few of the copies were made by a patent copying press and are very much faded, but most of them are autograph transcripts.

ruary 26, 1824, to January 4, 1825, and 83 letters from Lima, October 8, 1821–June 16, 1829. The letters are of great value for a history of the Wars of Emancipation in Chile and Peru. They will also be of use in estimating the amount of assistance which the South American patriots received from this country, and in throwing new light on the character of SAN MARTIN. None of these letters has ever been printed, so far as I know.

(3) *The Bolivar Papers*, a collection of about 100 MS. letters, papers, and documents relating to BOLIVAR and his friends, including *Hoja de servicios del coronel Felipe Esteves*, a folio volume of much interest.

(4) *Lettres américaines sur les révolutions du Nouveau Monde, ou correspondance de plusieurs français résidant au Mexique, au Pérou, à Buenos-Ayres et autres lieux . . . suivies de l'honneur français . . .* [etc.], par. P. Colau. 1819. 124 pp.<sup>a</sup>

(5) *Batallas de Vargas i Boyaca 25 de julio de 1819–7 de agosto de 1819*, by Elias Prieto Villate. 1893. 49 pp. fol. With a map of the Battle of Pantano de Vargas. An interesting manuscript by a local antiquary. The result of a lifetime of patient research.

In the earlier volumes of the consular archives in the State Department are many valuable documents relating to this period, including a large number of letters from HENRY HILL, and there are besides several reports from special agents who were sent out to investigate the actual conditions of the incipient republics.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Of interest in this connection are the following MSS. in the Library of Congress:

A general history of South American Independence, with a few finance and military tables. (In French.) Also: *Relation au détail de mes opérations militaires sur la Province de Guatémala et des motifs qui les ont déterminées par Luis Aury*. 1820. 1 vol. 4°.

Privezac (French Secret Agent): *Rapport sur l'état et la situation exacte des Colonies espagnoles de l'Amérique a la fin de 1817; Rapport sur le situation de l'Amérique au commencement de 1818; Rapport sur la situation de l'Amérique; Rapport sur la situation de l'Amérique Espagnole; Rapport sur la situation Politique de l'Amérique Espagnole*. 1818. 1 vol. fol. Includes all of the important countries of South America.

<sup>b</sup> Such are (1) the letters of W. G. D. Worthington, special U. S. agent to Buenos Aires, Chile and Peru, 1817–1820. (Van Tyne and Leland's "Guide to the Government Archives," new edition), and also (2) "Report made Sept. 25, 1819" by Japtis Irvine (special agent of the U. S. Government to Venezuela), Jan. 30, 1818. 230 fol. pp. An interesting sketch of Venezuelan history up to 1819.

(3) *Orinoco River exploration 1819*. MSS. Journal of U. S. S. "Nonesuch" to Angostura in 1819.

(4) *Letters* May 1–June, 1823, by J. B. Prevost, in "Lima," vol. I; (5) *Prevost, J. B. Account of his death and correspondence relating thereto*, in "Lima," vol. I.

(6) *Letters to the Secretary of State*, Apr. 1, 1824–June 19, 1827, by Wm. Tudor. "Lima," vol. I. Very full and interesting, especially as they are strongly pro Spanish. Wm. Tudor was with the Spaniards at Callao and got the Spanish aspect of the war and of Bolivar. "Lima," vol. I. *W. Tudor to Secretary of State*, May 3, 1824. *From on board U. S. S. Franklin at Callao*. A long letter describing situation of Bolivar at

The Spanish Americans have appreciated the value of printing the sources for their history, and one finds an unexpected abundance of this kind of material. In countries where tropical insects and dampness allow few books and papers to reach a ripe old age, it is extremely fortunate that so many of the documents have been printed. Furthermore the Republics all print annually, as a rule, the official reports of the various Ministries and Government Departments. These *Folleto*s *Oficiales* constitute the main body of printed sources for the history and politics of the XIXth century.<sup>a</sup> There are many other well-known publications that might be mentioned, such as: The Memoirs of the Viceroy of Peru, 6 volumes;<sup>b</sup> Calvo's great collection of Latin-American treaties, 16 volumes;<sup>c</sup> Pedro de Angelis's collection of documents, 6 volumes;<sup>d</sup> the documents relating to Bolivar, the liberator, 14 volumes; the O'Leary memoirs, 33 volumes; the collections of *documentos inéditos*, 55

Canteras, says: "The Colombians are excessively disturbed by the Peruvians and their chief is especially an object of hatred and dread."

(7) *Letter to John Quincy Adams*, Columbianna, Brazil, May, 1821, by Henry Hill. "The particulars of the Revolution at Bahia, etc." 4to. 106 pp. "Rio," vol. 1.

(8) "A short sketch (27 pp. fol.) of occurrences in Buenos Ayres within the last year (1820)" by J. M. Forbes. "Buenos Ayres," vol. 1.

<sup>a</sup>Take Venezuela for an example. As soon as she was independent of the neighboring State of Colombia, Venezuela began publishing the *Folleto*s *Oficiales* in 1830. For thirty years these consisted of four pamphlets annually, reports of the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Treasury and War and Navy. In the early eighties the number of departments was increased to thirteen. In 1862, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1879, and 1900 and 1901 the state of the country did not warrant the publication of the official documents. Most of the reports since 1865 are in the Yale Library.

An even more important source for the study of Venezuelan jurisprudence are the files of government newspapers. From 1808 to 1820 was published the *Gaceta de Caracas*; from 1821 to 1826 it was known as the *Gaceta de Colombia*; from 1827 to 1857, as the *Gaceta de Gobierno*; from 1858 to 1861 as the *Gaceta Oficial*; then for two years as the *Registro Oficial*; from 1863 to 1867, as the *Recopilación Oficial*; from 1868 to 1871, as the *Gaceta Federal*; from 1872 to the present day as the *Gaceta Oficial*. The Yale Library has 25 volumes of the last-named periodical.

<sup>b</sup>*Memorias de los virreyes que han gobernado el Perú, durante el tiempo del coloniaje español. Impresa de orden suprema.* Lima: 1859. 6 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup>*Recueil complet des traités, conventions, etc., et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les États de l'Amérique Latine compris entre le golfe du Mexique et le cap de Horn, depuis 1493 jusqu'à nos jours*, by C. Calvo. Paris, 1862-69. 16 vols. (Yale.)

In vol. x, pp. 256-383, is a *Repertorio de manuscritos inéditos*, which gives reference to MSS. in the British Museum, Biblioteca Imperial of Paris, Archives of the Indies in Seville, and the Library of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid.

<sup>d</sup>*Colección de obras y documentos relativos á la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata. Ilustrados con notas y disertaciones*, by Pedro de Angelis. Buenos Aires, 1836-37. 6 vols. (Yale.)

volumes;<sup>a</sup> the documents relating to Chile, 63 volumes,<sup>b</sup> and the documents relating to Venezuela, 12 volumes.<sup>c</sup>

In these eight sets alone are 205 volumes of sources awaiting the specialist.<sup>d</sup> All of these sets are in the Yale Library, and most of them are also in the Harvard Library.

For general history and politics, in addition to the material already mentioned, there are many publications and periodicals<sup>e</sup> which are

<sup>a</sup> *Colección de documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de América y Oceanía, sacados de los archivos del reino, y muy especialmente del de Indias.* Madrid, 1864-84. 42 vols. (Yale.), and *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de Ultramar (segunda serie), publicada por la Real Academia de la Historia.* Madrid, 1885-1898. 13 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>b</sup> *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile desde el viaje de Magallanes hasta la batalla de Maipo, 1518-1818.* Colectados y publicados por J. T. Medina. vols. 1-30. Santiago, 1888-1902. (Harvard), and the *Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional, publicados con notas, etc., por D. B. Arana y J. T. Medina.* vols. 1-XXXIII. Santiago, 1861-1900. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Documentos para los anales de Venezuela desde el movimiento separatista de la Unión colombiana hasta nuestros días. 1º período.* Caracas, 1889-91. 7 vols.

Same. 2º período. Caracas, 1891-92. 5 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>d</sup> Other important sets that might be mentioned are:

*Mercurio Peruano, de historia, literatura y noticias públicas que da á luz la Sociedad Académica de Amantes de Lima; y en su nombre J. Calero y Moreira.* Lima, 1791-95. 12 vols. (Harvard.)

*Colección de documentos literarios del Perú. Colectados y arreglados por M. Odrizola.* Tomo I-XI. Lima, 1863-1878.

*Documentos para la historia de Cartagena.* Cartagena, 1887. 7 vols. (Yale.)

*Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas, que vivem nos domínios Portuguezes, ou lhes são vizinhas: Publicada pela Academia Real das Sciencias.* Lisboa: 1812-56. 7 vols. (Harvard.)

*Collecção das Leis do Imperio do Brasil, de 1860 a 1878 inclus.* 27 vols. *Collecção das decisões do Governo do Imperio do Brazil, de 1860 a 1878 inclus.* 19 vols. Rio de Janeiro: 1860, etc.

*Documentos para a historia da conquista e colonisacao da costa de leste-oeste do Brazil.* Rio de Janeiro: 1905. (L. C.)

*Guerra del Pacifico. Recopilacion completa de todos los documentos oficiales, correspondencias i demas publicaciones referentes a la guerra que ha dado a luz la prensa de Chile, Peru i Bolivia, conteniendo documentos ineditos de importancia.* Alumada Morento. Valparaiso: 1887-91. 8 tom. (Yale.)

*Recopilacion de los Leyes y Decretos de Venezuela.* 1874, etc. 28 vols. (Yale.)

*Diario de las discusiones y actas de las Cortes.* Cadiz: 1811-1813. 23 vols.

*Colección de los decretos y ordenes que han expedido las Cortes generales y extraordinarias.* Cadiz: 1811-1813. 4 vols.

<sup>e</sup> *Revista sud-americana.* Rio de Janeiro. Monthly. (Harvard.)

*The South American Journal and Brazil and River Plate Mail.* London. Now in its 44th year. (A few volumes in Yale.) It is chiefly financial.

*Revue Sud-Américaine, publication bi-mensuelle politique, économique, financière et commerciale des pays latins de l'Amérique.* Paris: 1882, etc. (Yale.)

*Revista Crítica de Historia y Litteratura Españolas, Portugueses e Hispano-Americanas* Publicada bajo la dirección de Rafael Altamira y Antonio Elias de Montius. Contains monthly or bimonthly list of books published in Spain and South America of a literary, critical, or historical nature.

*Revista de Archivos y Bibliotecas Nacionales—Epoca colonial—Guerra de Independencia.* . . . Lima: 1899-1900. 5 vols. (Yale.)



likely sources of good material, and it is possible to follow the course of current legislation through the files of the official journals.<sup>a</sup>

Several of the more important universities issue annual publications of varying importance.<sup>b</sup>

One is more likely to find contributions to the theory of political science than historical monographs, although the latter are not infrequent. Some of the publications are devoted almost exclusively to history and political science. Such, for instance, is the *Revista de Buenos Ayres*. One scarcely realizes how much can be found in these long sets until one has had occasion to use them.

<sup>a</sup> *Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*. Daily.

*Diário Oficial*. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.

*Diário Oficial de la República de Chile*. Santiago. Daily.

*El Estado*. La Paz. Daily. (*Diario Oficial*.)

*Diario Oficial*. Bogotá. Daily.

*Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador*. Quito. Daily.

*Diario Oficial*. Asunción. Daily.

*El Peruano*. (*Diario Oficial*.) Lima. Monthly.

*Gaceta Oficial*. Caracas. Daily.

Files of these, more or less complete, are in the Columbus Memorial Library.

<sup>b</sup> *Anales universitarios del Perú* . . . Lima, 1879-92.

Continued under the title: *Anales de la Universidad Mayor de San Marcos de Lima*. Lima, 1903-04.

Succeeded in 1906 by the *Revista Universitaria*. Lima, Peru. Universidad Mayor de San Marcos. (Yale.)

*Anales de la Universidad de Chile*: Santiago, 1846-1906. (90 vols.) (Yale.) *Apendice* . . . *Indice alfabético y analítico de los trabajos publicados 1843-1887*. Por E. Valenzuela y Guzman. Santiago: 1890.

In the *Apendice* one gets some idea of the class of material that may be encountered in the *Anales*. In the forty-four years covered by the index, there are mentioned 136 articles referring to civil law, 6 articles on natural law, 8 articles on international law, 15 articles on political economy, 16 articles on constitutional and administrative law, and 12 articles on commercial law. There are also 43 articles classified as history, and 64 classified as biography. Classified under the science of medicine there are 278 articles. As the character of the publication has not changed materially since the index was issued in 1887, one may reasonably expect to find the same proportion during the past twenty years.

*Estadística bibliográfica de la literatura Chilena (desde la introducción de la imprenta en Chile, en 1812, hasta el fin del . . . año de 59)*, etc. By Ramon Briseno. Published by Universidad de Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1862. 4° (B. M.)

*El Código Civil ante la Universidad, ó sus comentarios por los abogados mas élebres del Foro Chileno*, etc. [A collection of Theses.] Recopilados por . . . [Luis Cisternas Moraga.] Published by Universidad de Chile. Santiago, 1871, etc. 8° In progress. (B. M.)

*Anales de la Universidad*. Bogotá. 10 vols. 1868-1879. (Yale.)

*Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela*. Caracas, 1902, etc.

*Anuario de la Universidad de Los Andes en los Estados Unidos de Venezuela*. Merida, 1893, etc.

I have placed in the notes a list of some of the more important Argentine material of this nature, with some indication of where it may be found.<sup>a</sup> Similar lists might be prepared for the other Republics. The publications of a scientific nature are much more accessible than those relating to history and political science. There has been no attempt made to make this list complete. It is intended merely to be suggestive.

It is possible to find in the larger American libraries many of the printed sources, and in a few cases good working collections which offer opportunities for research.

The Library of Congress has a continually increasing collection of books on South America. It has recently acquired a collection of the laws and decrees of Brazil, numbering about 300 volumes.

<sup>a</sup> *La Biblioteca. Revista mensual dirigida por P. Groussac.* Buenos Aires: 1896, etc. In progress. (Brit. Mus.)

*Anales de la Biblioteca. Publicación de documentos relativos al Rio de la Plata con introducciones y notas por P. Groussac.* Buenos Aires: 1900, 1902. 2 vols.

*Anales del Museo de La Plata.* La Plata: 1890, etc. In progress. (Harvard.)

*Revista del Museo de La Plata.* La Plata: 1890, etc. In progress. (Yale.)

*Revista del Archivo general de Buenos Aires fundada bajo la proteccion del gobierno de la provincia por Manuel Ricardo Trelles.* Buenos Aires: 1869-72. 4 vols. (L. C.)

*La revista de Buenos Aires. Historia americana, literatura, derecho y variedades. Periódico destinado á la Republica Argentina, la oriental del Uruguay y la del Paraguay.* Buenos Aires: 1863-71. 25 vols. (Yale has vols. 1-12.)

*Nueva Revista de Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires: 1861-85. 13 vols. (Brit. Mus.)

*Revista del Rio de la Plata, periódico mensual de historia y literatura de América.* Buenos Aires. 13 vols.

*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras.* Buenos Aires. Now in its tenth year. (Col. Mem. Lib.)

*El Museo Histórico. Publicación trimestral, ilustrada y descriptiva.* Buenos Aires: 1892-95. (Brit. Mus.)

*Bulletin mensuel de Statistique municipale de la Ville de Buenos Aires.* [Buenos Ayres]: 1891-94.

*Monthly Return of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires: 1894-97.

*Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires: 1897, etc. In progress. (Brit. Mus.)

*Comercio exterior argentino.* Quarterly. (L. C.)

*Anuario.* Dirección general de estadística. Buenos Aires. (L. C.)

*Anuario estadístico.* Dirección general de estadística, Buenos Aires (province). (L. C.)

*Boletín oficial de la República Argentina.* Buenos Aires. Monthly. (Patent Office, Washington.)

*Registro oficial del Gobierno de Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires, 1835-73. (Brit. Mus.)

*Revista de Lejislacion y Jurisprudencia, publicada bajo la direccion de J. M. Moreno, C. Araujo, A. E. Malaver, J. J. Montes de Oca.* Tom. 1-11. Buenos Aires: 1869, etc. (Brit. Mus.)

*Boletín.* Instituto geográfico argentino, Buenos Aires. Monthly. (L. C.)

The Pan-American Bureau, which is soon to be housed in such attractive and commodious quarters, contains the archives of the International American Conferences, and publishes numerous handbooks and maps, besides a MONTHLY BULLETIN, which contains useful bibliographical notes. Under the direction of the Bureau is the Columbus Memorial Library, which possesses a large collection of books relating to all the American Republics and is constantly increasing in importance. Its files of South American newspapers alone give it a unique position for the student of modern South American politics and social conditions. It has recently published a list of its books on the history and geography of Latin America.<sup>a</sup>

When one adds the Government archives to the material offered by these two libraries, it is readily seen that the opportunities for prosecuting South American research in Washington are so good as to place that city easily first.<sup>b</sup>

After Washington comes New Haven, for it is probably true that the Yale Library has the best single collection of South American material in the country. Besides about 3,400 manuscripts already mentioned, this collection includes over 7,000 volumes of printed sources, official documents, laws, codes and decrees, periodicals and newspapers, political pamphlets, and secondary works. Among these are 300 volumes of Spanish-American newspapers and journals—official, ecclesiastical, political, and literary. There are several complete sets of the characteristic ephemeral periodicals in which the Spaniard delights to express himself. Some of the official newspapers, notably the "*Diario Oficial*," of Columbia (80 volumes), and the "*Gaceta Oficial*," of Venezuela (25 volumes), offer an unusual opportunity for monographs in political science. Of interest in this connection are some 500 volumes of the official publications of Colombia and Venezuela. The laws, codes, and commentaries of those countries are represented by some 350 volumes and an interesting collection of manuscript volumes, illustrative of the process of codifying the laws of Colombia. The number of minor printed sources and secondary works is unusually large. This is due chiefly to the collection of South Americana made by Don JORGE POMBO, of Bogota, an indefatigable collector for over twenty years, 2,000 of whose books have recently been acquired by the library.

The Harvard Library possesses an excellent working collection of South Americana numbering about 2,300 volumes. It includes a quantity of material relating to boundary disputes.

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<sup>a</sup> List of Latin American History and Description in the Columbus Memorial Library. International Bureau of the American Republics. Washington: 1907. (Yale.)

<sup>b</sup> The South American periodicals available in Washington are in: *A Union List of Periodicals, Transactions and Allied Publications Currently Received in the Principal Libraries of the District of Columbia, Compiled under the Direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography* [Library of Congress]. Washington: 1901. (Yale.)

The history of Brazil is well represented in the library of Cornell University. Cornell purchased in 1896 the library of the late H. H. SMITH, the author of a well-known book on Brazil.<sup>a</sup>

The University of Pennsylvania has recently acquired a set of the public documents of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and also a great number of reprints of historical documents contained in the archives of those countries.

The Bar Association of New York has complete sets of the codes and commentaries of all the South American Republics.

The Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library has a good collection of early printed books relating to the colonial period.

The John Carter Brown Library is also strong in this same field; one of their interesting items is a collection of rare Peruvian pamphlets, 1800-1830.

The John Crerar Library in Chicago is well equipped, particularly with the scientific periodicals of South America.<sup>b</sup>

The Newberry Library of Chicago has a MS. of 1,477 sheets, entitled the "Decline and Fall of the Spanish Empire," by (the late) Robt. H. Vickers. Its collection of South American material is rapidly increasing.

The University of California is very strong for northern Spanish America, and has a good working collection of South Americana.

In the Ticknor collection of the Boston Public Library are some manuscripts and many useful books.<sup>c</sup>

And so this list might be prolonged, but perhaps enough has been said to show that there is far more material available in this country for South American research than is generally supposed, and that the opportunity for scholarly work in the field of South American history and politics is an uncommonly good one.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Brazil, the Amazon and the Coast*. New York, 1879. 644 pp. Mr. Smith went to Brazil in 1870, returning in 1874 with the idea of collecting Amazonian animals. He spent about three years and a half in making explorations, and collected a large mass of notes and over a hundred thousand specimens, principally entomological. He made two other trips to South America, writing articles for Scribner's. His library consisted of several volumes of MS. notes and transcripts, 20 cases of newspaper clippings, and 1,500 books relating chiefly to Brazil.

<sup>b</sup> For the available periodicals see: *A List of Serials in Public Libraries of Chicago and Evanston, Corrected to January, 1901*. Compiled by the Chicago Library Club. Chicago: 1901, and supplements. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> Vid. also *A List of Periodicals, Newspapers, Transactions, and Other Serial Publications Currently Received in the Principal Libraries of Boston and Vicinity*. Boston: 1897. (Yale.)

<sup>d</sup> For information in regard to the material in various libraries I am indebted to many different persons. Particular thanks are due to the officials of the Library of Congress, the Columbus Memorial Library, the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, and the libraries of Cornell, Harvard, and Yale. I regret that lack of space forbids further mention of these and many others who have given generous assistance.

## CONSTITUTIONAL ACT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

In the city of Washington, on December 14, 1907, Messrs. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Lic. LUIS ANDERSON, JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Lic. ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI, VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Dr. POLICARPO BONILLA, E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Dr. ÁNGEL UGARTE, Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, Dr. LUIS F. COREA, Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Dr. FEDERICO MEJÍA, and Dr. SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G., assembled in the New Willard Hotel.

Mr. CREEL presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas: The work undertaken and carried out by the Central American Peace Conference not only comprises an important international program whose object is to secure the peace, union, and harmony of those sister countries in reference, but has also thereby made a great stride toward a practical application of those principles establishing for the first time in the world a Permanent Court of Justice, which shall decide, in accordance with law and reason, all international questions that might, in many cases, be a cause of war; and

Whereas: This experiment is of interest to mankind, which in its progressive evolution is endeavoring to secure the triumph of right over might, of pacific solutions over bloody struggles, and the prevalence of right and of justice as the loftiest of its ideals; and

Whereas: Public opinion will no doubt efficiently contribute to maintain and disseminate such principles, giving greater prestige to said court and greater popularity and strength to its decisions;

It is agreed to establish a "Central American Fraternity" of a scientific character, which shall make the propaganda of these principles, in conformity with the following bases, by-laws, rules, and regulations:

I. An association entitled *Fraternidad Centroamericana* (Central American Fraternity) is hereby established, whose principal object shall be to work in behalf of the peace, harmony, and progress of Central America; to strive for the maintenance of the Central American Court of Justice and the proper obedience to its decisions, and, in general, to make a propaganda in favor of the principles set forth in the different conventions of the Washington Conference.

II. The Central American Fraternity may embrace, not only those who are here present and natives or residents of Central America, but also all persons favorably disposed who, by reason of sympathy toward the countries of Central America, because of interests therein or intercourse with the inhabitants thereof, or through having resolved to develop, propagate, and defend the principles of international justice, desire to become members of said association and to support its work.

III. In each of the Central American Republics, in the United States of America, and in the United Mexican States there shall be delegations which shall meet in such places as their respective Presidents may designate, in order to render an account of the results of their propaganda, for an exchange of views, and to enter into such agreements as they may deem advisable for the success of the common cause.

IV. The meetings in each Republic shall have the character of Regular Assemblies, and the General meetings, held in some of the countries by agreement of the seven Presidents, at which the delegations shall assist, shall have the character of Special meetings.

V. The leading matters to be discussed both in the Regular and Special meetings shall be stated in the programme without prejudice to such other matters as the members will be at liberty to propose.

VI. Each delegation shall be composed of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, and three members.

VII. In the by-laws and rules and regulations the powers of the delegations and the duties of the members shall be specified.

VIII. There shall be active and honorary members, whose reception into the Fraternity shall be approved by the respective delegations or by the Regular or Special meetings.

IX. The Fraternity shall adopt a badge, the features of which shall be specified in the by-laws, and on which shall appear in relief the words "Fraternidad Centroamericana."

(Signed)

ENRIQUE C. CREEL.  
WM. I. BUCHANAN.  
LUIS ANDERSON.  
J. B. CALVO.  
SALVADOR GALLEGOS.  
F. MEJÍA.  
ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI.  
VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ O.  
JOSÉ MADRIZ.  
LUIS F. COREA.  
LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE.  
SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G.  
P. BONILLA.  
E. C. FIALLOS.  
ANGEL UGARTE.

## FIRST MEETING OF THE FRATERNITY.

In the city of Washington, at 12 noon, on December 18, 1907, Messrs. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Dr. LUIS ANDERSON, JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Lic. ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUL, VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Dr. POLICARPO BONILLA, E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, Dr. LUIS FELIPE COREA, Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS, FEDERICO MEJÍA, and Dr. SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ GONZALEZ, assembled in the International Bureau of the American Republics for the purpose of holding the first meeting of the Central American Fraternity organized by act of the 14th. The following action was taken:

First. Mr. ENRIQUE C. CREEL was unanimously elected President of the Central American Fraternity, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Second. The president appointed Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, secretary of the Fraternity, and the latter immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Third. On motion of the president a committee was appointed, composed of Drs. MADRIZ and FIALLOS, to draft the by-laws of the Fraternity.

Fourth. On motion of Dr. BONILLA, Mr. CREEL was added to the committee.

Fifth. On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CREEL was unanimously declared life President of the Central American Fraternity, and the following gentlemen were elected Honorary Presidents of the same: His Excellency ELIHU ROOT and His Excellency IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretary of State of the United Mexican States.

Sixth. Messrs. UGARTE and COREA having stated that the Hon. ROBERT BACON, First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, had signified his willingness to become an active member of the Central American Fraternity, he was, on motion of President CREEL, unanimously declared a member.

Seventh. On motion of Mr. ANDERSON it was agreed to appoint the chairman of the delegations to the Peace Conference as Special Commissioners to work in behalf of the organization of the Fraternity in their respective countries.

Eighth. On motion of the President the following persons in Mexico were appointed members of the Central American Fraternity:

(A list to follow.)

Ninth. On motion of Mr. UGARTE it was agreed that each delegation should propose at the next meeting the names of the persons that should be appointed active members in their respective countries, without prejudice to the provisions contained in the by-laws and regulations concerning the admission of new members.

Tenth. The president appointed a commission composed of Messrs. COREA and MEJÍA, to deliver to His Excellency ELIHU ROOT his appointment as Honorary President.

Eleventh. On motion of Mr. ANDERSON it was agreed to organize a Permanent Committee of the Fraternity in Washington, which should be composed of Messrs. CREEL, BUCHANAN, and the five Ministers of the Central American Republics resident in that city.

Twelfth. On motion of Mr. BATRES JÁUREGUI a vote of thanks was given to Mr. CREEL for his great interest and kind efforts in behalf of Central America.

Thirteenth. On motion of Mr. SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Mr. JOHN BARRETT was appointed an active member of the Fraternity.

Fourteenth. On motion of Mr. CREEL, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE was appointed an honorary member of the Fraternity.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL,  
*President.*

JOSÉ MADRIZ,  
*Secretary.*

#### BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN FRATERNITY.

##### CONCERNING THE NAME AND OBJECT OF THE FRATERNITY.

ARTICLE 1. The name of the association is the Central American Fraternity.

ART. 2. Its object is of a social and scientific character, and the principal purpose of its labors shall be to promote the peace, harmony, and progress of Central America; to render still closer its relation with Mexico, the United States of America, and other countries, and, generally, to proclaim the principles enunciated in the conventions of the Central American Peace Conference of Washington.

##### CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRATERNITY.

ART. 3. There shall be a Governing Board of Directors or Delegates in each of the capitals of the following countries: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the United States of America, and the United Mexican States.

The government, management, and administration of the Fraternity shall be in charge of said Delegates or Governing Boards of Directors, elected separately in their respective countries by secret ballot, and composed of seven members each. The term of service shall be three years, and immediately after appointment the Board shall elect from among its members a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary.



ART. 4. Each Board of Directors shall make a propaganda in its own country, and, to that end, shall hold social meetings, give lectures, issue publications, and fulfill all the functions provided by the charter and by-laws of the Fraternity.

ART. 5. The members of the Board of Directors shall continue in this capacity even after the term of three years, unless they have been replaced by the election of other persons.

ART. 6. In case of vacancies in any of the Boards of Directors they shall be filled by electing from among the members of the Fraternity new members who shall fulfill their functions until the next regular meeting.

ART. 7. Five members shall make a quorum of the Board of Directors or Delegates.

ART. 8. The Board of Directors established in Mexico, Federal District, shall, further, have the character of a Central Executive Board and shall have charge of the general management of all matters of the Central American Fraternity.

ART. 9. The Boards of Directors shall hold meetings every three months, and whenever the President of each shall so decide, shall call a regular meeting at least once a year, as well as special meetings, as provided for in article 10.

ART. 10. Whenever a majority of the Presidents of the Boards of Directors so agree, or when the Life President decides concerning the holding of a special meeting, the Central Executive Board shall publish the call, stating the date, place, and hour of the meeting, without prejudice to such publication as the Board of Directors of each country may deem proper to make.

ART. 11. The several Boards of Directors shall periodically report to the Central Executive Board the result of their work, as well as the names and residences of the new members; they shall forward such official and private publications as may be of interest to the Fraternity, and, in general, shall furnish all such news as may be utilized in order to make known the natural wealth of Central America, its material progress, and its intellectual advancement.

#### CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ART. 12. The President or, in his absence, the Vice-President of a Delegation shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors, and the regular meetings of the Fraternity, except when the Life President or Delegate is present. In the absence of said officials, the members present shall designate a president pro tempore.

ART. 13. The President shall conduct the discussions of the Board of Directors and of the regular meetings, endeavoring to main-

tain perfect harmony among the officers and members, and shall cause the provisions of the rules and regulations to be complied with.

In general, the President shall be the legal and genuine representative of the Fraternity, and, together with the Secretary, shall sign the correspondence and all official documents.

CONCERNING THE TREASURER.

ART. 14. The duties of the Treasurer are:

(a) To receive all the funds entering the Treasury of the Fraternity; to have custody of the same, and to pay all bills checked by the Board of Directors and approved by the President with his O. K.

(b) To keep a register of the members.

(c) To keep the necessary books and properly enter the accounts therein.

(d) To present to the Board of Directors at its regular meeting a summary of the state of the Treasury.

(e) To present to the regular meeting a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures, and the financial condition of the Delegation.

(f) To deliver to his successor, at the expiration of his term of office, the funds, books, papers, documents, vouchers, and any other property of the Fraternity in his custody.

CONCERNING THE SECRETARY.

ART. 15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary:

(a) To draft and sign the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the regular meetings of the members, which shall also be signed by the President.

(b) To keep in due form the books necessary for this purpose.

(c) To have custody of the archives, and to attend to the correspondence.

(d) To call the meetings of the Board of Directors, and also the regular and special meetings of the members.

(e) To keep a register of the members.

(f) To furnish to the Treasurer the names of the elected members, and all such data as may be useful for the making up of the accounts.

(g) To keep and fix the seal of the Fraternity.

(h) To audit, with two members of the Board of Directors, the accounts of the Treasury every six months, or oftener, should the Board of Directors deem advisable.

(i) To deliver to his successor on the expiration of his term of office, all the books, papers, documents, and any other property of the Fraternity under his charge.

## CONCERNING THE MEMBERS.

ART. 16. There are two classes of members—active and honorary. Active members shall pay a monthly quota of 50 cents, in United States money, to the Treasurer of the Board of Directors in the countries where they reside. Honorary members are exempt from this payment.

ART. 17. Such active members as fail to pay their respective quotas for three successive months shall forfeit their membership in the Fraternity.

ART. 18. Both active and honorary members may be of any nationality, and have the same right to speak and vote in the regular and special meetings.

ART. 19. At the meetings of a Board of Directors or Delegates, on motion of any of the members, new members may be admitted, provided a majority of the members so decide in secret ballot. Both in the regular and special meetings, the election of new active members shall be carried by a majority vote, in the same manner, on motion of any of the members.

ART. 20. Both active and honorary members shall be bound to make the propaganda of the program and principles of the Fraternity.

ART. 21. Members shall attend both the regular and special meetings, and shall, from time to time, endeavor to bring about social meetings in order to keep alive and promote the spirit of this Association.

ART. 22. On motion of any Board of Directors, or general meeting, the Central Executive Board may appoint as honorary members such persons as may have distinguished themselves in their public or private careers and who may be an honor to the Fraternity.

ART. 23. Each member shall immediately communicate in writing to the Secretary any change that may take place in his domicile or address.

ART. 24. A copy of these by-laws shall be sent to each member when he is advised in writing of his appointment.

ART. 25. Members are entitled to a badge which shall bear the following motto: "Fraternidad Centroamericana." This badge shall be delivered, together with a diploma, the text of which shall be determined by the Central Executive Board.

ART. 26. Members shall regard the wearing of said badge at public functions as an honor, and may use daily a blue and white button as a symbol of the old flag Central American Federation.

## CONCERNING GENERAL MEETINGS.

ART. 27. Regular meetings shall be held at least once a year; the first, on April 1, 1908, and subsequent ones on the first fortnight of January of each year. The other meetings called shall be held on such date as the Boards of Directors may fix.

ART. 28. Special meetings shall take place whenever the Presidents of the seven Boards of Directors shall so decide, or when the Life President shall call them.

ART. 29. At the meetings each member shall have one vote, and the decisions reached shall be by majority votes.

ART. 30. Regular meetings shall be presided over by the President of the Board of Directors, and special meetings shall be presided over by the Life President, and in the absence of the latter by the person to whom he may delegate said power.

ART. 31. At the general meetings the President shall, with the approval of the Assembly, appoint a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary.

ART. 32. Both at the regular and special meetings such reports as may have been received from the Boards of Directors shall be read, as also any report presented by the Central Executive Board and by the members.

The authors or secretaries shall also read such literary or scientific papers as the members may submit for the purpose of enhancing the success and prestige of said meetings.

ART. 33. The minutes of the general meetings shall be signed by the President and Secretary and shall be published in the Annual of the Central American Fraternity.

## CONCERNING THE LIFE PRESIDENT.

ART. 34. By the unanimous vote of the charter members Mr. ENRIQUE C. CREEL was made Life President of the Central American Fraternity.

ART. 35. The duties of the Life President are:

(a) To act as President *ex officio* at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and at all regular or special meetings at which he may be present.

(b) To delegate his representation as President to any member of the Fraternity.

(c) To appoint Delegates to serve on special committees in all countries where the Central American Fraternity is established.

(d) To prescribe all provisions of a general character that tend to secure the best organization, maintenance, and progress of the Fraternity.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 36. The Central Executive Board shall publish an Annual in which shall be stated the work done by each Delegation, as well as such events as are in any way connected with the Fraternity.

ART. 37. The by-laws may be amended at any special meeting by a two-thirds vote.

ART. 38. Each Board of Directors shall prepare its rules and regulations, and may reform the same whenever it may be deemed advisable.

ART. 39. On the recommendation of any regular or special meeting, the Central Executive Board may grant medals and badges to such persons as may have distinguished themselves by their good services to the Central American Fraternity.

ART. 40. On the request of ten members residing in other countries, the Board of Directors to whom said petition is made shall be entitled to organize new Delegations, which shall act in conformity with the constitution and by-laws, and also in accordance with their own rules and regulations.

Approved at the session of December 21, 1907, held in the City of Washington by the charter members, and at the session of the permanent committee of the Fraternity held on January 13, 1908.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL,  
*President.*

JOSÉ MADRIZ,  
*Secretary.*

President of the Central American Fraternity, His Excellency ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States.

Honorary President, His Excellency ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

His Excellency IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretary of State of the United Mexican States.

Honorary members of the Central American Fraternity: Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, of the United States; Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, of the United States; Mr. JOSÉ D. GÁMEZ, of Nicaragua; Lic. JUAN BERRIOS M., of Guatemala; Gen. DIONISIO GUTIÉRREZ, of Honduras; Lic. JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR, of Costa Rica; Dr. MANUEL E. ARAUJO, of Salvador.

Charter members of the Central American Fraternity: His Excellency ENRIQUE C. CREEL, of Mexico; Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, of the United States, Dr. LUIS ANDERSON, of Costa Rica; Mr. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, of Costa Rica; Lic. ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI, of Guatemala; Mr. VICTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, of Guatemala; Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, of Guatemala; Dr. POLICARPO BONILLA, of Honduras; Mr. E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, of Honduras; Dr. ANGEL

UGARTE, of Honduras; Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, of Nicaragua; Dr. LUIS FELIPE COREA, of Nicaragua; Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS, of Salvador; Mr. FEDERICO MEJIA, of Salvador; Dr. SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G., of Salvador.

## FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth Latin-American (First Pan-American) Scientific Congress has announced the committees on propaganda appointed for each of the American Republics.

The committee for the United States consists of Prof. LEO S. ROWE, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Columbia University; WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS, Michigan; JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics; ALBERT SHAW, New York; WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS and CHARLES SARGENT, Massachusetts; representatives of the Universities of California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Texas, Wisconsin, and Yale.

The following are the bases and programme of the Congress:

Bases and program of the Fourth Scientific Congress (First Pan-American) which meets in Santiago on the 1st day of December, 1908.

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with the resolutions of the Third Latin American Scientific Congress of Rio de Janeiro, a Fourth Scientific Congress (First Pan-American) will meet in the City of Santiago, in the month of December, 1908, under the auspices of the Government of Chile.

The Congress will open on the first of said month of December, and adjourn ten days thereafter.

ART. 2. The work of organization and procedure of the Fourth Congress shall be in charge of an Executive Committee composed: First, of members appointed by the Third Congress at the full session held on August 16, 1905; second, of members elected by the said committee.

ART. 3. The Executive Committee shall elect the officers of the Congress, composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, one or two Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer.

There shall also be interpreters, clerks for the Secretary's office, and such other employees as may be deemed necessary.

Said committee shall appoint such Honorary Presidents as it may deem advisable.

ART. 4. The Executive Committee shall be subdivided into Subcommittees, each of which shall be composed of a chairman and two members selected by said Executive Committee.

ART. 5. The duties of the Executive Committee are:

1. To arrange for the Fourth Congress and to represent it with the Chilean Government, the Universities, and other national and foreign corporations.

2. To appoint, at the capitals of the American States, committees whose duties shall be to cooperate in the holding of the Congress, to prepare the list of the persons to be invited to participate in its proceedings, to procure an adequate representation from the several countries, and to suggest such questions as, because of their evident American interest, should be submitted to Congress.

3. To authorize disbursements and to approve accounts before being presented to the proper accounting authority.

4. To prepare the final questions to be propounded in accordance with the reports presented by the subcommittees.

5. To prepare a list of names of the members of the Congress, in conformity with the provisions of article 10.

6. To appoint such spokesmen as may be necessary to set forth before the proper sections the status of the question on such official topics as the executive board may consider of special interest.

ART. 6. After the election of the officers of the Congress the aforesaid committee shall cease to exercise its functions, but shall reassume them upon the adjournment of the Congress. It shall then have charge of the publication of such papers as may have been submitted, and shall sufficiently authorize the members of such new committee as may be appointed to arrange for the Fifth Scientific American Congress.

ART. 7. The subcommittees referred to in article 4 shall correspond to an equal number of sections of the Congress, and shall be the following:

1. On pure and applied mathematics.
2. On physical sciences.
3. On natural and anthropological sciences.
4. On engineering.
5. On medical science and hygiene.
6. On juridical science.
7. On social science.
8. On the sciences of pedagogy and of philosophy.
9. On agronomy and zootechnics.

Each subcommittee may be subdivided into two or more committees when deemed necessary, and two or more subcommittees may become a single committee.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of each subcommittee—

1. To prepare a list of the questions to be propounded to the proper section.

2. To prepare a list of the members of the same.

3. To receive and classify such statements, studies, and communications as are sent to the section, and to designate the reporting member thereof, who shall inform the Congress of the views of the committee concerning the conclusions adopted by it.

4. To see that a report is made of the papers sent the committee, and which papers are not to be read by their authors.

5. To organize the proper section.

6. To receive the papers from the proper section and prepare them for publication.

ART. 9. A preliminary session of the Congress shall be held within three days of its formal opening, in order to approve rules and regulations for the Congress and to select the final officers thereof.

The officers of the Executive Committee shall preside at these preliminary meetings.

ART. 10. The following persons shall be regarded as members of the Congress:

1. The official delegates of the countries represented.

2. The delegates of the universities, institutes, societies, and scientific centers of the countries represented as well as of other countries of America.

3. Such persons as attend the Congress invited by the Executive Committee, on motion, or at the request of, the proper subcommittees or of the committees of the different countries.

4. The supporters of the Congress who contribute with the quota of £1 sterling, and who are accepted by the Executive Committee.

ART. 11. All the members of the Congress shall be entitled to attend its sessions, to take part in the debates, and to receive a copy of such publications as the Executive Committee may issue.

ART. 12. Before the proper membership card is issued the payment of the quota referred to in paragraph 4 of article 10 shall be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee, after the proper advice of the General Secretary or of the respective subcommittees.

ART. 13. Of the full sessions held by the Congress, the opening and the closing sessions shall be formal ones.

The subcommittees shall hold separately such meetings as they may deem necessary for the discussion of the matters submitted to them.

ART. 14. Such Americans as have become prominent in the field of science may be appointed honorary members of the Fourth Congress whenever the Executive Committee deem proper to confer this honor upon them.

ART. 15. Papers for the Congress shall be received as late as September 30, 1908.

Authors of papers not forwarding the same in due time should forward the titles thereof to the General Secretary within the time specified.



ART. 16. Each subcommittee shall designate at the proper time the places, institutions, or special establishments to be visited by the members of the Congress and shall indicate how these visits are to be made.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In connection with the programme a letter from the presiding officer of the Executive Committee to Professor ROWE is published below:

"SANTIAGO, CHILE, July 3, 1907.

"To Mr. L. S. ROWE,

"*President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania.*

"MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Executive Committee of the Fourth Scientific Congress (First Pan-American Scientific Congress), at a session held yesterday, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"*Be it resolved, That in view of the Pan-American character of the Fourth Scientific Congress which is to assemble in Santiago, Chile, on the 1st of December, 1908, the Executive Committee respectfully requests Mr. L. S. ROWE, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania, to confer with the Governing Board of the Bureau of the American Republics and with the Director of the Bureau with a view to ascertaining to what extent the Fourth Scientific Congress may be able to facilitate the work of the Fourth Pan-American Conference which is to meet in 1910.'*

"The committee furthermore requests Mr. ROWE to confer with the authorities of the universities in the United States in order to secure their cooperation in the work of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress (Fourth Scientific Congress).

"Signed by the Executive Committee:

"VALENTIN LETELIER, *President.*

"MANUEL EJIDIO BALLESTEROS, *Vice-President.*

"EDUARDO POIRIER, *General Secretary.*

"AUGUSTO VICUNA S., *Assistant Secretary.*

"ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ.

"DIEGO BARROS ARANA.

"ALEJANDRO BELTRAN.

"MIGUEL CRUCHAGA.

"LUIS ESPOJO.

"JOSÉ RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ.

"ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME.

"VICENTE IYQUIERDO.

"OCTAVIO MAIRA,

"MARCIAL MARTINEZ,

"DOMINGO V. SANTA MARIA.

"MIGUEL VARAS.

"The Executive Committee of the Congress is deeply conscious of the efficient cooperation which you can render, inspired, as you are, by the most elevated ideals of fraternity between the countries of the American continent.

"Your cooperation constitutes for the Committee an assurance that nothing will be left undone to promote an interest in the United States in the work of the Congress, thus contributing considerably toward the success of its labors. We are convinced that this cooperation will mean a step forward in the solution of those important problems which are of interest to all the countries of America, and will strengthen the bonds of friendship that exist between them.

"I beg you to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

"Very sincerely, yours,  
" (Signed)

VALENTIN LETELIER,  
"President.  
"EDUARDO POIRIER,  
"General Secretary."

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### THE UNITED STATES FLEET FROM RIO TO CALLAO.

After a stay of nine days at Rio de Janeiro the United States battleship fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral R. D. EVANS, reviewed by President PENNA and escorted out of the harbor by the Brazilian war ships, on January 22, 1908, following the liveliest manifestations of good will by the Brazilian people and authorities, and having exchanged final salutes, steamed on its way toward the Strait of Magellan and next stop at Punta Arenas. Four days later, on the morning of the 26th, the fleet came into communication by radiograph with the Argentine squadron under the command of Admiral HIPOLITA OLIVA, sent by President FIGUEROA ALCORTA as a special compliment to meet and escort the United States fleet on the high seas. Later in the day the fleet was joined by Admiral OLIVA's squadron which escorted it during the night and part of the next day. Courtesies and salutes were exchanged. On taking leave on January 27, the Argentine squadron steamed twice around the United States fleet and then bore away bearing the thanks of Admiral EVANS to the Argentine Government for this most cordial greeting and the good will displayed toward the Navy and people of the United States in sending its war ships to meet the fleet.

Meanwhile the torpedo flotilla, under the command of Lieut. H. I. CONE, which left Rio de Janeiro January 21, arrived at Buenos Aires on the 26th, escorted by the Argentine flotilla which had been sent out to meet it. Four days were spent in the Argentine capital, during

which every attention and courtesy was shown to the United States naval officers and sailors by the authorities and the people of Buenos Aires. Lieutenant CONE and his officers were on January 27 received by President FIGUEROA ALCORTA, by Señor ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral OXFRE BETBEDER, Minister of the Navy, and General ROSENDO M. FRAGA, Minister of War.

On the same day President FIGUEROA ALCORTA sent the following message to President ROOSEVELT:

*"To His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Theodore Roosevelt, Washington:*

"I have to-day received with the greatest pleasure the visit of the officers of the United States torpedo flotilla. While the two divisions of the larger squadrons exchange salutes on the high seas in the name and in honor of the two Republics, the nation and the authorities in testimony of the respect and good will which this visit inspires toward the American people and their distinguished President are manifesting in rivalry their affection for the glorious navy of the Union. In most cordially thanking your Excellency for sending the flotilla to Buenos Aires I renew to your Excellency the expression of the deep and unalterable sympathy of the Argentine Republic for the United States of America and for its distinguished chief. With best wishes for your Excellency's happiness and a successful voyage for the Pacific squadron.

"FIGUEROA ALCORTA,  
"President of the Argentine Republic."

Señor ZEBALLOS on the same day sent the following message to Secretary ROOT:

*"To the Secretary of State, Elihu Root, Washington:*

"I have had the honor to receive in my office the officers of the American torpedo flotilla. This visit, celebrated with lively sympathy by the people and by the authorities, brings to mind pleasant recollections of Mr. ROOT's voyage to South America. The Argentine Republic and its government profoundly acknowledge the sincere friendship of Mr. ROOT, frequent proofs of which he has, before and after that memorable voyage, given to them. These new testimonials of international cordiality coincide with a noteworthy economical fact. Trade between our two countries, whose increase has been and is the constant aim of the two chancelleries, rose in 1907 to the unprecedented sum of forty millions of dollars. Thus a new era of prosperity for the relations of the two friendly Republics is assured. With best wishes for the well-being of the American nation, for the health and happiness of its distinguished Secretary of State, and that propitious winds and calm seas may bear the Pacific squadron to its country's coast.

"E. S. ZEBALLOS,  
"Minister of Foreign Relations."

To these messages of courtesy and good will the following replies were made:

“WASHINGTON, *January 29, 1908.*

“His Excellency President ALCORTA,

“*Buenos Aires:*

“I have been greatly gratified to receive your cordial message in regard to the visit of the torpedo boats and have been especially touched by the evidences of friendly good will shown in the exchange of naval courtesies and in the welcome granted to our officers and men by the Government and people of your country. With nations as with individuals such kindly amenities are very potent in strengthening the bonds of friendship, and all the people of the United States greatly desire this as between them and the people of Argentina.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

“WASHINGTON, *January 29, 1908.*

“His Excellency Señor ZEBALLOS,

“*Minister Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires:*

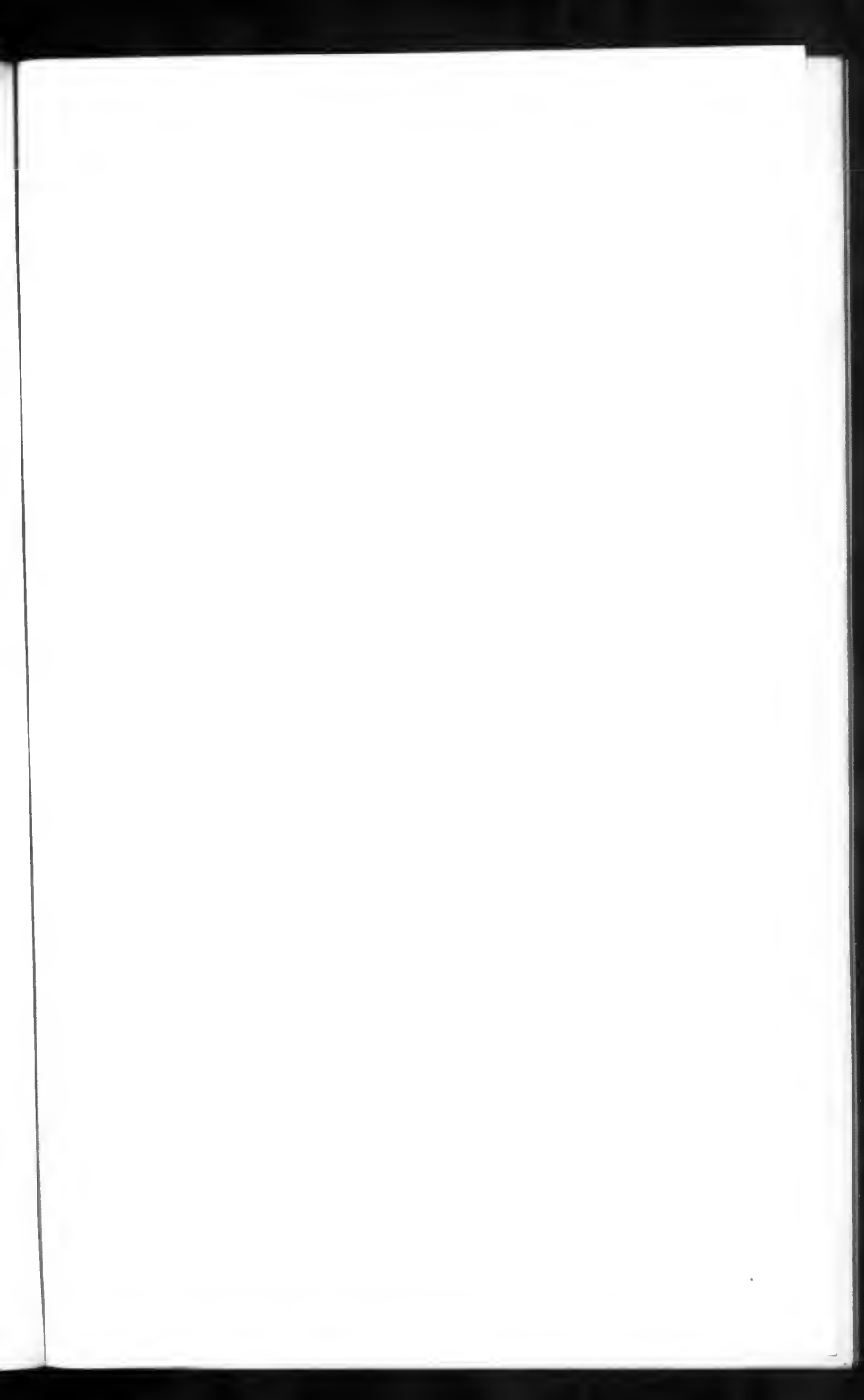
“Your telegram dated the 27th reached me with some delay. I hasten to assure Your Excellency of the deep appreciation which this Government and people feel for the warm reception extended to our visiting torpedo flotilla. I am especially gratified at your Excellency's cordial remembrance of my visit in 1906, and I am glad to believe that, besides the great personal pleasure it afforded me, it has helped to show the intimate friendship of the two peoples and to strengthen their mutual desire for beneficial intercourse. With the kindest personal regards.

“ELIHU ROOT,

“*Secretary of State of the United States.*”

The battle-ship fleet was sighted by the Chilean authorities on January 30 off Cape Virgins, and on February 1 it steamed into the harbor at Punta Arenas. The Chilean cruiser *Chacabuco* with Admiral SIMPSON, of the Chilean Navy, Mr. JOHN HICKS, United States Minister to Chile, and other dignitaries on board, was in port to meet the fleet. Admiral SIMPSON, who is Vice Minister of the Navy, was on special mission from his Government to welcome Admiral EVANS, his officers and men, on behalf of the Government of Chile. The torpedo flotilla, which left Buenos Aires on January 30, arrived at Punta Arenas on February 4. The fleet and the flotilla remained in the harbor until the night of February 7, when they proceeded westward through the strait preceded by the *Chacabuco*.

During their stay in Punta Arenas every attention was shown by the Chileans under the direction of Admiral SIMPSON, who, on February 2, gave a dinner on board the *Chacabuco* to the officers of the





LARGE DINING ROOM OF STEAMSHIP VERDI, ONE OF THREE NEW VESSELS OF LAMPORT & HOLT LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, RIO, AND BUENOS AIRES.

fleet. Visits of ceremony were exchanged with the *Chacabuco*, the English cruiser *Sappho*, which was in the harbor, and with the officials of the port. A ball was given in honor of the occasion by the United States Consular Agent MORITZ BRAUN, and a reception attended by over four hundred guests was given by Governor CHAIGNEAU, of the Territory of Magellan, to the visiting Americans.

After passing the strait the fleet turned northward, and on February 14 arrived opposite the city of Valparaiso. Here elaborate preparations had been made for a review of the fleet by President PEDRO MONTT on board the *Baquedano*, attended by his Cabinet and other officials of the Chilean Government and of the city of Valparaiso. In regard to the event Mr. JOHN HICKS, United States Minister, sent the following dispatch to the State Department:

"Review of the American fleet by President MONTT this afternoon was grand success. Led by *Chacabuco*, battle ships single-filed into harbor, out again. On reaching fort at entrance of harbor whole fleet fired simultaneous salute, and when passing in review Chilean war ship *Baquedano*, containing Presidential party, each ship fired twenty-one guns separately. Day was holiday, weather perfect, thousands of people lined hills, and shipping in harbor was decorated with bunting.

"As fleet went out of sight I received Marconi message from Admiral EVANS, stating all well, and sending message of thanks to President MONTT."

Admiral EVANS sent the following message to Admiral SIMPSON on board the *Chacabuco*:

"The commander of the Atlantic Fleet begs you to convey to President MONTT, in the name of himself, his officers, and men, the appreciation of the honor he has done them by reviewing the fleet off Valparaiso. To this I add expressions of my personal regard, and I hope I will have the pleasure of meeting you again. I send you my good wishes."

Admiral SIMPSON replied as follows:

"Thank you. I am instructed to convey to you the personal thanks of President MONTT for your good wishes. I and my officers all join in wishing Admiral EVANS and the officers of the American Fleet a hearty farewell and a successful and prosperous voyage."

The messages subsequently exchanged between Presidents MONTT ROOSEVELT will be published in the March BULLETIN.

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## TRAVEL ROUTES AND CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Bureau is constantly receiving letters from all parts of the world asking specific questions about routes and conditions of travel in South America. Among the many representative Americans who

have recently visited South America is Mr. LEE McCLUNG, the Treasurer of Yale University. In response to the request of the Director of the Bureau he has supplied the BULLETIN with the following memorandum. Of course it is understood that the Bureau assumes no responsibility for the views and comment of Mr. McCLUNG, as they express simply his personal impressions.

#### MEMORANDUM REGARDING SOUTH AMERICA.

The round trip from New York to and around South America, excluding the north coast, can be made in three months. Such a trip, involving about 15,000 miles sea travel, must necessarily, though, be hurried and superficial, and to that extent unsatisfactory.

During the summer of 1907 the writer made the trip, via Europe, in 98 days. This permitted a stop-over between steamers in two cases only, viz, Rio, Brazil, and Mollendo, Peru. In every other case the first steamer sailing was invariably taken. Of the 98 days en route, 53 were spent wholly at sea; 35 were wholly on land; and 10 were partly on sea and partly on land.

The 35 days on land were spent as follows: 3 in Europe, 8 in Rio, 2 in Montevideo, 6 in Buenos Aires, 1 in Concepcion, 2 in Santiago, 1 in Valparaiso, 7 in Southern Peru and Bolivia, including Arequipa, Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 3 in Lima, 1 in Panama, and 1 in Kingston, Jamaica.

Of the 10 days partly on water and partly on land, the points touched included Coruña, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; Santos-San Paulo, Brazil; Punta Arenas in Magellan Strait; Iquique, Chile; Pisco, Peru; and Salaverry-Trujillo, Peru.

It is only fair to say that, while the short stops at the points named proved exceedingly interesting, it was provoking at times to be deprived of longer stays and to miss other things that were so near at hand. As instances I may cite that lack of time prevented my seeing anything of the interior of Brazil or Argentina; of visiting the opera or the races in Santiago; of witnessing a bull fight at Lima or elsewhere; and of seeing La Paz with its picturesquely costumed Indians on a Sunday or other Feast day. In fact the only one Sunday of the entire trip which I spent wholly on land was at Rio; and yet Sundays are the gala days, and are regarded in general as the most interesting days throughout Latin America. Then the making of close steamer connections at Panama unfortunately prevented any stop whatever on the Canal Zone, and consequently any inspection of the Canal.

Naturally special trips such as that up the Amazon, that from Buenos Aires up to the grand falls of the Yguassu, Argentina, or that by one of the smaller German steamers through the beautiful Smyths Channel on the west coast of Chile, are not possible in a short hurried tour around South America.



The entire ninety-eight days' trip above referred to involved travel of nearly 18,000 miles on sea and over 2,000 miles by land. The total expenses from departure to return, including the best transportation and hotel accommodations obtainable, but of course excluding unnecessary purchases and picture taking, aggregated about \$1,250.

There is a direct steamship line (Lampart & Holt Line) from New York to Rio, with monthly sailings about the 5th of each month. Time of passage, eighteen or nineteen days, with stops south-bound at Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers *Byron* and *Tennyson* have a tonnage of nearly 4,000 and are reported by those who have traveled on them as being roomy and comfortable. From New York to Rio, via Southampton and The Royal Mail Steamship Company Line, or Liverpool and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company Line, can be made in about twenty-five or twenty-six days. This route, though requiring a week longer in transit and being somewhat more expensive, of course, permits of the enjoyment of fine Atlantic steamers to Europe and first-class steamers to South America. These latter steamers range in tonnage from 10,500 down and, as a rule, are large, comfortable, and serve a good table. This route via Europe also permits short stop-overs at such places as Coruña, Spain, Lisbon, Portugal, and St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, etc., in addition to stops at Pernambuco and Bahia, Brazil.

Of the steamship lines from Europe perhaps the most popular is the Royal Mail, whose boats operate weekly (with occasional lapses) from Southampton, England. The sailing day is Friday. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has biweekly service (Thursdays) from Liverpool. The time consumed by the boats of these two lines is about the same, i. e., eighteen or nineteen days to Rio. A few days saving of time may be effected by taking the steamer at one of the lower European ports en route, such as Rochelle, France, or Lisbon, Portugal. The North German Lloyd has a service to South America, but its sailings are apparently infrequent and slower and far less popular. There is an Italian line operating over to Buenos Aires, and I understood that it gives good service, but I had no personal experience with it whatever.

At Rio there are several first-class hotels. Perhaps the most delightful to stop at is The International on Santa Theresa, with an altitude of about 1,200 feet and halfway up the line to Corcovado, from which point is to be had the finest view of Rio's beautiful harbor. The prices at this hotel are reasonable; average cost of meals and lodging about \$4 (United States money) a day. The best hotel down town in Rio is doubtless the *Estranjeros*. I believe the prices in this hotel are somewhat higher than those obtaining at the International.

From Rio to Santos is a day's trip by steamer either local or through. The through steamers as a rule stop only a part of a day, which renders a side trip to São Paulo impracticable. Such trip, however, is sometimes made. At São Paulo the best hotel is the Sportsman's, located in the center of the town. The railroad journey from Rio to São Paulo is a long night's ride, and I was given to understand that it was not only expensive but uninteresting and very dusty, with a change of cars necessary at a very early hour in the morning.

From Santos to Montevideo is three days by steamer. Apparently the best hotel at Montevideo is The Oriental, about three blocks from the docks.

A large portion of the passenger business between Rio-Santos and Montevideo seems to be in connection with either The Royal Mail or The Pacific Steam Navigation Line. The boats of the former run up the La Plata River to Buenos Aires, but the boats of the latter remain anchored in the harbor of Montevideo and, instead of going up to Buenos Aires, proceed on their way around through Magellan Strait to Valparaiso. These boats, which sail biweekly from Liverpool, make continuous passage to Valparaiso; distance, 9,882 miles; time, five to six weeks.

There is a nightly local boat service between Montevideo and Buenos Aires, via the Mihanovitch Line. The trip consumes twelve hours or more.

At Buenos Aires there are perhaps literally dozens of hotels, presumably good, bad, and indifferent. The best two undoubtedly are The Palace and The Grand. These two hotels it is claimed are the only steam heated hotels in Buenos Aires. They are expensive and the prices for lodging and board range from \$6 a day upward to \$10 and \$15.

I consider Rio and Buenos Aires the most expensive places to live in which I have ever been.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has biweekly service from Montevideo to Valparaiso via the Magellan Strait; alternate steamers stopping at the Falkland Islands. The steamers via Falkland Islands consume about thirteen days, while the other steamers consume about eleven days.

Instead of proceeding by water all the way to Valparaiso an interesting diversion is to leave the steamer at Talcahuano, Chile, 238 miles south of Valparaiso and only an hour's railroad ride from Concepcion, and, after a day or two at Concepcion, to make the daylight railroad journey from that point to Santiago. The scenery of the Andes all along the route is beautiful and interesting in the extreme. The cost of railroad travel in Chile is very cheap, averaging hardly more than a cent a mile. The service, including that on antiquated Pullman cars, is not first class.

At Santiago undoubtedly the best hotel is The Grand, which is steam heated and comfortably provided with bathing facilities. The prices are reasonable, i. e., \$4 or \$5 a day. The service and table are first class. Formerly the best hotel was The Oddo, but it is not to-day.

The railroad journey from Santiago to Valparaiso is about five hours, and the trip is interesting and the scenery at times beautiful.

At Valparaiso the best hotel is The Royal. On clear days the peak of Aconcaqua, 94 miles distant, may be clearly seen.

The steamship service between Valparaiso and Panama is only fair. There are two companies, The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Sud Americana, a Chilean line. The two companies apparently work in close harmony and together purport to maintain a weekly service between the two termini and in addition a weekly service between Valparaiso and Eten, Peru. The service, therefore, to and from ports between Valparaiso and Eten is semiweekly. All of this, however, is to a certain extent theoretical, as the service is very uncertain and erratic. There is certainly one steamer (*Victoria* of the P. S. N. C.) having a tonnage of 6,000, and there may possibly be others. There are none, I believe, larger, but a great many smaller. Most of them are comfortable, with a fairly good table which, however, grows monotonous after a short while.

The different ports on the west coast are more or less alike. The boats stop at these ports from a few hours to two or three days, anchoring in the open roadstead. Stops at important points like Antofagasta, Iquique, Chile, etc., are generally of about one day's duration. This permits passengers to go ashore for the purpose of getting a superficial idea of the different towns.

At Callao, the port for Lima, Peru, and 6 miles distant therefrom, the stop is generally about three days.

The entire distance from Valparaiso to Panama is 3,115 miles and the through steamers usually make the trip in about twenty-three days. This is subject to variations. The captains seem to figure on about ten days from Valparaiso to Callao and ten days from Callao to Panama. Considering a stop at Callao averaging about three days, the time for the entire trip would be about twenty-three days.

At Mollendo, Peru, the best hotel is The Ferro-Carril; second best, "4th of July." The railroad journey from Mollendo to Arequipa (102 miles) consumes about six hours. The service is daily. At Arequipa the best hotel is Pablos's; the next best is The Grand Central. The railroad service from Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titicaca (211 miles) is triweekly and consumes about twelve hours of the day-time. The boat service across Lake Titicaca (134 miles) accommodates itself to the railroad connection, and the time consumed in steaming from Puno to Guaqui is about fifteen hours. From Guaqui

to La Paz (80 miles) is by railroad, and consumes three to four hours.

At La Paz perhaps the best hotel is the Annex to the Guibert. It is possible to make the round trip from Mollendo to La Paz in a week, but this requires very close connections and permits of an unsatisfactorily short stay at La Paz, as well as at Arequipa. It also does not permit a trip to Cuzco, which is spoken of as the most interesting town in South America. While a railroad is being constructed to Cuzco, there is still an unfinished link of about 66 miles from a point called Checaupe, which is the present end of a branch line 142 miles from Juliaea, which in turn is 32 miles from Puno on Lake Titicaca. Over the unfinished link from Checaupe to Cuzco about two days each way are consumed in traveling by stage. From Arequipa a very interesting trip is that up El Misti, which is 19,200 feet altitude and which may be climbed entirely upon mule back. The trip can be made in two whole days from Arequipa, but naturally it is a hard and tedious journey.

At Lima the best hotel is the Maury. It has two or three "annexes." From Lima the trip up the Oroya Railroad may be made in two days. The service is tri-weekly and the journey up to Oroya (138 miles) is made in one day and the return journey is made in the next. It is possible to go from Oroya to the Cerro de Pasco Mines via the mining company's railroad on the same day that one goes from Lima to Oroya, but arrival at the mines is in the night, and of course nothing of the workings can then be seen. A stop-over is therefore very inviting if time permits.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the steamers anchor out in the river for one or two days, but through passengers are not allowed to go ashore on account of quarantine regulations. The railroad from Guayaquil to Quito is not yet completed, but is within 40 miles of Quito and under construction, and when completed will be 288 miles long. It is a two days' journey from Guayaquil to Quito.

At Panama the best hotel is The Tivoli. The railroad line from Panama to Colon is 48 miles in length, and the journey consumes about three hours in the making.

There is frequent service from Colon to New York via the Royal Mail Steamship Company Line, the Hamburg-American Line, or the Panama Steamship Company Line. The boats of the former two stop en route at Kingston, Jamaica, and make the trip in about seven days. The last-named line makes the journey uninterrupted to New York in about six days.

In all there were seven steamer stages, as it were: New York to France, France to Rio, Rio to Montevideo, Montevideo to Valparaiso, Valparaiso to Mollendo, Mollendo to Panama, Panama (Colon) to New York.

## NOTES BY MRS. WRIGHT.

Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, the noted authoress of books on Latin America, was asked by the Bureau to submit a memorandum based on her experiences. This is given below in the form prepared by her:

"Lloyd Brasileiro Company: Steamers leave the Bush docks, foot of Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, twice monthly, calling at Barbados (6 days), Para (12 days), Maranhao (15 days), Ceara (18 days), Pernambuco (21 days), smaller ports and Rio de Janeiro (30 days from New York).

"Lamport and Holt Line: Steamers leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, twice monthly, the 5th and 20th, calling at Bahia (16 days), Rio de Janeiro (18 days), Santos (19 days). The steamer leaving on the 20th proceeds farther south to Montevideo and Buenos Aires (21 days from New York).

"The Prince Line: Steamers leave twice monthly for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario.

"Booth Line: Steamers leave twice monthly, proceeding from New York to Barbados (5 days), Para (11 days), Manaos (16 days), and Ceara.

"Steamers from New York to the West Indies, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama connect with steamship lines on the west coast of South America (one week).

"The Panama Railway Steamship Company: Steamers leave New York weekly for Colon direct, passengers for the west coast of South America crossing the Isthmus by rail (3 hours) to Panama, where steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compañía Sul-Americana makes connections to convey them to Guayaquil, Ecuador (5 days); to Callao, Peru (10 days); Mollendo, Peru (15 days), at which latter point passengers disembark to go by rail to La Paz, Bolivia; to Antofagasta, which is the Chilean seaport for passengers and freight from Oruro and southern Bolivia (18 days); Coquimbo (19 days), and Valparaiso (21 days). At Valparaiso connections may be made to continue the journey to southern Chilean ports of Talcahuano (1 day), Coronel, Lota, Valdivia (3 days), and the Straits of Magellan (1 week from Valparaiso).

"Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has weekly sailings from New York to Jamaica, Panama, and the ports of Trinidad, etc. The same company has steamers from Southampton to these ports and a service weekly from Southampton to the ports of Pernambuco (14 days), Bahia (15 days), Rio de Janeiro (17 days), Santos (18 days), Montevideo (20 days), and Buenos Aires (21 days).

"The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has weekly sailings from Liverpool to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Straits of Magellan (Punta Arenas), and Valparaiso, making practically the same time as the Royal Mail steamers.

"The Red D Line has sailings twice monthly from New York to parts of Venezuela, Colombia, and the West Indies.

"The Hamburg-American and Hamburg-South American lines have steamers from New York to Jamaica, Colombia, Costa Rica, Colon, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul; also a service between Europe and these ports, the European line being equipped with large modern steamers that call not only at Brazilian ports but also at Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

"The following hotels are among those of known repute in the various cities mentioned:

"Manaos, Hotel Casino; Para, Hotel da Paz; Maranhao, Hotel Central; Pernambuco, Hotel Van Landes; Bahia, Hotel Sul Americano; Rio de Janeiro, Hotel dos Estrangeiros, Hotel Internacional (suburban), and White's Hotel (also suburban); São Paulo, Rotisserie Sportsman; Montevideo, Oriental; Buenos Aires, Grand Hotel and Palace Hotel; Valparaiso, Royal Hotel; Santiago, Hotel Francis and Hotel Oddo; Coquimbo, Hotel Central; Iquique, Hotel Gran Central; Mollendo, Buena Vista; La Paz, Gran Hotel Guibert; Lima, Hotel Maury."

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## ADDRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, former Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, before the students of the George Washington University on February 6, 1908, contrast was forcibly drawn between the present and past conditions prevailing throughout Latin America. The awakening of commercial and industrial activity was noted and the United States was urged to a more lively participation in this movement.

In a total foreign trade of approximately \$2,000,000,000 reported for Latin America, the share of the United States is at present about one-fourth, the figures for 1906 being \$520,000,000. For the last calendar year (1907) an increase to \$558,279,201 is noted, but Mr. CURTIS does not consider that the possibilities in the case are by any means reached.

Among the various causes assigned for the failure on the part of the United States to capture and maintain an absolutely commanding position in the markets to the south, the insufficiency of communication facilities was especially emphasized. The movement toward the establishment of complete reciprocity in trade relations between the two sections was sketched from its inception during the administration of President ARTHUR to the notable visit of Secretary ROOT

in the summer of 1906, and the work of the Bureau of the American Republics in the furtherance of a satisfactory status was favorably commented on. A better understanding of social and economic conditions has also been brought about by the interchange of visits on the part of scientific and literary men and by the work of United States engineers and mining experts in developing the latent resources of Latin America. German preeminence in the commercial and industrial life of many of the Republics was noted and the methods employed for the attainment of this end were outlined.

The \$300,000,000 imports on the part of the United States from Latin America quoted for 1906 by Mr. CURTIS increased during 1907 by \$17,000,000, and exports which in the former period aggregated \$220,000,000 also advanced by \$20,000,000, so that the general trend of trade relations is undoubtedly toward development.

As is well known the bulk of imports from Latin America by the United States consists of raw products, including coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, fruits, etc. In coffee alone, out of total imports valued at something over \$71,000,000, nearly \$69,000,000 represent purchases from Latin America. Over one-third of the cacao used in the various chocolate preparations of the country during 1907 came from South America, while Cuban raw sugar formed practically the total of the 3,872,221,473 pounds received, and tobacco from the same source covered one-half of the total imports, valued at \$24,310,048.

What was characterized as a "triangular" trade condition between North and South America was also the subject of unfavorable comment on the part of the lecturer, as moneys paid by the United States for native South American products are, in the main, expended in European markets instead of finding a natural and reciprocal value in a nearer country.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION OF LATIN AMERICA.

"The Brazilian Review" for December 3, 1907, publishes a table showing the production of sugar in various sections of Latin America in conjunction with the extra-European output. The figures for 1907-8 are estimates only, but are reproduced as a basis of comparison with the production of the preceding year:

	Tons.	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
Central America.....	24,000	19,000
Argentine Republic.....	120,000	119,000
Brazil.....	185,000	215,000
Cuba.....	1,260,000	1,428,000
Haiti and the Dominican Republic.....	60,000	60,000
Mexico.....	115,000	108,000
Peru.....	145,000	140,000

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1907.

According to a report issued on the 2d of January, 1908, by the Administrator-General of Internal Revenue of the Argentine Republic the total amount of internal revenue collected during 1907 was 43,292,359.36 *pesos* paper and \$28,012.98 gold, as compared with 39,977,524.62 *pesos* paper and \$25,861.42 gold. The increase over 1906 is therefore of 3,319,724.50 *pesos* paper. The sources of revenue were as follows:

Taxes on—	<i>Pesos</i> , paper.	
	1906.	1907.
Alcohol.....	16,615,869.84	16,877,037.20
Tobacco.....	16,700,975.20	18,221,779.30
Beer.....	3,081,804.25	3,128,300.92
Matches.....	2,292,325.98	3,399,047.68
Playing cards.....	159,352.93	167,775.96
Beverages.....	76,163.86	109,331.14
Insurance.....	403,352.31	568,548.41
Patent medicines.....	677,690.25	820,448.65
Total.....	39,977,524.62	43,292,359.36

## POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN 1907.

The following statistics cover the movement of the postal and telegraph services of the Argentine Republic during the year 1907:

Up to December 31, 1907, the total number of offices established throughout the Republic was 2,138, distributed as follows: Federal capital, 52; Provinces—Buenos Aires, 581; Santa Fe, 297; Cordoba, 309; Entre Rios, 132; San Luis, 76; Mendoza, 71; San Juan, 36; Santiago del Estero, 81; Corrientes, 66; Tucuman, 81; Salta, 66; Catamarca, 54; Jujuy, 33; La Rioja, 47; Northern Territories, 32; Southern Territories, 124.

The postal movement amounted 625,330,960 pieces of mail matter, showing an increase of 73,316,063 pieces over the previous year. As the population of the Republic is 6,190,300 the average in said general movement would be 101 pieces per *capita*.

The number of registered letters and parcels, the value of which was declared in the central post office, amounted to 73,263 pieces, valued at \$5,260,068.29. The movement of postal money orders was: Internal, issued, \$8,491,507.37; international, issued, \$254,219.68; international, paid, \$209,213.50.

The number of telegraphic dispatches transmitted through the national lines during the year was 10,420,012.

On December 31, 1907, there were engaged in the services referred to 9,251 employees.

The revenues from both services were as follows: Posts, \$7,578,-180.27; telegraphs, \$2,255,374.90; total, \$9,833,555.17; increase over 1906, \$746,961.76.



**RAILROAD EXPLOITATION IN 1907.**

A résumé of railroad operations in the Argentine Republic during 1907, as issued by "La Prensa" of Buenos Aires for January 1, 1908, estimates the total length of line in exploitation by the last day of December, 1907, as 22,003.6 kilometers (13,672 miles), of which 1,443.9 (911.64 miles) kilometers were put into service during the course of the year. The above total does not include secondary lines and roads constructed for the benefit of temporary enterprises, which would account for 492.3 kilometers more, making a grand total of 22,495 kilometers.

The total cost of operating these lines was \$87,952,600 gold, with reported profits of \$33,326,600, while the total invested capital is \$671,688,874.

Broad gauge (1,676 meters) lines aggregate 13,933.7 kilometers, narrow gauge (1,000 meters) 6,130.8, and medium gauge (1,435 meters), 1,9391 kilometers.

In the first class are included: the Andine, 482.1 kilometers; Buenos Aires Southern, 4,327.3; Buenos Aires Western, 1,962.3; Buenos Aires and Rosario, 1,996.9; Central Argentine, 1,830.1; Buenos Aires and Pacific, 1,677.6; Argentine Great Western, 802.8; Bahia Blanca and Northwestern, 854.6.

The narrow gauge lines are: Northern Central, 1,715.4 kilometers; Argentine Northern, 758.5; Santa Fe, 1,680.3; Central Cordoba, northern section, 884.6; Central Cordoba, eastern section, 208.8; Argentine Northwestern, 196.1; Cordoba and Rosario, 288.9; Cordoba Northeastern, 153.1; Transandine, 175; and the Chubut Central, 70.1.

Medium gauge lines include: Argentine Northeastern, 823.2; Entre Rios, 890.9; and the Buenos Aires Central, 225.

**CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF THE ANDINE RAILWAY.**

The Argentine President sent to the National Congress on December 13, 1907, an Executive message setting forth the terms of a contract signed *ad referendum* between the Minister of Public Works of the Republic and the representatives of the Buenos Aires and Rosario and the Central Argentine railways.

According to Article 15 of the contract, the Central Argentine Company undertakes to buy all the lines of the National Andine Railway, including the lands, buildings, rolling and fixed material, materials in deposit, warehouses or workshops, and all other necessities and annexes of the railway. The price to be paid is fixed at \$27,828,000, national currency, payable in eight bills for equal sums, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, to fall due at successive periods of 90 days.

The agreement is declared null and void unless approved by the present Congress in "extraordinary session."

The message sent to Congress with the bill states that the Executive has encountered difficulties in finding a solution to the financial problem caused by the obligations contracted for the construction of sundry railway lines. The total cost of these lines and of the renewal of permanent ways, purchase of rolling stock, etc., amounts to 80,881,801 *pesos*, paper, of which sum 50,617,933 *pesos*, paper, has been disbursed, leaving a balance of 30,263,868 *pesos*, paper, which is detailed as follows:

	<i>Pesos, paper.</i>
Prolongation of railway to Bolivia.....	1,364,000
Serrezuela to San Juan.....	3,409,000
Chumbicha to Rioja, Andalgala, and Tinogasta.....	5,051,222
San Cristobal to Santa Fe.....	1,524,000
Zuviria to Guachipas.....	374,000
La Toma to Dolores.....	175,100
Ledesma to Embarcacion.....	3,374,301
Cejas to Antilla.....	3,861,474
Bandera to the Chaco.....	200,000
Bracho to Leales, and Rosario de Lerma to Rio Blanco.....	740,214
Unforeseen and incidental expenses.....	1,600,000
Return of guarantees.....	1,200,000
Renewal of permanent ways, purchase of rolling stock, provision of water, extension of workshops, and telegraphs.....	7,490,557
Total.....	30,263,868

The proceeds of the sale of the Andine Railway are to be allotted toward the payment of the works enumerated in the above list.

#### EXPORTS, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the first eleven months of the year 1907 were as follows, as compared with those of the same period of 1906:

Articles.	1907.	1906.
Dry ox hides.....	number.. 2,068,715	2,614,568
Salt ox hides.....	do..... 1,475,537	1,506,086
Dry horse hides.....	do..... 92,974	164,500
Salt horse hides.....	do..... 34,494	18,613
Sheepskins.....	bales..... 54,125	51,706
Hair.....	do..... 4,604	4,455
Tallow.....	pipes..... 25,774	19,193
Tallow.....	casks..... 79,297	63,121
Goatskins.....	bales..... 2,196	8,737
Wool.....	do..... 324,654	317,489
Wheat.....	tons..... 2,616,876	2,216,333
Maize.....	do..... 1,211,432	2,247,112
Linseed.....	do..... 770,763	463,367
Flour.....	do..... 116,450	114,845
Bran.....	do..... 174,228	158,101
Pollards.....	bags..... 25,553	59,316
Oil-seed cake.....	do..... 165,296	185,359
Hay.....	bales..... 743,132	1,382,842
Quebracho.....	tons..... 263,441	256,822
Quebracho extract.....	do..... 51,115	55,070
Butter.....	cases..... 91,710	143,412
Carcasses, mutton.....	number..... 2,685,256	2,751,797
Beef.....	quarters..... 1,601,837	1,855,667
Oats.....	tons..... 141,872	49,120

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET OF BUENOS AIRES FOR 1908.

The municipal budget of Buenos Aires for the year 1908 was approved on the 31st of December, 1907, the amount appropriated for expenditures being 25,396,965 *pesos*, distributed as follows: Salaries, 8,974,760 *pesos*; subsidies, 1,167,200 *pesos*; service of debt, 2,552,918 *pesos*; general expenditures, 7,665,000 *pesos*; Municipal Commission, 212,560 *pesos*, and extraordinary appropriation, 4,838,207 *pesos*. The increase in expenditures over 1907 is 1,600,000 *pesos*, but in said year 800,000 *pesos* were paid in salaries that did not appear in the budget, so the increase is only actually one-half of the former sum. The estimate of revenues has been figured at 24,946,850 *pesos*, and adding to this the receipts from extraordinary sources, placed at 2,289,794 *pesos*, the total revenue for 1908 is given at 27,226,644 *pesos*, representing a surplus of 1,829,679 *pesos*.

## BOLIVIA.

## TIN SUPPLY DURING 1907.

Figures issued by the New York Metal Exchange showing the condition of the tin market during 1907 place Bolivia in the second place as the source of the world's supply for the year.

In a total of 92,290 tons received in Europe and America the supplies were made up of 52,500 tons from the Straits, 15,300 tons from Bolivia, 10,890 tons from Banka sales, 6,350 tons from Australia, 2,150 tons from Billiton sales, and 4,900 tons from Cornwall. Receipts from Bolivia in 1906 amounted to 16,380 tons.

The total consumption of Europe and America was 93,198 tons, of which the United States consumption was 36,917. The London deliveries were 16,697; the Continent of Europe, 21,984; the Cornwall production—which was not shipped to the United States—was consumed in Europe, estimated at 3,400 tons. The Bolivian shipments delivered in Europe amounted to 14,200 tons as compared with 13,380 in 1906.

## RUBBER IN THE PROVINCE OF LARECAJA.

In the luxuriant forests that cover the valleys and ravines of the large Conzata, Camata, Mapiri, Tipuani, Mariapu, Challana, and other less important rivers of Bolivia are found a number of trees, shrubs, and several species of brambles that produce different kinds of rubber.

The principal species of these rubber-producing plants is the *hevea brasiliensis*, which yields the best quality of rubber known to commerce at the present time, and the greater number of these trees is found on the banks of the aforementioned rivers and in the

adjacent lowlands. The other species of rubber-producing plants of this region have not yet been exploited, due as much to the fact that the quality of the rubber obtained therefrom is not well known in commerce as to the great scarcity of labor in this part of Bolivia.

The number of rubber trees varies greatly in the different rubber-producing centers. In some regions as many as one hundred trees are found to the hectare, while in other places it is difficult to encounter a dozen rubber trees to the hectare. The largest number of the *hevea brasiliensis* grows on the slopes of the mountain ranges that receive the direct rays of the morning sun.

The center of the rubber industry in the part of Bolivia referred to is Sorata, the capital of the province of Larecaja. This town has a population of about 2,000 inhabitants and is situated at the foot of the majestic Illimani, one of the highest snowcapped peaks of the Andes range. Sorata is on the line of the commercial route to north-western Bolivia, and is a progressive and enterprising town in which living expenses are relatively cheap. It is a center for the contracting of laborers for the gathering of rubber, Bolivian bark, coffee, etc., and for the distribution of provisions and merchandise to the inhabitants of the nearby valleys. The town is distant from four to ten days, by mule or pack animal, from the rubber plantations or zones.

The rubber gatherers are furnished the necessary tools, which they must return on the expiration of their contract, and are paid from 65 to 75 *bolivianos* per 100 pounds of rubber delivered at the office of the rubber plantation in the zone in which they work. At the present price of rubber in Europe a quintal of rubber in Sorata is worth about 180 *bolivianos*.

The valleys and lowlands in which the rubber plantations of the province of Larecaja are situated are capable of being greatly developed. All that is needed is capital and labor with which to exploit the natural wealth of the soil. To illustrate the fertility of the soil in the rubber-producing districts of Bolivia it is sufficient to say that the heavy logs placed upon the ground and upon which the palm-covered houses are built, in the course of time take root, sprout, grow and cover with green leaves these picturesque abodes.

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## BRAZIL.

### BUDGET LAW FOR 1908.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of January 1, 1908, publishes the Budget Law of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year 1908, as approved by the Brazilian Congress, in which the expenditures for the year are fixed at 329,470,857 *milreis* paper (\$108,725,382), and 65,625,605 *milreis* gold (\$35,437,826.70), making a total of \$144,163,208.70. The

general revenue is estimated at 75,279,380 *milreis* gold (\$40,650,865), and 258,979,900 *milreis* paper (\$85,463,367), while the revenue to be applied to special purposes is estimated at 16,214,333 *milreis* gold (\$8,755,739.82), and 12,237,500 *milreis* paper (\$4,038,375), a total of \$138,908,346.82. The following are the sources of the revenue estimated:

	Gold.	National paper.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Import duties.....	72,100,000	126,550,000
Light-house dues.....	300,000	
Wharf dues.....	150,000	10,000
Additional tax of 10 per cent on the clearance of goods free from duty.....		280,000
20 per cent of the export duties of the acre territory.....		13,000,000
Internal revenues.....	1,514,666	70,994,000
Excise taxes.....		38,155,000
Extraordinary revenues.....	1,214,714	10,000,000
Paper-money redemption fund.....		3,507,500
Paper-money guarantee fund.....	9,704,333	
Sinking fund for redemption of railway bonds.....	160,000	2,000,600
Amortization of internal loans.....		3,030,000
Port improvement fund.....	6,350,000	3,700,000

The expenditures are distributed as follows:

	Gold.	National paper.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Department of Justice and the Interior.....	10,700,000	35,267,250
Department of Foreign Relations.....	2,496,499	1,809,800
Navy Department.....	8,541,662	36,006,556
War Department.....	110,000	59,817,173
Department of Industry, Ways, and Public Works.....	9,155,561	88,225,188
Treasury Department.....	29,186,849	89,848,818

The President of the Republic is authorized to issue, in anticipation of the revenue, Treasury notes to the amount of 25,000,000 *milreis*, to be redeemed before the close of the year.

Exemption from import duties is granted to the following articles:

1. Agricultural implements and machinery destined to the manufacture and treatment of agricultural products, also apparatus for the manufacture of dairy products imported direct by agriculturists of their respective companies, and machinery and apparatus for the equipment of establishments for the manufacture of *xarque* (dried meat), of fertilizers, and of cellulose and paper from the pulp of the sugar cane, subject to the clearance tax of 5 per cent;

2. Drugs and instruments imported for the use of associations or leagues formed to combat tuberculosis;

3. Seeds and specimens of fodder plants employed for the improvement of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs;

4. Silkworm eggs, swarms of pure-blooded bees and their hives; also apparatus used in bee culture and the receptacles used for bee products, when imported by professionals;

5. Material imported for the construction of central sugar mills, also for the construction and extension of railways and port works

executed by private concession, being subject to 5 per cent clearance tax;

6. Stamped tin plates and their accessories for the manufacture of tins for butter, lard, bacon, sweets and meats, when imported directly by the producers of these articles, subject to a clearance tax of 5 per cent;

7. Material imported by companies or individuals who propose to undertake the economic cultivation of coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, rice, barley, alfalfa, wheat and animal and vegetable fibers for textiles, and establish central factories, suitably equipped, for their treatment. The President of the Republic shall also use his influence with the Federal railway companies and the navigation companies subsidized by the State, for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable reduction in the transportation rates on the products of such establishments;

8. All machinery and apparatus imported by the States, municipalities, and private parties for silk factories, provided that in the spinning and weaving only cocoons of national production are used;

9. At the request of the governments of States, municipalities, and of the Federal District, exemption from import duties shall be granted to material imported by them to be used in the construction of sanitation and improvement works, whether executed direct by the State or by concession to private persons, subject to the clearance duty of 5 per cent; material for waterworks; metallic material for sewage systems; material for paving streets, including stone-breaking machinery and the respective motors and macadamizing rollers; material for port and bar improvements; for the construction of furnaces for the incineration of garbage, bridges, lighting service, railways and electric tramways, including the material destined to the generation of motive power for the same; material imported for the use of correctional colonies and prisons; animals and material destined for the police force and fire brigade; material destined for laboratories; school furniture and material; material for the pilot service and, finally, anything of which the governments of the States, of the municipalities, and of the Federal District may have immediate need or use.

Material imported by the Federal Union for works under its jurisdiction shall also be admitted free of duty;

10. Pipes and other ceramic material required for sewers in the States of Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, in the city of Nitheroy, State of Rio de Janeiro, and in the capitals of the States of Parahyba and Espirito Santo;

11. Machinery of all kinds for raising water, including the respective motor, vanes, well pumps, pumps, pipes, and other accessories

destined for the irrigation works in the municipal districts of Ceara and of other States which suffer from drought. The same privilege may be granted to any person who may import such articles, on his own account and for his use, in the above-mentioned States;

In this case the request for exemption from duties, including the clearance tax, will be made to the Minister of the Treasury by the municipal intendants;

12. Motors, carburetors, stoves, chafing-dishes, lamps, and any other utensils which use alcohol as fuel, either in its pure form or carbureted or denatured, being subject to a clearance duty of 10 per cent;

13. Animals destined for the zoological gardens and those imported for zoological and scientific expositions;

Sole paragraph. The animals mentioned in this number after death shall be sent to the museum situated in the vicinity of the garden or locality of the exposition;

14. Objects imported by the State governments for the national colonies and the civilization of the Indians;

15. Agricultural machinery, apparatus, and implements destined for experimental stations established by the States;

16. Saucers of baked clay used as flying targets (clay pigeons) and glass balls, imported by sportsmen's clubs, also loaded cartridges, subject to the clearance tax of 2 per cent;

17. Casks and new, unmounted barrels, imported by agricultural companies or producers for national wine;

18. Machinery destined for the establishment of a factory of enameled iron, imported by the firm Barros, Krueger & Co., of Sao Paulo;

19. Material for waterworks, sewerage, and lighting, imported by the concessionaire of these services in the city of Victoria, State of Espirito Santo;

Article 3 of the law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, continues in force with the following modifications:

In addition to the articles specified in Article 2, paragraph 33, of the preliminary provisions of the tariff, smooth wire, whether galvanized or not, No. 7 for fences and No. 14 to wrap cotton, fodder, and other agricultural products, wire to support grape vines, the following articles shall pay only 2 per cent clearance duties:

(1) Agricultural engines; (2) rubber valves for air pumps, or other apparatus of any form or description; (3) copper or brass wire cloth, pasteboard, or leather cones for turbines and component parts of diffusion batteries; (4) iron or brass wire brushes, or scrapers for cleaning pipes; (5) manometers for determining steam pressure or vacuum, temperature indicators; (6) tubes of copper, iron, or brass for boilers, concentrators, and evaporators; (7) mills for breaking and

crushing sugar; (8) screens and stands as well as crossbars for furnaces; (9) pans, mills, and gearings, with their accessories; (10) power and transmission apparatus, including pulleys, shafts, cranks, axle journals, couplings clutches, pins, rings, and suspension collars; (11) rails with all their accessories, such as clamps, fish plates, screws, switches, counter rails, junction rails, switch points, and apparatus for operating the same; (12) locomotives and cars with their accessories; (13) stills and distilling columns with their accessories; (14) molds, filters, crystallizers for purifying and refining sugar, and special lime for the manufacture of sugar; (15) pumps of iron or other metal for liquids or pulps of all kinds or for hot or cold water supply; (16) glasses and glass tubes for evaporating and condensing apparatus, to indicate the height of water or other liquid in boilers or other apparatus; (17) barbed wire and oval wire measuring 18 by 16 and 19 by 17, including the sheaves of iron or steel and their respective winders; (18) alcohol and denaturing and carbureting substances; (19) hogsheads of tinned iron for transporting alcohol, and also apparatus used for the industrial application of alcohol; (20) tools, hoes, and scythes for agricultural use. The above-mentioned machinery, apparatus, and articles are exempted from duties when imported by agricultural syndicates or directly by agriculturists, managers, or agricultural companies, owners of stock farms, and also when imported by State and municipal governments.

#### CONTINUANCE OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS FOR UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

The Brazilian Congress on January 11, 1908, voted for a continuance throughout 1908 of the 20 per cent reduction allowed on certain specified imports of United States origin in accordance with act of June 30, 1906.

The articles affected by the concession were noted in the issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1907, and are as follows:

Tariff No.		Rate of duty in milreis. <sup>a</sup>	
		General rate.	Rate on American products.
Ex. 97	Flour of wheat..... kilo..	0.025	0.020
Ex. 58	Milk, condensed..... do.....	.500	.400
Ex. 1033	Manufactures of india rubber, vulcanized or not:		
	Basins and other articles for domestic use, funnels, capsules, and bottles..... kilo..	2.600	2.080
	Canes, whips, and the like..... do.....	5.000	4.000
	Tobacco pouches, mouthpieces, and cases for match boxes..... do.....	4.000	3.200
	Dolls, toys, and the like..... do.....	3.500	2.800
	Buttons of all kinds..... do.....	4.000	3.200
	Footwear..... do.....	3.000	2.400
	Packing for machinery..... do.....	1.000	.800
	Combs, rulers, and penholders..... do.....	4.000	3.200
	Fans..... each..	3.000	2.400

<sup>a</sup>The value of a gold *milreis* is \$0.546; that of a paper *milreis*, about \$0.30. The duty on all the articles given herewith is levied 35 per cent in gold and 65 per cent in paper.



Tariff No.		Rate of duty in milreis.	
		General rate.	Rate on American products.
Ex. 1033	Manufactures of india rubber, vulcanized or not—Continued.		
	Belts, suspenders, garters, cords, braids—		
	Covered with puro silk or with silk mixed with some other material.....kilo.....	30.000	24.000
	Covered with any other material.....do.....	7.000	5.600
	Dental rubber.....do.....	3.500	2.500
	Bracelets, earrings, medallions, and other ornaments.....do.....	10.000	8.000
	Stems, tubes, and stalks for flowers.....do.....	7.000	5.600
	Combined with tissues of cotton, wool, or linen—		
	In the piece or in patterns.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	In articles not specially mentioned.....do.....	7.000	5.600
	Combined with tissues of pure or mixed silk—		
	In the piece or in patterns.....do.....	7.000	5.600
	In articles not specially mentioned.....do.....	15.000	12.000
	Hose, threads, sheets, and plates.....do.....	1.200	9.000
	Mats.....do.....	1.300	1.040
	Articles not specially mentioned.....per cent ad valorem.....	50	40
801	Watches and clocks:		
	Watches—		
	With simple works—		
	Of gold.....each.....	10.000	8.000
	Of silver, plain, gilt, or oxidized.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	Of copper, plated with gold.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	Of other metals.....do.....	2.000	1.800
	Chronographs, chronometers, repeaters, stop-watches, and the like—		
	Of gold.....each.....	30.000	24.000
	Of silver, plain, gilt, or oxidized.....do.....	8.000	6.400
	Of copper, plated with gold.....do.....	8.000	6.400
	Of other metals.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	Set with precious stones.....per cent ad valorem.....	20	16
	Wall clocks—		
	In wooden cases, measuring up to 65 centimeters in length at its longest extension.....each.....	5.000	4.000
	In wooden cases, measuring from 65 to 100 centimeters in length.....each.....	6.000	4.800
	In wooden cases, measuring more than 100 centimeters.....do.....	8.000	6.400
	Table clocks—		
	In wooden cases, measuring up to 65 centimeters at the largest extension.....each.....	4.000	3.200
	In wooden cases, measuring more than 65 centimeters.....do.....	6.000	4.800
	In cases of bronze, bronzed or gilt metal, marble, alabaster, etc.....per cent ad valorem.....	50	40
	Marine chronometers, suspended.....each.....	70.000	56.000
	Marine, ordinary, suspended and without a pendulum.....do.....	3.000	2.400
	Not specially mentioned.....per cent ad valorem.....	50	40
	NOTE 109a.—In measuring the length of the cases of wall and table clocks the ornaments are not to be included.		
Ex. 173	Inks and colors:		
	For marking linen.....kilo.....	3.000	2.400
	For drawing—		
	In boxes.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	In shells.....do.....	30.000	24.000
	In powder, paste, or cakes.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	Water colors of all kinds.....do.....	.080	.064
	Prepared with oil and the like—		
	For printing, lithographing, house painting, etc.....do.....	.100	.080
	Fine, in tubes or cylinders of metal and the like.....do.....	4.000	3.200
	NOTE 109a.—In the weight of the boxes containing colors for drawing are included all the accessories contained therein.		
175	Varnishes:		
	Of tar.....kilo.....	.500	.400
	Not specially mentioned.....do.....	1.000	.800
Ex. 1009	Typewriters, linotypes, and cash registers:		
	With keyboards.....each.....	30.000	24.000
	Without keyboards.....do.....	5.000	4.000
Ex. 1037	Ice boxes.....kilo.....	.250	.200
965	Pianos:		
	Square or upright.....each.....	270.000	216.000
	Demigrand.....do.....	300.000	240.000
	Grand.....do.....	430.000	344.000
	Harmonichords.....do.....	430.000	344.000
983	Scales:		
	Balances with pans, plain or common—		
	Entirely of iron, or with the beam of this metal and the pans of wood.....kilo.....	1.000	.800
	Of copper or its alloys.....do.....	2.000	1.600

Tariff No.		Rate of duty in <i>mitreis</i> .	
		General rate.	Rate on American products.
983	Scales—Continued.		
	Platform scales of iron, of all sizes—		
	With a capacity of up to 100 kilos.....each..	26,000	20,800
	With a capacity of from 100 to 200 kilos.....do....	40,000	32,000
	With a capacity of from 200 to 500 kilos.....do....	60,000	48,000
	With a capacity of from 500 to 1,000 kilos.....do....	88,000	70,400
	With a capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 kilos.....do....	146,000	116,800
	With a capacity of from 2,000 to 5,000 kilos.....do....	160,000	128,000
	With a capacity of more than 5,000 kilos.....do....	320,000	356,000
	Platform scales with a platform of wood, with or without iron frames, and steelyards, pay only half of the duty on platform scales entirely of iron.		
	Counter scales of whatever form, with base or pedestal of any kind—		
	Up to 40 centimeters in length.....each..	6,000	4,800
	From 40 to 60 centimeters in length.....do....	12,000	9,600
	From 60 to 80 centimeters in length.....do....	27,000	21,600
	More than 80 centimeters in length.....do....	40,000	32,000
	Assay scales—		
	Common, with pendulum or column, with or without cases.....kilo..	7,000	5,600
	Of precision, or any other kind.....per cent ad valorem..	50	40
	Hydrostatic, for use in physics.....do....	50	40
	Automatic, for weighing coffee, grain, etc.....do....	15	12
	Spring scales—		
	With tubes, suspension, with or without pans.....kilo..	2,800	2,240
	With stands of iron or marble, with only one pan.....do....	1,200	960
	Not specially mentioned.....per cent ad valorem..	50	40
Ex. 1008	Wind mills.....do....	15	12

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO, 1907.

Receipts at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro for the calendar year 1907 are given as 38,281:708\$719 gold and 59,919:950\$672 paper, whose combined value is equivalent to a little over \$40,000,000.

#### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN 1907.

According to a report presented to the Minister of Public Works, the total increase in railway construction throughout Brazil during 1907, amounted to 701 kilometers, about 436½ miles. Added to the 10,891 miles reported in operation in the Republic at the opening of 1906, during which year but 42 miles were added, the total length of railways in operation at the close of 1907 was 11,369 miles.

#### ISSUE OF NEW SILVER MONEY.

A decree has been signed by the President of Brazil authorizing the Minister of Finance to open a credit of 3,130:853\$880 gold (about \$1,660,000) to meet the expenses of coining new silver money.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, TEN MONTHS OF 1907.

For the ten months of 1907 ending with October, total imports at Brazilian ports aggregated 528,425:602\$ (about \$165,000,000) as compared with 388,793:093\$ (\$130,000,000) in the same period of 1906.

Exports for the ten months of 1907 amounted in value to 744,153:755\$ (\$230,000,000) as against 596,715:989\$ (\$200,000,000) in the ten months of the preceding year.

Imports are thus shown to have increased \$35,000,000 and exports \$30,000,000 in the later period, while the balance of trade in favor of the Republic was \$65,000,000.

Specie shipments in the ten months of 1907 were \$20,000,000 as compared with \$6,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year.

Customs revenues for the ten months under comparison show an increase of 22 per cent for 1907.

#### TRADE MOVEMENT AT THE PORT OF SANTOS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

According to official statistics the imports at the port of Santos during the first nine months of 1907 were valued at 93,876,142 *milreis* (\$30,979,126), of which 87,061,319 *milreis* were subjected to import duties, and 6,814,823 *milreis* entered free of duties. The revenues collected by the custom-house at Santos during the first nine months of 1907 amounted to 39,449,269 *milreis* (approximately \$13,018,258).

#### BOUNDARY TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The following treaty has been ratified by the Colombian and Brazilian Governments.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of Colombia, desiring to establish on a firm and permanent basis their ancient relations of peace and friendship, to remove all grounds of future disagreement, and facilitate the development of their relations of commerce and good neighborhood, have agreed to conclude the following treaty, taking into consideration, for an amicable agreement, the state of their respective possessions and rights, and to that effect have named their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, Minister Resident on a Special Mission to Colombia, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The boundary line between Brazil and Colombia, from Pedra de Cuculy on the Negro River to the mouth of the Apaporis River, on the left bank of the Japura or Caqueta River, shall be established as follows:

1. From the island of S. Jose, opposite Pedra de Cuculy, the line shall run west till it meets the right bank of the Negro River, which

it shall cut at latitude  $1^{\circ} 13' 51.76''$  N. and longitude  $23^{\circ} 39' 11.51''$  west of Rio de Janeiro, or  $7^{\circ} 16' 25.9''$  east of Bogota, proceeding from this point in a straight line until it meets the headwaters of the small stream Macacuny or Macapury, an affluent of the right bank of the Negro or Guainia, and lying wholly within Colombian territory.

2. From the headwaters of the Macacuny or Macapury the boundary line shall continue along the watershed until it passes between the headwaters of the brook Japery, an affluent of the Xie River, and the headwaters of the Lomo River, an affluent of the Guainia River, at a point determined by the coordinates of latitude  $2^{\circ} 1' 26.65''$  N. and longitude  $24^{\circ} 26' 38.58''$  west of Rio de Janeiro, or  $6^{\circ} 28' 59.8''$  east of Bogota.

3. The boundary line shall continue westward along the highest elevation of land which separates the waters flowing to the north from those flowing to the south until it meets Cerro Caparro, from which point it shall continue to run along the highest elevation of land separating the waters flowing into the Guainia from those which find their way to the Cuiary or Iquiary, as far as the main source of the Memachi River, an affluent of the Naquieni River, which in its turn is an affluent of the Guainia.

4. From the main source of the Memachi, in latitude  $2^{\circ} 1' 27.03''$  N. and longitude  $25^{\circ} 4' 22.63''$  west of the meridian of Rio de Janeiro or  $5^{\circ} 51' 15.8''$  east of Bogota, the boundary line shall follow the highest elevation of land to the principal headwaters of the affluent of the Cuiary or Iquiary, which is nearest the headwaters of the Memachi, continuing to follow the course of said affluent to its confluence with the aforesaid Cuiary or Iquiary.

5. From this point the boundary line shall follow the course of said Cuiary to the point at which it receives the Pegua River, its tributary on the left bank, and from the junction of the Pegua and Cuiary the line shall continue westward along the parallel of the junction of these rivers till it meets the meridian of the confluence of the Kerary with the Uaupes.

6. Upon meeting the meridian of the confluence of the Kerary or Cairary River with the Uaupes River the boundary line shall descend this meridian to the said confluence; then it shall continue along the thalweg of the Uaupes River to the mouth of the Capury River, its tributary on the right bank, near Jauarite Falls.

7. From the mouth of the said Capury River the boundary line shall continue westward along the thalweg of the same Capury to its source, which is approximately in longitude  $69^{\circ} 30'$  west of Greenwich, descending along the meridian of this source to the Taraira, and following the thalweg of the said Taraira to its mouth in the Apaporis; thence along the thalweg of the Apaporis to its mouth in

the Japura or Caqueta River, which is the point where the section of the boundary line established by the present treaty terminates, the section between Pedra Cuculy and the mouth of the Apaporis being thus defined. The remaining section of the line in dispute between the two countries will be the subject for later negotiations, in case Colombia wins in her boundary questions with Peru and Ecuador.

ART. II. A Mixed Commission, appointed by the two Governments within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, shall proceed to the demarcation of the boundary line as established by the present treaty.

1. Special protocols will be concluded providing for the organization and instructions of this Mixed Commission, which shall begin its work within eight months after its appointment.

2. It is hereby stipulated that in the demarcation of the remaining section of the line, wherever it may be necessary to run it, when there are no elevations in the land, parallels of latitude and meridian lines shall be used in preference to any oblique lines.

ART. III. All controversies that may arise during the demarcation shall be submitted by the respective Commissioners to the High Contracting Parties for their amicable decision, without any interruption in the work of demarcation.

In case the two Governments are unable to reach a direct agreement, they hereby declare their purpose of having recourse to arbitration.

ART. IV. The two High Contracting Parties shall conclude within the term of twelve months a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon the principle of the most ample freedom of transit and river navigation to both countries, a right which they shall enjoy perpetually from the date of the approval of the present treaty, throughout the course of the rivers which have their source in or flow through the region marked by the boundary line as herein defined, on condition of their respecting the fiscal and police regulations established or which may hereafter be established, in the territory of each. It is stipulated that the vessels, merchandise and citizens of Brazil in Colombia shall not be subject to higher charges or greater formalities than those which are now or may hereafter be imposed on Colombian vessels, merchandise and citizens; and reciprocally, that the vessels, merchandise and citizens of Colombia in Brazil shall not be subject to higher charges or greater formalities than those which are now or may hereafter be imposed on Brazilian vessels, merchandise and citizens.

The vessels of Colombia engaged in the navigation of these rivers shall have free passage by the river Amazon to the ocean. The fiscal and police regulations shall be as favorable as possible to navigation and commerce, and shall be as nearly as possible uniform in the two

countries. It is understood and declared, however, that this stipulation does not include the navigation from port to port in the same country or the coastwise trade by the rivers, which shall continue subject, in each of the two States, to its respective laws.

ART. V. The present treaty, after it has been duly approved by the Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of Colombia, shall be ratified by the respective Governments, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Bogota or in Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Republics, sign the present treaty and thereto affix our seals.

Done in the city of Bogota, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(Signed) ENÉAS MARTINS.

(Signed) ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO.

#### A MODUS VIVENDI AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA RELATING TO THE PUTUMAYO.

For the purpose of developing navigation and the trade relations between their respective countries, by the Ica or Putumayo River, the Governments of Brazil and of Colombia have agreed to conclude a *modus vivendi*, and to this effect the Minister Resident of Brazil on a Special Mission to Colombia, Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, met in the Foreign Office of Colombia, and, having been duly authorized by their respective Governments, negotiated and agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I. The merchant vessels of Brazil and of Colombia shall have free passage in the ports which Brazil and Colombia have opened or may hereafter open in the Ica or Putumayo River, and shall be exempt from all taxes or charges, except light-house or similar taxes which are levied in aid of navigation, on condition of their respecting the fiscal and police regulations established by the competent authorities of each of the two countries for their respective territories.

The vessels of Colombia engaged in the navigation of the Putumayo shall have free passage by the Amazon River to the ocean.

ART. II. While the present agreement continues in force, the clearance of articles imported into Colombia by the Amazon and the Ica or Putumayo rivers shall be made in the custom-houses of Manaus or Belém, as entrepôts under the laws of Brazil.

The exports of Colombian products shall also be made at the same custom-houses, provided said products are duly accompanied by certificates of export furnished by the competent Colombian authorities in the place of origin and viséed by the Brazilian fiscal agent on the Ica.

ART. III. Brazil shall permit—a previous notice of the number being given—the passage by the Amazon and the Ica of Colombian war vessels which are proceeding to the waters of the Putumayo under Colombian jurisdiction; and reciprocally, Colombia shall permit Brazilian war vessels to navigate the waters of the Putumayo under its jurisdiction.

These vessels shall be subject to the fiscal and police regulations in case they shall receive merchandise in the respective ports.

ART. IV. The present *modus vivendi* shall go into effect immediately and shall continue in force until it shall be denounced or modified by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

In testimony of which they sign the present agreement and thereto affix their seals.

“Done in the city of Bogota, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(Signed) ENÉAS MARTINS.

(Signed) ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO.

#### PROTOCOL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE MODUS VIVENDI.

At a conference held in the Department of Foreign Relations of Colombia, the Minister Resident of Brazil on a Special Mission to Colombia, Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, the Brazilian Plenipotentiary, and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia, Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, Colombian Plenipotentiary, signatories of the *modus vivendi* agreement regarding the Ica or Putumayo River concluded on April 24, 1907, agreed, in the name of their respective Governments and as an integral part of the same, that the said *modus vivendi* regarding the Ica or Putumayo River shall be null and void in case the treaty signed on the same day, establishing the section of the boundary line between Pedra de Cinculhy and the mouth of the Apaporis in the Japura or Caqueta, fails to be approved or ratified.

In testimony whereof, they have signed the present protocol in duplicate and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Bogota, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(Signed) ENÉAS MARTINS.

(Signed) ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO.

#### PROPAGANDA FOR NATIVE PRODUCTS.

Article 16 of the Project of Law No. 401, passed by the Brazilian Congress on December 10, 1907, authorizes the Ministry of Industry and Public Works to expend \$4,000,000 (\$1,350,000) for the opening of the necessary credits or the making of the necessary credit opera-

tions in order to develop in foreign countries the consumption of the different agricultural and mineral products of Brazil, granting premiums and subsidies therefor.

The subsidies will principally be granted to firms and private individuals

(a) Who, in the localities where there are firms already dealing in raw coffee, establish on their own account roasting plants where ground coffee may be sold by retail or already prepared, as in the restaurants of Rio de Janeiro;

(b) Who establish in these localities or in their vicinity premises where coffee may be sold ground or already prepared, the same having been bought at the roasting establishments above mentioned;

(c) Who establish in localities where there are no firms dealing in this product, principally in places with a small population, premises with a small roasting plant where coffee may be sold already ground or prepared.

The same system of subsidies will also be followed with regard to establishments which exhibit samples of other Brazilian products, such as mate, cocoa, sugar, tobacco and manufactures thereof, accompanied with descriptive matter treating of their origin, price, etc.

Premiums will be awarded to those firms or individuals who at the end of each half year shall exhibit evidences satisfactory to the Government of having advanced the consumption of the products in reference.

The Government is also authorized to establish and maintain the propaganda for native products in connection with Brazilian consulates abroad and also to create a department of inspection under the respective Consuls, who shall report progress in the matter to the Ministry of Industry and Public Works at the end of each half year.

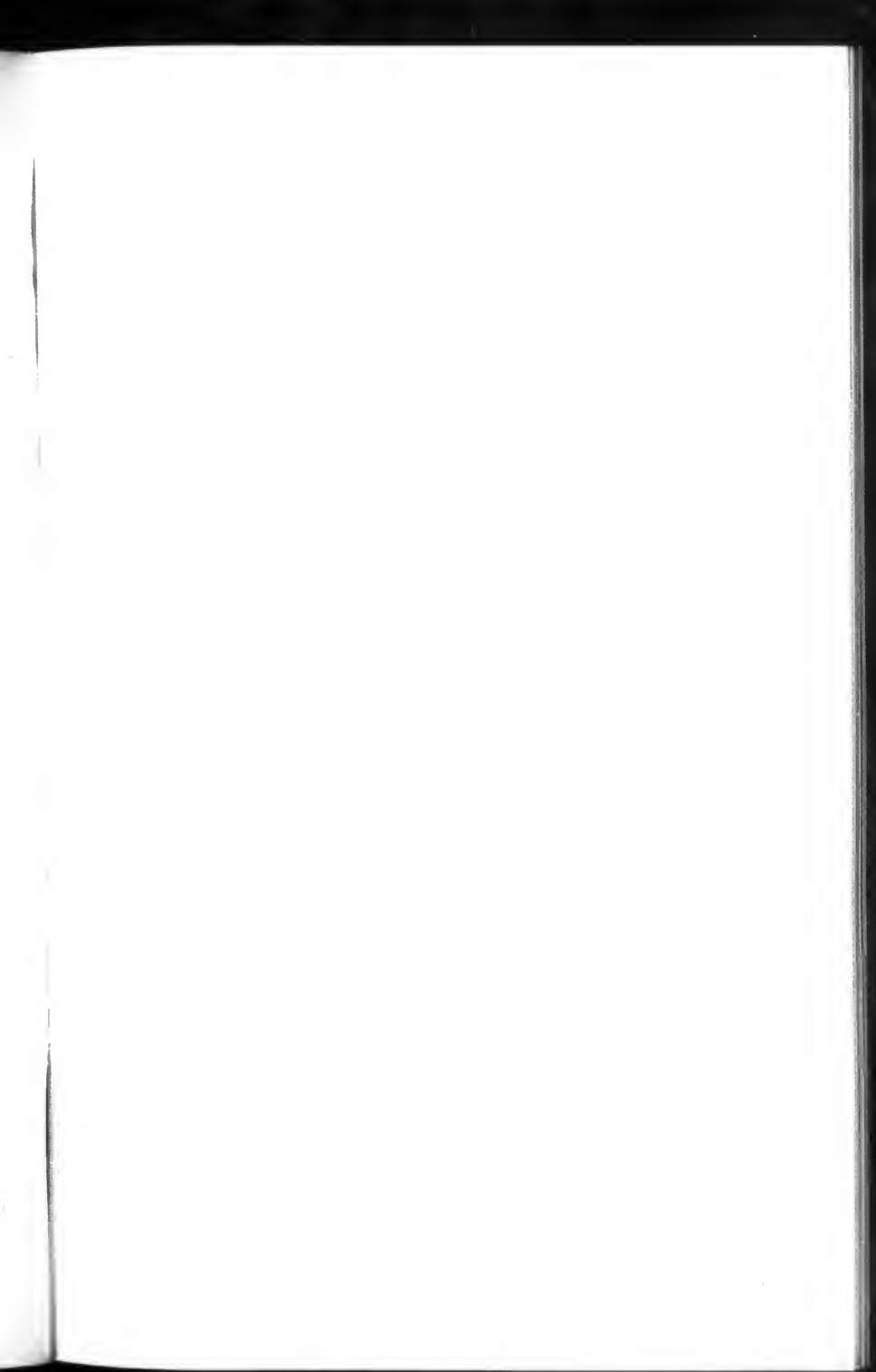
Besides the means indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, the Government may employ others always of a commercial nature, such as granting a maximum reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties on articles not produced in Brazil and coming from countries which, by commercial agreements or treaties grant for a period of not less than three years a suitable exemption or reduction in their tariffs to Brazilian products.

The mineral wealth of the country is also to be the subject of similar propaganda, under Government direction.

#### RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of December 29, 1907, publishes the decree of President AFFONSO PENNA of December 27, proclaiming the Convention for the Creation of an International Commission of Jurists, signed at the Third Pan-American Conference.







VIEW OF SMOKING ROOM OF STEAMSHIP VERDI, ONE OF THREE NEW VESSELS OF LAMPORT & HOLT LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, RIO, AND BUENOS AIRES.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRESERVATIVES.**

The following information respecting food and beverage preservatives, etc., the use of which is condemned by Brazilian legislation, is contained in a report made to the British Foreign Office by the Minister of Great Britain at Rio de Janeiro:

Wines, lard, and all other alimentary products condemned by the National Laboratory will be destroyed and a fine of 500 *milreis* (about \$165) will be imposed on the importers.

Wines and alimentary products are considered harmful to public health and condemned when they contain boric or salicylic acid, inferior alcohol, free mineral acids—sulphuric, sulphurous, nitric or hydrochloric—sulphites, alum, alkaline fluorates and fluorsilicates, saccharine, salts of strontium, lead, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony, sulphate of potash, to the extent of 2 grams per liter of wine (except in case of wines of an alcoholic strength exceeding 20 degrees, for which the limit is 4 grams per liter); in beers, hop substitutes, such as absinthe, bitter quassia, colchicum, pierotorina, colocynth, nux vomica, picric acid, aloes, and essences prepared with fatty ethers, coloring matters derived from coal tar or with basis of lead, mercury, copper, arsenic, antimony, barium, or any other substance which is or may in future be recognized as harmful to health.

In any case, the importation of artificial wines is prohibited, even when they do not contain harmful substances, and they will be destroyed if not reexported within a period to be fixed by the customs inspector.

Cognacs, whiskies, rums, gins, and other imported alcoholic beverages, natural or imitation, will be condemned as harmful to health when they contain more than 3 grams (in round numbers) of poisonous impurities, aldehydes, fatty ethers, *furfurol*, superior alcohol, acetic acid, etc., per 1,000 grams of alcohol at 100°, or 1.50 grams of the same per 1,000 grams of alcohol at 50°.

The importation of alcoholic beverages containing absinthe or any other harmful essences is prohibited by the Budget Law dated December 30, 1905.

**DIAMOND MINING IN MINAS GERAES.**

With the installation of dredging machinery at points along the Jequitinhonha River in the State of Minas Geraes a revolution in the mining industry of the diamond district of Brazil is practically effected which, in the opinion of United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, will probably revolutionize the diamond markets of the world.

United States capital has obtained possession of practically all the diamond-bearing territory in the Diamantina country. The success

of the work means that millions of dollars will be spent in Brazilian diamond mining. Work on the mines already done has led to such a demand for improved transportation facilities that a United States engineer has been summoned to take charge of the construction of a highway from the end of the railway at Curalinho to the mining country and United States methods of construction are to be followed.

The city of Diamantina, which is the center of the diamond and gold mining activities for that portion of Brazil, is reached generally by two routes. One is by leaving the railroad at Curvello, Minas Geraes, and taking mule train for the three to four days' trip. This route ranges over some very rough country, including two rivers separated by high ridges, the main ridge reaching well toward 5,000 feet elevation where the trail crosses it. It can only be taken by mules or horses. The other route is by leaving the railroad at Curalinho, farther north than Curvello.

It is stated that the State government of Minas Geraes will extend railroad connections to Diamantina, provided the Federal Government will not do so, but how soon there will be any betterment is doubtful. The cost of transporting machinery and supplies under present conditions is all but prohibitive. The introduction of United States rough-country wagons on the road from Curalinho to the Jequitinhonha River country, by one of the companies installing dredging machinery there, has been so successful as to attract the attention of the State government, and that government at present is making a strong effort to secure the general adoption of these wagons for all such work by the Brazilian population.

There has arisen a demand for United States agricultural machinery for the development of the country to meet the requirements for forage and supplies, and the Government is also seeking United States capital for the construction and operation of a modern meat-packing plant with a view of furnishing supplies for industrial and agricultural colonies which it plans to establish in several portions of the State, especially near the diamond-mining district.

It has been authoritatively established that some of the diamonds originally sold as Indian diamonds came from Brazil. Heretofore practically all of the output of Brazilian diamonds has gone to Europe, chiefly to Paris and London. The shipments to the United States are increasing in number and value, and it is the expectancy of the American interests now investing so heavily in Brazilian diamond properties that they will be able to sell their products direct to American buyers.

It is the understanding in the Diamantina district that the export tax on diamonds, which has heretofore interfered with the sale and shipment of stones, will be modified or removed altogether to the betterment of the trade. The exports of diamonds from Brazil in

1906 amounted to about \$310,000, as compared with about \$150,000 in 1905, but the figures in neither case even approximate the actual value of stones exported. These figures also include the declared values of black or amorphous diamonds from Bahia, the trade in which is increasing.

#### STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

The "*Boletim da Directoria de Industria e Commercio*," of São Paulo, publishes the following statistical data on that State:

The State of São Paulo has an area of about 296,000 square kilometers (118,245.6 square miles) and an estimated population of 2,861,170 inhabitants. The most populous centers are the following:

	Number of inhabitants.		Number of inhabitants.
Capital.....	274,000	Taubate.....	38,300
Santos.....	73,500	Rio Claro.....	37,500
Campinas.....	83,000	Araraquara.....	34,000
S. Carlos do Pinhal.....	50,000	Guaratingueta.....	32,000
Ribeirão Preto.....	56,800	Lineira.....	32,000
Jahu.....	49,000	Bragança.....	42,600
Amparo.....	32,700	S. João da Boa Vista.....	37,550
Piracicaba.....	46,600	S. João do Rio Pardo.....	33,000

The trade movement of the port of Santos alone amounted in 1906 to 102,659,161 *milreis* (\$33,877,523) imports and 308,208,443 *milreis* (\$101,708,786) exports.

The area under cultivation during the year 1904-5 was 602,805.63 acres.

The principal agricultural products of the State are coffee, cotton, corn, rice, beans, tobacco, grapes, potatoes, sugar cane, rum, wine, flour, milk, butter, cheese, lard, wool, wax, and honey.

In 1906, there were 4,028 kilometers (2,502 miles) of railways in operation in the State and 2,527 kilometers (1,570 miles) under construction.

The State has 18 credit institutions, with a total capital of 83,986,650 *mileris* (\$27,715,594).

## CHILE.

### CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

During the first eleven months of 1907, the custom-houses of the Republic of Chile collected a total revenue of 107,361,051.19 *pesos* (\$35,750,000), which sum, in comparison with that of the same months of 1906, shows an increase of 10,289,371.24 *pesos* (\$3,429,000). The revenue for the month of November, 1907, was 6,495,577.06 *pesos* (\$2,165,000), showing an increase of 1,028,380.78 *pesos* (\$342,000) over the same month of 1906

## CONTRACT FOR THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that the Chilean Government has given the contract for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railroad to a German bank and a German firm for the sum of £3,000,000, and adds:

"The line will extend from Arica, a northern port of consequence in Chile, to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, a distance of about 335 miles. The road is to be completed within four years. The Government is to provide the right of way and to admit all material and machinery free that are used in the construction of the road.

"It is understood that the only interest the bank has in the matter is that it takes the Government 5 per cent bonds that are to be issued to pay for the construction of the road. This road is to be built in accordance with the treaty made with Bolivia on March 21, 1905, when Chile took over that portion of Bolivia that bordered on the Pacific Ocean. The completion of this road will mean much for the northern part of Chile and the interior of Bolivia, as it opens up some very rich country."

## COLOMBIA.

## EXPLOITATION OF VEGETABLE IVORY.

Under date of December 26, 1907, President REYES enacted an important decree by virtue of which the exploitation of vegetable ivory in national forests situated in the valleys of the Rivers Atrato and Leon and on the coast of the Gulf of Uraba may be made by private individuals and companies, without special concessions or permits, under the following conditions: (a) Each ton of vegetable ivory shall pay an export tax of \$2 gold; (b) the payment of said duty shall be made in the respective customs-houses from April 1, 1908.

## REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS POST.

The Colombian Government issued, under date of October 19, 1907, the following new customs regulations for merchandise entered through the parcels post:

"By direction of the Minister of the Treasury, liquidation of duties on merchandise arriving per parcels post at Colombian offices shall be as follows: Precious stones of all kinds, jewelry of gold or silver plated with gold, with or without precious stones, and all articles of gold will pay an import duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*, with a surtax of 10 per cent of the duty for consular charges. Other merchandise introduced by parcels post will pay 6 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the regular duty fixed by the tariff code, including the surtax of 70 per cent thereon, and a further surtax of 25 per cent for consular fees."

**RESTRICTION OF PRESERVED MEAT IMPORTS.**

In accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Board of Health of Colombia the importation into the Republic of all kinds of meats, for the preservation of which antiseptics are used, has been prohibited. Meats for consumption in Colombia may be preserved by means of chloride of sodium, nitrate of potash, heat (Appert modified process), or refrigeration.

For which reason the Colombian Consulate at New York has been advised not to certify any invoice on which meats are specified unless the same is accompanied by a bona fide certificate stating clearly that no antiseptics have been used and that the meats have been prepared for export as required by law.

**COSTA RICA.****APPRAISEMENT OF PERCUSSION CAPS AND SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES.**

By virtue of a decree of President GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, of Costa Rica, dated January 4, 1908, percussion caps and shotgun cartridges shall be appraised in the following manner at ports of entry:

	Per kilogram. <i>Colon.</i>
Metal cartridges, unloaded.....	2.50
Metal cartridges, loaded.....	.75
Paper cartridges, unloaded.....	5.00
Paper cartridges, loaded.....	1.00
Percussion caps.....	5.00

**CUBA.****REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR 1907.**

The Provisional Governor of Cuba, appointed pursuant to the treaty obligations between Cuba and the United States, made public, on January 12, 1908, his annual report to the Secretary of War of the United States, covering in a comprehensive manner the economic conditions prevailing throughout the Island Republic from the revolution of 1906 to date.

As the exercise of legislative power by the Chief Executive of the Republic is in harmony with the established order prevailing in Cuba, the meetings of Congress were temporarily suspended until the legislative body should have been chosen in accordance with new registration lists as amended by a general census.

On May 8, 1907, a decree was issued making provision for the taking of the census "for electoral purposes and such other purposes as the

statistics are desired to serve." This has been done, and publication of the results will be made as soon as is consistent with accuracy. In consequence of the unavoidable delays entailed by the preparation of electoral lists, the enforcement of certain electoral laws and the organization of such boards as are required by said law, the provincial and municipal elections will presumably not be held before April or May, 1908.

Tested by tangible evidence, the economic situation of the Republic is satisfactory. In October, 1906, it was generally feared that the revolution had destroyed the financial credit of the Island; the long-continued drought was believed to have greatly injured the cane, tobacco, fruit, and vegetable crops; a cyclone devastated the Island during the month and was believed to have completed the total loss of the cane and tobacco crops. Everyone expected the receipts of the customs-houses would diminish and a general fear prevailed that the revenues of the Government would not be sufficient to meet the obligations and current expenses. The outcome was quite the reverse of public expectation. The Island produced more sugar than ever before in its history. The tobacco crop was short, but superior in quality, and commanded the highest price in the history of the industry in Cuba. The fruit and vegetable crops were large and showed a gratifying increase in acreage over previous years, and, although the output was reduced by the drought, the prices secured were high and results gratifying to the producers. The customs receipts were in excess of any preceding year and the condition of the public Treasury continued excellent. Taking into consideration that this showing is for a year immediately following a revolution and cyclone, and includes a period of panic and world-wide disturbance of business and finance, of strikes and lockouts throughout the Island that paralyzed for months the cigar-making and building industries and otherwise interfered with commerce and industrial pursuits, and with low prices for sugar prevailing, some idea is obtained of the wonderful richness and recuperative powers of the Island.

The approximate value of the goods imported during the fiscal year 1906-7 was \$96,673,989, which was a decrease of \$7,721,603 as compared with the previous fiscal year. Export valuations were \$110,764,937, showing an increase of \$5,565,622 over 1905-6.

The plan of making the sanitary service a national matter received the hearty approval of the public, it being fully realized that the thorough sanitation of the Island has an important bearing upon its commercial development. The same is true as regards permanent road construction and harbor improvements. The principal products of Cuba, sugar, tobacco, timber, fruits, vegetables, and iron ore, find their way to foreign markets and must be transported from the place of production to the harbors on the coast. There are at least forty



harbors on the Cuban coast that at relatively small expense might be improved sufficiently to permit the entry of ocean-going vessels. At present but six are available and none are adequately equipped for the convenient and rapid handling of commodities. These harbors are reached from the interior by railroads and from along coast by sailing craft. Many portions of the Island are as yet unsupplied with transport facilities and the cost is very great. Orders have been issued to the Department of Public Works to prepare a general plan for a system of macadamized roads, to consist of a highway running east and west through the center of the Island, with branch roads running north and south, terminating at the harbors of the six Provinces into which the Republic is divided. The plans were also to include the equipment of said harbors for handling cargoes with ease and rapidity; the erection of light-houses and the placing of buoys along the coast where needed. Three principal objects were contemplated by these projected improvements—the development of the country, the reduction of economic waste resulting from the difficulties of transportation, and the improvement of the industrial condition by providing employment for a large number of workmen.

The necessity for municipal improvements is urgent, it being estimated that not less than \$75,000,000 will be required to provide the municipalities with such improvements as are needed by the inhabitants.

In regard to the sugar situation, Governor MAGOON states that Cuba is dependent upon agricultural products—with the exception of forests and iron ore—for the production of wealth. Its principal agricultural product is sugar cane. The cutting, hauling, and grinding season lasts from about the middle of December until the beginning of the rainy season, which usually starts early in May. This season of the year is the period of growth and harvest for tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. The harvests being completed, there is but little to do on the sugar estates and farms, so that about seventy-five per cent of the laborers are thrown out of employment. Practically all the cane cutters are without employment for six months in the year, so that the most important economic question in Cuba is employment for this body of men between seasons.

In 1903 the price of sugar was high and the yield the largest in the history of the Island up to that time. Sugar mills sprang up and cane fields were planted with more attention to early profits than to economical expenditure. Unnecessary credits were tendered and accepted and extravagant expenditures incurred, with inevitable and temporarily disastrous results. Now, however, the money distributed by the Government has been spent, the notes given for money loaned to build mills and plant cane have matured, and the period of liquidation set in more than a year ago. The sugar industry is therefore at

present in a flourishing condition and easily able to meet all the demands of liquidation. The prevalent opinion is that the crop of the present year will be at least 1,150,000 tons, and that, in consequence of a reduced production throughout the world, the price will be higher than that now prevailing.

Reference is made to the desire often expressed by the planters for the establishment of an agricultural bank along the lines of the Mexican Bank, and careful consideration is given to the reasons for and against the project.

The number of claims resulting from the revolution of August, 1906, were 12,057, more than one-half for horses, valued at \$1,688,106.76, on which the Claims Commission allowed \$738,428.39. The total cost of the revolution is figured at \$8,634,116.64.

#### REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Under date of December 31, 1907, the Provisional Governor of Cuba issued a decree providing that persons who are engaged in the practice of pharmacy without being graduates or doctors of pharmacy duly authorized to practice, and who have had five or more years' experience therein, shall demonstrate their competence to practice the profession before a board of examiners, the formation of which is also provided in the decree. To every candidate passing the examination shall be awarded a certificate of "Practitioner of Pharmacy," by virtue of which he shall be entitled to practice pharmacy in the Island.

The date for the operation of the decree is to be determined later.

## HONDURAS.

#### OPERATION OF THE CEIBA RAILROAD.

In accordance with the contract entered into between the Government of Honduras and the Vaccaro Brothers & Co., of New Orleans, on May 9, 1906, the railroad line on the northern coast of Honduras has been partially constructed and is in operation for 30 miles. The line, which is to run easterly from the Zacate terminal to the port of Ceiba and 10 miles in a westerly direction to the town of San Francisco, provides an outlet for the fruit products of Zacate Valley. During the first year of its operation 1,500,000 bunches of bananas were handled, being shipped by the Vaccaro Independent Steamship Line to New York, New Orleans, and Mobile.

The cost of the road to the present time has been \$650,000, and there as yet remain 35 miles to be built to the Bay of Hizapa, at which point a wharf is to be constructed at a cost of \$500,000.

The sanitary and productive conditions of the region served are reported as of the highest order, while the cooperation of the Honduran Government in all beneficial measures is assured.

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1907-8 (July-October, 1907) was 82,798,007.66 *pesos* (\$41,399,003.83), as compared with 68,374,700.19 *pesos* (\$34,187,350.09) in the same months of the previous year, an increase of 14,423,307.47 *pesos* (\$7,211,653.73). In the month of October, 1907, the value of imports was 21,890,617.23 *pesos* (\$10,945,308.61), which, in comparison with 18,282,732.61 *pesos* (\$9,141,366.30) of the same month of 1906, represents an advance of 3,607,884.62 *pesos* (\$1,803,942.31).

The exports were valued at 86,373,450.26 *pesos* (\$43,186,725.13), in comparison with 72,768,991.91 *pesos* (\$36,384,495.95) during the same period of the fiscal year 1906-7, an increase of 13,604,458.35 *pesos* (\$6,802,229.12). The value of products exported during the month of October, 1907, was 21,568,413.86 *pesos* (\$10,784,206.93), showing an increase of 2,567,222.69 *pesos* (\$1,283,611.34) when compared with 19,001,191.17 *pesos* (\$9,500,595.58) for the same month of 1906.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907-8.

Official statistics recently published show that the revenues collected by the various custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico during the first half of the fiscal year 1907-8 (July-December, 1907) were as follows, the figures for the same period of the previous year being also given for purposes of comparison:

	First half of the fiscal year—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Import duties.....	28,323,792.28	24,757,267.08
Export duties.....	476,195.05	524,246.70
Port dues.....	691,838.65	519,841.31
Total.....	29,491,825.98	25,801,354.09

The equivalent of these totals in United States currency is about \$14,745,000 and \$12,905,000, respectively.

## REGISTRY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN 1907.

The value of business transactions registered at the office of the Public Registrar (*Registro Público de la Propiedad*) of Mexico during the year 1907 amounted to \$448,315,200.57 (national currency), representing 10,204 operations.

More than one-half of the total recorded or \$260,817,622.48, was on account of commercial enterprises, organization of new companies,

increased capitalization of existing corporations, and railroad interests.

Transfers of property, made in public documents before a notary, amounted to a total valuation of \$67,443,368.94; mortgages and embargoes totaled \$98,985,978.16; real estate rentals, which are not the subject of compulsory register, aggregated, as recorded, \$13,332,547, while proceedings and decisions delivered by civil judges affected properties with a total value of \$8,027,187.84.

#### PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1907.

The transactions of the Bureau of Patents and Trade-marks of the Mexican Republic during 1907 cover patents of invention to the number of 1,241; 946 trade-marks, 27 models and industrial drawings, and 96 advertisements and commercial names.

#### SISAL HEMP SHIPMENTS IN 1907.

The shipments of sisal hemp from the Yucatan ports of Progreso and Campeche during the year 1907 aggregated 652,188 bales, as compared with 626,785 bales in the preceding year.

Progreso, which is the leading point of export for this article, is credited with 613,747 bales, and Campeche with 2,500 bales.

Of the total quantity shipped, the United States was the leading purchaser, taking 590,923 bales, followed by other countries in the order named:

Country.	Bales.	Country.	Bales.
Canada.....	45,890	Italy.....	275
Cuba.....	8,282	Spain.....	185
England.....	4,245	Austria.....	120
Belgium.....	1,253	Russia.....	7
Germany.....	681	Argentine Republic.....	4
France.....	350	Brazil.....	3

#### TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT FOR UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IN 1907.

The aggregate value of merchandise passing between the eastern and western ports of the United States over the new Tehuantepec trans-Isthmian route was between twenty-five and thirty million dollars during the year 1907. The value of merchandise moving from the eastern ports of the United States across the Tehuantepec route to the Pacific, as shown by the reports to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was, in the first quarter of the year, one and one-third million dollars in value; in the second quarter, over four millions; in the third quarter, over four millions, and in the fourth quarter approximately four millions. The eastward movements of merchandise via the Tehuantepec route were

chiefly sugar from the Hawaiian Islands, the shippers of that article from those islands having abandoned the around-the-Horn route and sending via Tehuantepec all of their sugar destined for the eastern coast of the United States. The sugar shipments from the Hawaiian Islands via Tehuantepec to the eastern ports of the United States (chiefly Philadelphia and New York) were, in the first quarter of the year, slightly less than two million dollars; in the second quarter, three and one-half millions; in the third quarter, over five millions, and in the fourth quarter approximately five millions.

The vessels which carry the sugar make a triangular route, passing during the sugar season direct from Hawaii to the western terminus of the railway, and after discharging their cargo pass thence northwardly along the western coast of the United States to San Francisco and in some cases as far north as the Puget Sound ports and thence to Hawaii, where they load again direct for the Tehuantepec port during the sugar season, and at other times for San Francisco, and thence along the coast to the Tehuantepec port. The distance which sugar from Hawaii now travels in reaching New York via the Tehuantepec route is 5,806 miles, against 12,269 miles via the former all-water route around Cape Horn. The opening of this new trans-continental line has contributed to the industries of the United States, not only in supplies of material required in its construction, but also in its daily operation, the railway engines being run with petroleum drawn from the Texas oil fields, though it is expected that this fuel will in the near future be supplied from Mexican oil fields adjacent to the Tehuantepec line. The quantity of freight moved over this new line is estimated at over 600,000 tons in 1907, its first year of operation. The road is tapped by other lines which connect it with Veracruz and the City of Mexico, and thus give it direct rail communication with the railway systems of Mexico and the United States.

All merchandise originating in or leaving any port of the United States and crossing Mexico by the Tehuantepec line is sent across the Isthmus in sealed cars and is readmitted free of duty on reaching any other port of the United States. The Mexican Government maintains a large force at either end of the road to prevent merchandise from the United States, entered for transportation across the Isthmus, being clandestinely carried into Mexico without payment of duty, while the United States Government also maintains an agent at either end of the line to prevent Mexican products being included with those of the United States crossing the Isthmus and thus obtaining admission into this country free of duty as products of the United States.

Modern steel docks at the eastern and western termini permit the transfer by steam and electric power of merchandise from the hold of

the vessel direct to the car standing on the dock alongside the vessel and the retransfer from car to vessel by the same manner. The time occupied in shipment across the Isthmus is less than twenty-four hours, and the entire time occupied in the transfer from the hold of one vessel to that of the other vessel less than forty-eight hours. Regularly established steamship lines now run between Coatzacoaleos at the Gulf end and Philadelphia and New York, and between Salina Cruz at the Pacific end to the western ports of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, while various lines connecting with foreign countries also touch at the eastern and western termini.

This sudden and large increase in the interchanges between Atlantic and Pacific ports via the narrow strip of land which separates those oceans is chiefly due to the opening, early in 1907, of the Tehuantepec Railway, which connects the waters of those two oceans by a land haul of but 190 miles, its termini being Coatzacoaleos on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific side. This enterprise of connecting the two oceans by this short land haul of less than 200 miles was planned before the construction of the earliest trans-continental railway in the United States, the first concession for the road having been granted by the Mexican Government in 1857. This and subsequent concessions having failed to produce results, the Mexican Government in 1882 itself took up the work, making a series of contracts under which a road was completed from ocean to ocean in 1894; but owing to defective conditions its partial reconstruction became necessary, and this reconstruction was accomplished through a partnership arrangement entered into by the Mexican Government with a British firm, the road having been actually opened for business in January, 1907.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to expenditures previously authorized for public improvements throughout the Republic of Mexico, an Executive decree was promulgated on December 17, 1907, providing for the outlay of 10,630,000 *pesos* (about \$5,345,900) on the following enterprises:

For port works at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoaleos, in addition to sums previously authorized, 5,190,000 *pesos* (\$2,585,000); for the erection of an asylum, 1,500,000 *pesos* (\$750,000); for the erection of a college, 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$500,000); for water supply in the City of Mexico, in addition to previous authorizations, 3,000,000 *pesos* (\$1,500,000).

#### COTTON GROWING AND MANUFACTURE.

According to figures recently made public, the apportionment of revenue tax which will be levied upon the various cotton yarn and

textile factories throughout the Republic for the half year ending June, 1908, will amount in bulk to 1,280,608 Mexican *pesos* (approximately \$640,304 United States currency).

United States Consul-General A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, of Mexico City, reports that one of the most productive and at the same time best developed of the Mexican industries is the manufacture of cotton yarns and cloth.

The yield in the Laguna district is only 50 per cent of the season of 1906-7, and the total supply of domestic cotton will not be sufficient to fill the requirements of Mexican mills for the 1908 season until the new crop comes on in the fall.

There will probably be required between 25,000 and 30,000 bales before September 1, 1908, depending upon consumption by mills. This will probably be somewhat less than the preceding season, due to two facts: The unsatisfactory labor conditions in mills, resulting in shorter time and less output for machines, and a further reduction in raw cotton used, owing to the slightly increased proportion of finer yarns, which reduces consumption per spindle. Consumption in 1906-7 was about 155,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

The actual conditions at the present time are just the reverse of a year ago. There was then the largest crop on record, about 170,000 bales at a conservative estimate, which led to an exportation of over 50,000 bales to Europe.

#### SILVER BASIS OF THE CUSTOMS AND STAMP TAXES.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Republic of Mexico announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of February, 1908, is \$35.90, Mexican currency, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis of the stamp and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Mexican consul at New York advises that in November, 1907, ten vessels proceeding from Mexican ports arrived at the port of New York laden with 59,263 packages of merchandise. During the same month fourteen vessels cleared from that port destined to Mexico carrying 122,255 packages of merchandise.

In December of the same year thirteen vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the port of New York bringing 116,185 packages of merchandise. In the same month, fifteen vessels cleared from New York with 117,229 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports.

The products coming from Mexico consisted of fibers, hides, coffee, rubber, ores, and miscellaneous articles, while those shipped to Mexico were made up largely of machinery and manufactured articles.

The Mexican consul at Philadelphia advises that during the months of October, November, and December, 1907, coal, petroleum, and powder were shipped from Philadelphia to Mexican ports valued at \$130,987.18, \$91,935.68, and \$97,956.12, respectively.

The Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, advises that the exports of Mexican products to the United States through the port of Nogales aggregated a value of \$154,537 in November, 1907. The imports of Mexico from the United States in November, 1907, through the same port amounted to \$569,233.72, of which \$68,601.86 originated in countries other than the United States.

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## NICARAGUA.

### NEW AGRICULTURAL LAW.

For the purpose of promoting by all possible means the agriculture and stock-raising industry of the Republic, considered as the principal resource of the country, President JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, of Nicaragua, under date of November 22, 1907, enacted a law providing for the organization of a Superior Council, boards, and committees of Agriculture and Stock Raising. The Superior Council of Agriculture and Stock Raising shall be composed of five members, and it shall reside at Managua, the capital of the Republic. Its chairman shall be the Minister of Promotion. There shall be in each department and in the Territories of San Juan del Norte and Cabo de Gracias á Dios a board of agriculture and stock-raising, and committees in the towns and villages. The boards and the committees shall be under the supervision of the Superior Council.

The law in reference has 29 sections, and is divided into 6 titles, the first of which is on the organization mentioned; the second, on the powers and duties of the Superior Council, the boards, and the committees; the third, on the duties of the boards; the fourth, on those of the committees; the fifth, on the powers and duties of the members and officers of said bodies, and the sixth contains general provisions. The Superior Council, through the Nicaraguan consuls, shall make an active propaganda abroad for native agricultural products.

### BLUEFIELDS WHARF TAX.

According to a Presidential decree issued on November 5, 1907, from December 1, 1907, a "wharf tax" is to be collected on all passengers, baggage, and freight arriving or departing from the custom-



house wharf at the "bluff" in Bluefields. Bananas and government mail are the only exceptions to the following tariff, which is given in *soles*, now quoted at 42 cents gold:

	<i>Soles.</i>
Package weighing 100 kilos or less.....	0.12
Each additional 100 kilos or fraction thereof.....	.12
Lumber, per 1,000 feet.....	1.50
Each passenger.....	.25
Baggage, each piece.....	.20
Children under 12 years.....	Free.

The reason given for levying the above tax is to procure funds for the purpose of repairing the wharf, which has been in a dangerous condition for a long time.

#### RUBBER CONCESSION AND INDUSTRY.

According to information furnished by United States Consul FREDERICK M. RYDER, of San Juan del Norte, the Nicaraguan Government has conceded the sole right to gather and export rubber from the public domain of the districts of San Juan del Norte and Siquia to Generals VALLE and ASCENSION FLORES for a period of ten years, dating from June 1, 1908, at an annual rental of \$3,000 in gold. He farther advises that a joint-stock corporation has been formed which will eventually control the output of all wild rubber in the Government forests of Nicaragua, as it will ultimately absorb the concession above noted.

At present the enterprise is a consolidation of two concessions granted by the Government as owning the rubber on the domain of the Republic which was formerly considered the property of the individual or rubber cutter discovering and locating the trees. The new corporation will be known as the "Atlantic Industrial Company," with headquarters at Managua, and will have a capital of \$300,000 gold, divided into 3,000 shares of \$100 each.

One of the leases transferred to the company was purchased from a party who received the original concession from the Government, agreeing to pay therefor an annual rental of \$140 for a period of ten years. The concessionaries were privileged to license all rubber cutters, and in addition to levy an export tax on all shipments not to exceed 10 cents per pound, which has been collected at the port of Bluefields ever since the lease became operative.

All of the rubber produced in the territory embraced in this lease is exported through the consular district of San Juan del Norte with the exception of a small quantity shipped by the way of Cape Gracias a Dios. In 1905, invoices were issued covering the export of 449,609 pounds; in 1906, for 408,329 pounds, and for 1907, the amount probably was not more than 350,000 pounds, owing to the damage caused by the hurricane in the fall of 1906. A fair estimate of the

production in this concession is 500,000 pounds a year, so that the export tax would yield the lessees \$50,000 gold annually. Besides, the licensing of cutters and the furnishing of provisions and outfits would amount to as much more. Consequently this concession will produce a gross income of \$100,000, and in return for these valuable privileges the Government receives from the company \$140 a year. Another concession will probably not yield as much, yet the surrounding conditions indicate an abundant supply, and the income will probably reach \$50,000 annually.

## PANAMA.

### FISCAL REVENUES IN 1907.

Fiscal revenues received by the Panama Government during 1907 aggregated \$2,439,301.68, or \$5,436.05 in excess of the budget estimate. The respective sources of these revenues in 1906 and 1907, as far as published, were as follows:

From—	1906.	1907.
Merchandise taxed 10 per cent .....	\$593,657.20	\$757,981.90
Imports of—		
Liquors .....	317,078.48	438,299.10
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	45,847.70	205,478.83
Salt .....	4,664.81	7,469.40
Matches .....	11,990.68	19,563.38
Coffee .....	11,535.47	27,412.76
Opium .....		3,183.55
Port dues from steamship companies.....		19,875.57
Distillation of liquors .....		25,441.87
Slaughter of live stock.....		127,503.77
Postal service .....		63,420.95
Patents and trade-marks.....		1,795.00
Tax on mines.....		2,623.65
Stamp tax .....		51,197.44
Registration fees.....		6,078.17
Export duties.....		43,083.79
Rent and personal property.....		39,152.42
Lotteries.....		63,000.00
Mother-of-pearl fisheries.....		600.00
Government properties.....		9,718.02
Consular fees.....		89,518.13
Light-houses.....		3,530.63
Telegraph service.....		5,955.22
Miscellaneous.....		22,118.23
Parrots post.....		8,971.02
Exchange.....		5,577.59
Retail liquor sales.....		84,823.59
Coastal rights.....		425.00
Cattle imports.....		16,841.59
Public market.....		2,252.02
Burdials.....		1,084.36
Interest on Government moneys.....		294,000.00
Total.....		2,439,301.68

### PANAMA TRANSIT FOR UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IN 1907.

The value of merchandise originating in United States ports and shipped over the Panama Railway to other parts of the United States or foreign countries amounted during the year 1907 to between twelve

and fifteen million dollars. Of this, about four million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from New York to the western ports of the United States and about seven million dollars' worth from New York to Central and South American countries fronting on the Pacific, while between two and three million dollars' worth was merchandise sent from San Francisco to the eastern ports of the United States. The shipments via Panama from New York to the west coast ports of the United States were distributed to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, and those to foreign countries by this route included Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, and the British Columbia ports of Canada. These include practically all classes of merchandise, but more especially meats, flour, cotton goods, mineral oil, mining machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactures. The movements from San Francisco via Panama to the eastern ports were sent to Tampa, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, and Boston, and include wines, pig lead, quicksilver, hides and skins, and miscellaneous merchandise.

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## PARAGUAY.

### OPERATION OF THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The only railroad operating in Paraguay at present is the Paraguay Central Railroad, a single track line of 5 feet 6 inches gauge, running from Asuncion, southeasterly to Pirapo, about 155 miles. An extension of 60 or 70 miles has recently been commenced, which, when completed, will bring the road to Villa Encarnación, on the Parana. Opposite Villa Encarnación is Posadas, the terminus of the Argentine Northeastern Railroad, a standard gauge line running north from Buenos Aires. When the Paraguay Central connects ultimately with the Argentine Northeastern, at Posadas, it will bring Asuncion within 50 hours of Buenos Aires, by an all-rail route. All traffic, however, will be subjected to two transfers—the first ferry being at Villa Encarnación, and the second from Ibicui, in the Province of Entre Rios, to Zacate, in the Province of Buenos Aires. According to the United States Consul at Asuncion, undoubtedly the completion of this all-rail route to Buenos Aires will be of great importance to Paraguay, but it will not supply the needs that exist for the direct easterly outlet to the Atlantic, nor would the completion of this route affect the workings or traffic of the line to the coast.

The movement of traffic on the Paraguay Central Railroad is steadily increasing, the freight in 1905-6 amounting to 102,422 tons, against

69,869 tons in 1904-5. The passenger traffic for both years was as follows:

Passengers.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.
First-class.....	56,305	107,369	51,064
Second-class.....	74,454	119,944	45,490
Third-class.....	559,131	741,208	185,077
Total.....	689,890	971,521	281,631

The total receipts from passenger and freight traffic during the year were \$347,740, an increase of \$79,058, or 29.43 per cent on the previous year. The expenses were \$228,001, an increase of 43.55 per cent, which is explained by extensive repairs to bridges and culverts, the renewal of sleepers, of which over 19,000 were used, heavy repairs to locomotives and rolling stock, and also to the increased cost of labor in the Republic. The net receipts were \$119,729, an increase of 9.01 per cent, but it was necessary, owing to the delay in effecting a settlement with the Government, once again to employ the net receipts in the purchase of plant and materials for the betterment and special renewals of the rolling stock and property.

The passenger mileage amounted to 17,168,000, which was, however, a decrease of 6.18 per cent as against the year previous. This was due in a great measure to the stoppage of traffic for seventeen days in April, due to a strike. The passenger movement is phenomenal for a small railway, and shows signs of continual expansion. The local train system is being extended to Paraguari, a station for a large district, 45 miles from Asuncion. The rolling stock consists of 14 locomotives, 55 coaches, and 171 cargo cars. The length of the line is 155 miles. Its extension of 70 miles to Encarnacion, to meet the Argentine North-eastern Railway, which is being extended to Posadas, will be beneficial, and will join Paraguay by railway with Buenos Aires.

An agreement ratified by the Paraguayan Congress on July 20, 1907, provides: (a) All outstanding claims between the company and the Government have been abandoned; (b) the Government surrenders the issue of £210,000 (\$1,021,965) preferred shares; (c) the company is free to fix its own tariff so long as not more than 6 per cent per annum is paid on the shares; (d) the company acquires freedom from all taxation, municipal or otherwise, for a period of 25 years; (e) the company undertakes to extend the line to Encarnacion within six years, a distance of about 70 miles.

#### RUBBER GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Reporting on the rubber resources of Paraguay, United States Consul EDWARD J. NORTON writes from Asuncion that during 1907 something over 2,000 kilos were exported, principally to France, these

shipments representing the result of recent efforts made to develop the rubber industry in the Republic. Lack of capital has been, and is still, an obstacle which has obliged those interested in the production of rubber to work on a very limited scale.

The principal rubber-producing trees and plants of Paraguay are: (a) A species of the *Hancornia speciosa*, called by the natives "mangá icé" or "mangaba;" (b) the "manihot-glaziovii" of the *mandioca* species, and (c) many varieties of "lianas" or vines which grow in the forests of the Paraguayan Chaco.

The "mangá icé" is abundant in the northern section of Paraguay and is also found in the southern and central parts of the Brazilian State of Matto Grosso. It grows wild in open spots and in the clearings around the edges of the forests (but never in the forests themselves) and in the sandy soil so widely distributed over Paraguay. The tree attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet and bears a small fruit annually. This fruit contains the seed, and attempts at cultivation have shown that the entire fruit must be planted to insure germination. The wild growths of the mangá icé are widely distributed, but experiments have demonstrated that the tree responds quickly to cultivation. Ground is prepared for a nursery in which the fruit-bearing seeds are planted and where the young shoots may be protected and shaded.

The trees grow rapidly and are ready for tapping in from five to seven years. Some of the largest trees are reported to be from 5 to 6 feet in circumference. In the experimental nurseries started some time ago 60 per cent of the seed germinated and produced healthy plants. Experiments made as to the yield of rubber from the plants give an average of about one-half pound of gum from the first tapping. Subsequent tappings give better results and large trees have yielded over 4 pounds of rubber. There are immense numbers of the mangá icé in a wild state, but their growth is widely scattered and makes the cost of production rather expensive, more especially as labor in Paraguay is scarce. It has been estimated that 300 trees may be planted to each hectare (2.471 acres), and that upon reaching maturity the trees may be tapped every three years. This latter is a debated and rather undetermined point, as some claim that the tree may be tapped with safety every year.

The quality of rubber derived from the mangá icé is not of the best quality, but this may be due in a measure to the rather crude manner in which the sap is coagulated and the lack of capital to properly handle and prepare the product. Coagulation is now effected by placing the sap—a white liquid of about the consistency of cream—in water to which a small quantity of alum has been added.

The rubber thus produced has been sold to exporters in Asuncion for shipment to Europe at prices ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.50 gold per kilo,

The second class of rubber-producing trees of Paraguay is the "manihot-glaziovii" of the manioca species. This tree, it is said, is also found in Brazil around Ceara, and is also reported as being cultivated successfully in Ceylon and in the Kongo Free State. It is a tree of rapid growth, and in Paraguay is found in the Chaco, or western portion of the Republic, where its growth is not confined to any particular soil, as it is found in swampy land as well as in the semiarid sections of the northern Chaco. Little is actually known here of the value of the product of the "manihot," as nurseries set out some time ago were abandoned on account of lack of capital, but the rubber of this tree is said to be much superior in quality to that of the "mangá icé," as some of it has sold for \$2.30 gold per kilo.

The sap, also white, coagulates upon exposure to the air and the trees are said to grow to a height of about 40 feet, and first tappings from young trees yield about one-half pound of rubber. The production increases yearly until a maximum yield of from 10 to 12 pounds is secured.

The "manihot-glaziovii" is reported to be the most valuable of the rubber-producing trees of Paraguay. The different trees mentioned may be grown or cultivated successfully in the same plantation, although the young shoots of the manihot must be fenced to protect them from animals, who are very fond of the tender shoots.

The last group of rubber-producing plants found in Paraguay, the "lianas" or vines, are reported to yield considerable sap, and from the majority of these plants the gum may be extracted by the use of machinery, probably a process similar to that of treating the "guayule" shrub of Mexico. However, no reliable information is available at this writing regarding the value of these vines.

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## PERU.

### THE CERRO DE PASCO MINES IN 1907.

In a report covering mining development in Peru, Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Special Agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, states that during 1907 the Cerro de Pasco Company shipped 20,152,000 pounds of copper to the United States, most of it via Panama. In December the quantity was 2,500,000 pounds, the highest of any month during the year. While freight facilities to the coast have to be taken into consideration, and more particularly the congested condition and the insufficient facilities afforded commerce at Callao, it is assumed that this quantity will be maintained as the monthly average during 1908, and the total shipments for the year will amount to 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons.

From this quantity a gradual increase to 50,000,000, and later to 75,000,000 pounds, is predicted, independent production supplementing it. The Peruvian prediction is that the ultimate copper output of Cerro de Pasco and the adjoining districts will be 50,000 tons.

Cerro de Pasco is the most important center of the many extensive American mining interests in Peru. During the last seven or eight years a group of capitalists in the United States by their investments have restored the prestige which the region gained in Spanish colonial times as one of the world's greatest sources of mineral wealth. The difference is that in the former era the mines were exploited for the precious metals, principally silver, of which 450,000,000 ounces were taken from the time of the discovery up to the middle of the last century, while the present development is of the copper deposits with silver as a by-product. The American investments were made when the fall in silver rendered the operation of the mines for that ore alone unprofitable, and after investigation had confirmed the existence of copper deposits which assured this district as one of the world's leading sources of supply for an indefinite period.

The investment of actual capital up to 1905 by the Cerro de Pasco Company has been, according to the representative of the company, \$17,500,000 gold, including large amounts paid for machinery bought in the United States. The whole Cerro de Pasco district is testimony to the supremacy of American mining machinery.

The heaviest expenditure of the company has been in the construction of the smelter and the accessory works, including coke ovens. The smelter is located 8 miles from the town of Cerro and half that distance from the beds of limestone which are used for slaking. Though the coal mines are 25 miles away, since the railway has been opened there has been no difficulty in assembling the copper ore, the coal for coking, and the lime for slaking. Some 2,500 persons are now employed at the smelter, and the colony of Americans is considerably larger than at Cerro. For their accommodation commodious buildings have been erected with detached cottages for families, while a clubhouse also has been provided. Improved living quarters for the native laborers are being constructed.

The town of Cerro de Pasco is in the heart of the district. In addition to its importance as a mining center it derives some reputation from being the highest town in the world. The altitude is 14,200 feet. Morococha, in the neighboring district, where a group of mines are operated, is 15,000 feet above the sea level, but it has only a few score scattered inhabitants, while Cerro de Pasco is an active little Andean city, with a permanent population of 10,000, which is easily swelled to 15,000 in times of active mining exploitation. The

majority of the inhabitants are natives of the sierra and are "cholos," or of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. They are the chief dependence for labor of all kinds both in and out of the mines. There is, however, a European colony which includes Austrian Slavs, Poles, Bohemians, Greeks, Spaniards, and Italians. The trade of the district, both wholesale and retail, is in the hands of the Austrian Slavs, some of whom maintain extensive warehouses and import their goods directly from abroad, while others are supplied from Lima. The Americans include the superintendents and managers of the mines, foremen, mechanics, railway employees, and clerical employees. The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company has provided comfortable living quarters in a central administration building and in separate buildings and cottages for them. The railway yards and shops are located in the basin of a lagoon which was drained by the company and reclaimed. The entire settlement is called La Esperanza, to distinguish it from the town proper.

Cerro de Pasco is 221 miles from the seacoast at Callao, the line of communication being over the famous Central Railway through the Galera tunnel, 3 miles above sea level, to Oroya, a distance of 138 miles, and then 83 miles to Cerro over the railroad which was built by the company, and is owned and operated by it. This road, after leaving Oroya, the altitude of which is 12,179 feet, passes through the canyon to the pampa of Junin and then ascends to Cerro, the maximum grade being 2½ per cent. A branch of the line, 25 miles in length, lately has been opened from a point near Cerro to the company's coal mines at Gollarisquizga. The main line and the branch are of standard gauge.

#### SHIPMENTS OF VICUÑA HIDES AND WOOL.

According to figures recently issued, the exports of vicuña wool and hides from Peru during the last five years reported were as follows:

Year.	Wool.		Hides.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1932.....	4,078	\$1,773	2,694	\$660
1933.....	7,864	3,421	3,832	1,866
1934.....	8,618	3,739	4,666	2,193
1935.....	3,981	4,592	1,334	1,078
1936.....	11,102	12,662	3,334	1,237
Total.....	35,643	25,227	15,240	7,694

During the past two years the wool, which is a fine article of a reddish brown color, has been much in demand in England at from \$1 to \$1.25 per pound, but the supply is rapidly diminishing. The hides with the wool on are also in demand for rugs and are valued at from \$15 to \$50 for each rug, according to the care in selection.



United States Consul-General SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, in a report from Callao, says that the vicuña, one of the most useful members of the Peruvian fauna, is in danger of disappearing from the elevated plains of the Andes, and this seems to be so much realized that steps are to be taken to prevent their total extinction.

#### THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION IN 1906-7.

The Directors of the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, announce that the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1907, show a profit of £256,345 (\$1,281,725), after deducting the usual charges and interest on the debentures of 4 per cent. The Board proposes (1) to place the sum of £50,000 (\$250,000) to reserve, making a total of £525,000 (\$2,625,000) at the credit of that account; (2) to make up the debenture interest for the year to 6 per cent (by payment of 2 per cent additional interest on April 1, 1908); to pay, on January 21, 1908, a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preference stock of the corporation, absorbing £111,692 (\$558,460); to write off the sum of £4,710 (\$23,550) on colonization account and £26,871 (\$134,355) in respect of claims for railway services canceled under the recent arrangement with the Peruvian Government, and set aside £4,000 (\$20,000) toward the insurance fund on the Lake steamers. These provisions will absorb the above-mentioned profit of £256,345 and, in addition, the sum of £14,929 (\$70,645) from the balance of net revenue shown in the previous year's accounts.

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## SALVADOR.

#### EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to the latest official statistics received from the Republic of Salvador, the products exported during the first half of the year 1907 had a total weight of 50,079,904 pounds, and were valued at 11,285,531.03 *pesos* (\$5,642,700). The principal article of export was coffee, the shipments of which were valued at 8,739,259.50 *pesos* (\$4,369,600), followed by sugar and balm. The principal countries of destination were: United States, 3,543,438.83 *pesos* (\$1,771,700); France, 2,339,233.03 *pesos* (\$1,169,600); Germany, 1,802,289.13 *pesos* (\$901,000), and Italy, 1,479,214.01 *pesos* (\$739,600).

#### PORT MOVEMENT, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to the latest statistics received from Salvador, the port movement of the Republic during the first half of 1907 was as follows: Entries—216 steamers and 75 sailing vessels, with 13,313 crew members, 15,648 tons of cargo, 1,747 passengers, and 392 boxes, 2,559

sacks, and 357 packages of mail matter; clearances —the same number of steamers and sailing vessels, with 343,116 parcels of native products, 1,551 passengers, and 376 boxes, 844 sacks, and 491 packages of mail matter.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The total amount of revenues collected by custom-houses of the Republic of Salvador during the first half of 1907 was 2,880,388.44 *pesos* (\$1,440,194.22), of which 2,280,144.82 *pesos* (\$1,140,072.41) were from import duties, 564,586.22 *pesos* (\$282,293.11) from export duties, and the rest from miscellaneous receipts. A comparison of the grand total with that of the same period of 1906 shows a decrease against 1907 of 354,382.25 *pesos* (\$177,191.12).

### UNITED STATES.

#### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1907.

The total volume of trade between the United States and Latin America during the calendar year 1907 was represented by \$558,279,201, composed of exports \$240,553,068 and imports \$317,726,133, as compared with \$521,311,077 in 1906 and \$493,669,785 in 1905. An increase of \$36,968,124 is thus noted in the latest period recorded, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Trade values with Central America during 1907 aggregated \$45,087,355 against \$38,690,379 in 1906, showing an increase of \$6,396,976. Mexican and United States trade values for the two periods amounted to \$124,698,413 and \$114,273,188, respectively, the increase for 1907 being \$10,425,225.

Trade between the United States and Cuba was represented by \$144,973,116 in 1907 against \$131,544,878 in the preceding year, thus showing an advance of \$13,428,238 in the later year. The small increase of \$63,518 is noted in the trade with Haiti, the figures for 1907 and 1906 being \$4,366,273 and \$4,302,755, respectively. Conditions were somewhat better with regard to the Dominican Republic, the increase in 1907 over 1906 amounting to \$124,976, the valuations for the two periods being \$5,860,693 and \$5,735,717.

All of South America (including the Guianas) figures for \$233,293,351 on the trade lists of the United States in 1907 against \$226,764,160 in 1906, the increase of \$6,529,191 being largely accounted for by increased exports to Brazil, which took United States products valued at \$4,452,191 more than in 1906.

The distribution of imports and exports by countries and articles are detailed in the following tables, from data prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Central American States:	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Costa Rica.....	4,715,510	5,281,877	2,473,281	2,850,539
Guatemala.....	2,822,020	4,243,795	2,980,072	2,310,593
Honduras.....	2,204,702	2,477,586	1,896,201	1,809,039
Nicaragua.....	1,331,172	1,202,878	2,041,231	1,793,598
Panama.....	1,448,689	1,680,953	14,239,471	18,665,323
Salvador.....	1,216,262	1,191,791	1,321,765	1,592,473
Total Central American States.....	13,738,355	16,078,790	24,952,024	29,008,565
Mexico.....	51,993,267	57,005,795	62,273,921	67,692,618
Cuba.....	85,655,234	92,429,267	46,483,644	52,543,849
Haiti.....	1,036,330	1,220,420	3,296,425	3,145,853
Dominican Republic.....	3,464,425	3,310,948	2,271,292	2,559,774
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	18,201,365	16,171,129	33,271,560	30,111,672
Bolivia.....			242,616	1,592,622
Brazil.....	86,476,959	85,436,070	16,547,375	21,002,566
Chile.....	18,037,658	17,944,580	9,392,453	11,439,821
Colombia.....	6,669,461	6,466,429	2,961,671	3,169,882
Ecuador.....	3,281,684	2,835,395	1,834,756	1,884,107
Falkland Islands.....		16,916	514	606
Guiana:				
British.....	1,367,718	350,792	1,936,826	1,826,146
Dutch.....	568,187	834,721	569,122	623,056
French.....	41,732	27,128	200,402	262,580
Paraguay.....	1,200	7,261	110,496	170,893
Peru.....	2,933,598	7,068,298	5,193,465	6,876,217
Uruguay.....	2,453,013	2,962,085	3,160,606	3,971,001
Venezuela.....	7,789,893	7,500,139	3,310,518	2,771,739
Total South America.....	147,941,781	147,690,943	78,822,379	85,612,408

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	5,674	7,546	27,500	51,294
Brazil.....	251,335	282,926	2,169,326	2,808,275
Other South America.....	186,223	111,208	2,160,279	2,580,222
Coffee ( <i>Caffé; café; caffè</i> ):				
Central America.....	198,885	99,944	6,087,872	7,673,095
Mexico.....	69,762	66,362	2,134,152	1,732,808
Brazil.....	9,041,313	3,466,913	51,509,010	49,968,615
Other South America.....	580,832	640,837	9,412,226	9,180,989
Copper ( <i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,470,675	778,451	18,289,442	17,881,815
Cuba.....	4,497	13,015	73,339	133,141
South America.....	41,973	164,110	759,450	1,412,361
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	77,059	93,361	578,531	631,240
Ixtle or Tampico fiber ( <i>Irtle; irtle; irtle</i> ):				
Mexico.....	128,165	43,046	1,327,852	1,131,567
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequen; henequen; henequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,803,387	601,845	14,486,569	14,153,047
Fruits:				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; bananas; bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	342,017	224,398	5,485,593	5,660,813
Cuba.....	5,734		1,208,713	1,697,815
South America.....		24,835	309,429	333,145
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; laranjus; oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	5,712	2,705	37,148	63,793
Cuba.....	1,052	1,400	9,801	5,677

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1905.	1907.
Furs and fur skins ( <i>Pielos finas; pelles finas; peaux</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
South America.....	9,345	2,062	299,735	178,145
Goatskins ( <i>Pielos de cabras; pelles; peaux de chèvres</i> ):				
Mexico.....	332,628	162,281	2,769,813	2,433,187
Brazil.....	165,086	191,935	1,741,492	1,639,115
Other South America.....	171,327	113,266	2,407,406	1,571,772
Hides of cattle ( <i>Cueros vacunos; cueros de gado; cuirs de bœuf</i> ):				
Mexico.....	176,922	36,650	1,540,526	1,263,024
Cuba.....	31,555	12,522	164,244	241,869
Brazil.....	20,530	.....	214,256	237,123
Other South America.....	373,836	372,985	8,562,401	8,545,380
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; laticha cruda; caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	60,949	48,251	773,101	779,618
Mexico.....	133,565	227,512	1,527,085	3,812,311
Brazil.....	3,829,969	1,415,544	28,317,263	27,898,929
Other South America.....	171,064	48,361	1,339,743	1,267,774
Iron ore ( <i>Mineral de hierro; mineral de fer; mineral de fer</i> ):				
Cuba.....	133,713	198,514	2,178,997	2,522,710
Lead ore ( <i>Plomo; chumbo; plomb</i> ):				
Mexico.....	341,748	333,092	2,873,825	3,139,233
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assuar no superior ao No. 16 do padrão holandês; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Mexico.....	763	836	79,345	1,023,574
Cuba.....	279,691	659,073	56,624,164	67,197,688
Brazil.....	458,331	.....	965,933	278,491
Other South America.....	539,575	70,337	2,267,594	782,877
Tobacco and manufactures ( <i>Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Cuba.....	1,726,686	1,316,694	19,678,937	16,154,830
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; mogno; cajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	20,517	55,687	469,037	685,753
Mexico.....	54,970	109,511	599,836	781,070
Cuba.....	2,246	5,028	169,721	181,774
Wool ( <i>Lana; lã; laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	91,481	28,514	6,621,288	5,044,556
Class 2 (combings).....	.....	29,142	301,195	644,116
Class 3 (carpet).....	134	.....	739,322	410,085

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machines agricoles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	59,662	34,865	529,572	519,340
Cuba.....	3,750	9,991	114,113	139,115
Argentine Republic.....	501,985	497,161	4,703,622	3,558,759
Brazil.....	10,343	28,612	103,950	202,656
Chile.....	25,905	1,914	439,749	433,332
Other South America.....	18,746	27,236	287,429	215,731
Animals:				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado vacuno; gado; bœuf</i> ):				
Mexico.....	65,136	123,945	840,365	849,492
Cuba.....	12,810	6,265	1,003,842	239,758
South America.....	8,374	3,839	78,368	65,963
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; porcos; porcs</i> ):				
Mexico.....	21,844	16,354	226,063	182,507
South America.....	142	52	2,825	8,556
Horses ( <i>Caballos; cavallos; chevaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	42,318	26,629	303,709	366,337
Sheep ( <i>Ovejas; ovelhas; brebis</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,120	1,068	101,965	79,587

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1905.	1907.
<b>Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,306	11,168	61,511	73,882
Cuba.....	28,684	31,488	268,791	347,176
Mexico.....	24,708	14,657	287,857	304,662
Argentine Republic.....	10,800	9,973	111,717	85,341
Brazil.....	9,624	20,036	112,203	97,227
Chile.....	49,669	15,136	223,147	149,985
Other South America.....	9,171	5,532	79,881	131,193
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maiz; milho; maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,785	2,257	55,203	78,879
Mexico.....	41,070	9,977	1,158,336	963,840
Cuba.....	114,253	65,870	1,305,073	1,547,326
South America.....	1,430	1,712	13,327	19,244
<b>Oats (<i>Avena; avéna; avoine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,070	7,857	25,285	52,226
Mexico.....	4,447	1,034	55,184	51,429
Cuba.....	43,202	13,470	310,924	294,801
South America.....	1,316	2,013	20,454	11,759
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; trigo; blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	7,868	1,823	33,393	28,186
Mexico.....	62,873	3,664	1,536,687	1,445,052
South America.....	36,970	97,603	361,543	433,622
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	147,558	167,974	1,611,844	1,905,545
Mexico.....	6,726	9,238	118,443	156,917
Cuba.....	295,912	308,221	2,908,946	3,526,559
Brazil.....	127,923	128,018	1,292,637	1,620,149
Colombia.....	9,746	21,922	128,440	194,666
Other South America.....	125,406	125,233	2,424,855	1,669,626
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; automotiles; automobiles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	39,243	56,691	717,523	629,807
South America.....	24,503	23,533	166,814	234,466
<b>Cars, passenger and freight (<i>Trenes para pasaje y carga; cars de pasajeros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,873	169,255	2,663,993	1,631,270
Mexico.....	198,448	174,630	1,786,505	1,788,079
Cuba.....	53,908	172,165	1,022,717	845,229
Argentine Republic.....	453,092	145,270	1,518,031	1,267,248
Chile.....	29,380	256,656	171,567	395,518
Other South America.....	42,769	102,679	453,998	1,138,918
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Biciclos y sus accesorios; bicyclos e partes; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	7,162	10,401	166,563	92,206
Cuba.....	2,268	4,095	31,189	49,779
Argentine Republic.....	590	1,498	17,992	16,844
Brazil.....	824	1,156	10,584	13,679
Other South America.....	976	166	20,337	13,308
<b>Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de bolso y pared; horloges et montres</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,641	1,362	17,040	20,854
Mexico.....	5,189	3,562	72,171	62,464
Argentine Republic.....	537	6,368	71,761	70,892
Brazil.....	4,451	12,565	77,885	111,717
Chile.....	7,810	2,077	50,597	57,179
Other South America.....	1,830	5,872	40,050	44,754
<b>Coal (<i>Carbón; carvão; charcoal</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	260,484	236,147	3,137,980	3,273,568
Cuba.....	263,335	284,884	2,021,992	2,356,151
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	47,158	25,338	737,300	1,029,999
<b>Cotton:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....		162,736	522,372	153,411
<b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tijidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	129,656	110,511	1,663,680	1,691,273
Mexico.....	15,385	13,291	231,066	211,560
Cuba.....	44,103	67,012	935,663	1,063,914

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Cotton—Continued.</b>				
Cotton cloths ( <i>Telados de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturés</i> )—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	32,643	10,327	271,484	112,803
Brazil.....	36,630	25,081	479,358	459,797
Chile.....	208,103	6,599	988,027	691,767
Colombia.....	82,504	79,310	838,604	713,165
Venezuela.....	35,481	27,682	470,962	289,751
Other South America.....	67,565	46,261	470,702	516,765
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; roupa de algodão; vêtements de coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	27,114	69,590	366,190	614,321
Mexico.....	17,755	29,965	210,513	456,198
Cuba.....	27,127	13,981	311,313	389,556
Other South America.....	9,649	13,587	111,638	124,590
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Twine ( <i>Drainants; barbante; pectils</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....	21,614	65,016	1,178,821	1,720,001
Other South America.....	10,326	8,920	234,193	271,240
<b>Fish:</b>				
Salmon ( <i>Salmon; salmas; saumon</i> ):				
Colombia.....	192	593	3,512	4,881
Other South America.....	71,790	79,935	235,331	581,065
<b>Fruits and nuts (<i>Frutos y nueces; frutas e nozes; fruits et noix</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	18,246	23,566	112,530	171,584
Mexico.....	45,948	59,775	252,822	252,157
Cuba.....	41,282	41,077	203,040	249,631
South America.....	12,249	12,053	136,326	170,951
Glucose and grape sugar ( <i>Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....	7,085	12,292	96,656	61,793
Other South America.....	4,011	815	9,524	9,928
<b>Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Apósitos eléctricos y científicos; aparatos eléctricos e científicos; appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America.....	5,251	10,299	71,353	85,082
Mexico.....	45,080	12,085	402,646	373,566
Cuba.....	10,897	9,892	148,335	164,948
Argentine Republic.....	12,792	13,198	139,926	169,226
Brazil.....	3,534	8,579	62,987	118,516
Other South America.....	12,112	6,471	154,964	191,269
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinario eléctrico; machines électriques; machines électriques</i> ):				
Central America.....	10,849	7,913	47,603	97,365
Mexico.....	95,856	78,891	1,049,097	1,551,562
Cuba.....	646	10,634	437,327	74,625
Argentine Republic.....	5,854	46,041	166,256	210,657
Brazil.....	33,282	28,922	559,404	979,739
Other South America.....	13,058	6,523	147,881	187,729
Telegraph and telephone instruments ( <i>Instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instrumentos telegraphiques e telefónicos; instruments télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i> ):				
Central America.....	21,845	19,094	178,226	246,458
Mexico.....	67,639	46,939	999,141	753,969
Cuba.....	23,552	40,542	557,217	398,769
Argentine Republic.....	21,077	23,400	347,949	202,637
Brazil.....	64,435	74,845	774,217	1,237,691
Other South America.....	68,122	25,741	457,000	729,645
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rail ( <i>Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	147,240	174,124	641,178	860,313
Mexico.....	142,286	64,908	864,141	1,052,189
South America.....	435,989	181,459	3,098,778	2,437,160
Structural iron and steel ( <i>Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i> ):				
Mexico.....	82,041	45,736	571,153	936,493
Cuba.....	10,026	61,643	356,708	422,414
South America.....	116,662	14,608	451,186	734,968
Wire ( <i>Alambres; arames; fil de fer</i> ):				
Central America.....	22,204	18,210	232,742	229,295
Mexico.....	57,840	55,549	598,423	1,082,570
Cuba.....	33,845	39,308	454,607	622,230

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Wire ( <i>Alambre; arame; fil de fer</i> )—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	90,210	184,119	1,509,369	1,493,109
Brazil.....	31,488	70,434	227,426	411,674
Other South America.....	52,212	90,916	487,072	681,700
Bulbors' hardware, etc. ( <i>Materiales de metal para construccions; ferragens; materiaux de construction en fer et acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	29,083	35,089	343,784	378,371
Mexico.....	82,216	49,101	1,079,395	1,149,006
Cuba.....	36,109	30,804	567,097	611,350
Argentine Republic.....	65,927	59,800	828,540	680,781
Brazil.....	49,723	65,598	481,037	613,110
Chile.....	36,110	2,683	297,411	377,137
Colombia.....	7,385	9,353	76,344	96,483
Venezuela.....	3,904	2,772	58,308	42,902
Other South America.....	33,405	27,979	308,155	384,384
Metal-working machinery ( <i>Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machinismos para trabajar en metal; machines pour travailler les metaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	9,628	2,888	68,499	92,773
South America.....	13,058	22,190	85,926	188,310
Pipes and fittings ( <i>Cañeria; tubos; tynajes</i> ):				
Central America.....	20,523	38,749	680,326	582,586
Mexico.....	104,421	153,830	1,548,127	1,624,648
Cuba.....	34,365	115,522	432,893	1,111,663
Argentine Republic.....	11,800	5,515	141,654	123,555
Other South America.....	31,119	14,129	250,931	295,243
Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Maquinas de coser y sus accesorios; machinas de coser e accesorios; machines a coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,280	11,385	138,170	143,517
Mexico.....	39,550	58,546	795,747	732,631
Cuba.....	7,876	20,416	318,063	294,721
Argentine Republic.....	68,125	20,422	603,433	352,005
Brazil.....	46,974	53,781	330,439	541,308
Colombia.....	6,965	5,566	76,929	80,639
Other South America.....	36,132	28,294	423,087	403,753
Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	104,663	2,500	1,301,872	816,062
Mexico.....	297,054	46,000	1,230,228	467,703
Cuba.....	178,900	78,435	647,498	710,666
Argentine Republic.....	265,835	6,592	482,316	206,491
Brazil.....	89,705	70,470	596,046	745,776
Other South America.....	89,705	38,829	602,080	1,125,850
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Mecanografos y accesorios; machinas de escribir e accesorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,215	11,054	46,887	62,270
Mexico.....	33,707	20,118	373,152	360,545
Cuba.....	4,689	6,998	72,261	89,530
Argentine Republic.....	13,581	16,500	116,225	107,979
Brazil.....	5,496	6,592	62,960	98,727
Colombia.....	954	843	11,804	21,928
Other South America.....	13,045	10,481	167,364	226,500
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	24,971	28,430	207,965	264,294
Cuba.....	12,341	12,051	153,310	132,769
Argentine Republic.....	17,061	18,418	274,311	205,623
Brazil.....	8,976	12,192	151,562	149,448
Other South America.....	13,840	24,853	283,712	221,345
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzados; calçados; chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	67,218	84,331	514,441	737,787
Mexico.....	105,791	111,608	1,464,698	1,662,842
Colombia.....	4,847	3,283	59,192	47,874
Other South America.....	54,512	44,954	371,672	468,400
<b>Meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de baca en latas; carne de baccas en latas; bocuj conservé</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,175	5,839	65,733	78,891
Mexico.....	1,555	1,226	28,053	19,953
Cuba.....	934	462	20,685	20,612
South America.....	2,734	1,044	45,374	41,775

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Meat and dairy products—Continued.</b>				
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; boeuf salé</i> ):				
Central America.....	10,165	13,472	117,660	153,963
South America.....	23,664	16,635	261,535	207,528
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; sebo; suif</i> ):				
Central America.....	7,191	16,087	130,617	130,297
Mexico.....	1,848	4,269	22,415	40,478
Cuba.....	105	1,344	10,885	72,622
Chile.....	796	.....	92,986	65,698
Other South America.....	2,429	1,837	51,810	52,966
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; toucinho; tard fumé</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,585	1,987	32,170	45,281
Mexico.....	4,020	4,081	47,565	66,173
Cuba.....	36,071	43,773	515,008	572,558
Brazil.....	21,726	30,102	185,980	219,569
Other South America.....	830	2,635	10,658	25,654
Hams ( <i>Jamones; presuntos; jambons</i> ):				
Central America.....	15,436	14,949	119,392	174,315
Mexico.....	9,563	13,184	90,792	141,393
Cuba.....	70,139	49,287	573,454	636,968
Venezuela.....	5,247	5,313	46,773	46,621
Other South America.....	6,466	3,382	70,530	70,401
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc</i> ):				
Cuba.....	65,221	51,974	679,005	808,687
South America.....	27,665	23,061	258,535	276,045
Lard ( <i>Manteca; banha; saindoux</i> ):				
Central America.....	47,675	51,777	509,651	630,351
Mexico.....	67,840	90,824	547,176	805,450
Cuba.....	306,805	231,205	2,280,259	3,051,646
Brazil.....	131,691	61,405	134,412	1,195,233
Chile.....	17,691	11,383	175,404	157,296
Colombia.....	2,913	8,823	68,566	89,461
Venezuela.....	15,077	10,266	297,702	124,218
Other South America.....	45,381	64,078	602,916	642,379
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre</i> ):				
Central America.....	14,560	19,969	152,629	191,224
Mexico.....	13,753	9,273	138,570	152,985
Cuba.....	8,183	2,476	62,806	63,353
Brazil.....	10,179	1,628	119,343	44,148
Venezuela.....	2,463	3,279	92,539	50,414
Other South America.....	9,300	1,180	51,398	41,821
Cheese ( <i>Queso; queijo; fromage</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,306	7,556	75,599	94,267
Mexico.....	4,852	7,022	43,454	52,415
Cuba.....	1,446	4,106	15,651	30,314
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitran, etc.; resina e alcatrão; résine et goudron</i> ):				
Cuba.....	8,131	10,962	73,819	96,061
Argentine Republic.....	78,159	21,537	521,452	230,726
Brazil.....	51,631	117,139	651,818	759,470
Other South America.....	38,692	20,874	286,044	235,457
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarras; aguaras; térébenthine</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,814	1,448	46,668	41,828
Cuba.....	4,734	8,054	80,525	84,348
Argentine Republic.....	14,386	26,384	284,937	369,512
Brazil.....	8,980	10,801	152,130	162,440
Chile.....	6,908	426	91,696	139,756
Other South America.....	6,399	4,726	81,533	92,222
<b>Oils:</b>				
Mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales; crudos; oleo min- erales, crus; huiles, minerales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico.....	53,569	105,093	967,202	1,121,546
Cuba.....	29,816	60,832	575,334	432,501
Illuminating ( <i>Accites para alumbrado; oleos para iluminação; huiles d'éclairage</i> ):				
Central America.....	26,702	31,921	270,144	324,680
Cuba.....	23,215	25,804	86,854	199,871
Argentine Republic.....	23,012	194,864	1,915,784	1,893,646
Brazil.....	231,518	273,001	2,572,119	2,678,957
Chile.....	19,000	3,328	665,366	741,316
Other South America.....	103,101	86,399	1,091,952	1,237,186
Lubricating ( <i>Acetes para la lubricación; oleos para lu- bricación; huiles à graisser</i> ):				
Mexico.....	32,541	11,502	282,750	172,666
Cuba.....	43,451	35,434	245,651	340,987
Argentine Republic.....	53,971	51,843	404,333	471,278
Brazil.....	28,373	39,198	306,508	347,999
Chile.....	19,830	2,536	216,774	211,873



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		12 months ending December—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Oils—Continued.</b>				
<i>Vegetable (Accites vegetales; oleos vegetales; huiles vegetales):</i>				
Central America.....	Dollars. 3,815	Dollars. 4,689	Dollars. 39,350	Dollars. 63,128
Mexico.....	67,407	149,343	787,918	1,101,560
Cuba.....	10,063	14,438	213,302	241,732
Argentine Republic.....		10,678	78,575	108,638
Brazil.....	28,246	26,166	249,917	599,168
Chile.....	955	20	49,357	160,331
Other South America.....	9,163	13,617	162,439	267,138
<b>Paper (Papel; papel; papier):</b>				
Mexico.....	4,199	7,747	40,625	84,539
Cuba.....	17,608	23,751	166,533	252,912
Argentine Republic.....	44,179	13,940	303,508	158,563
Brazil.....	719	845	32,830	9,055
Chile.....	7,359	124	160,051	180,021
Other South America.....	9,782	7,956	84,438	97,956
<b>Paraffin (Parafina; paraffina; paraffine):</b>				
Central America.....	2,901	7,284	63,780	80,829
Mexico.....	50,917	50,767	528,782	656,649
South America.....	5,881	4,195	42,315	54,127
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco en rama; tabacco nao manufacturado; tabac non manufacturi):</b>				
Central America.....	4,074	4,798	68,427	57,085
Mexico.....	17,939	16,681	110,086	147,333
Argentine Republic.....	650	11,173	31,454	205,055
Colombia.....		1,205	15,128	12,669
Other South America.....	10,672	8,599	88,689	90,899
<b>Manufactured (Tabaco elaborado; tabacco manufacturado; tabac manufacturi):</b>				
Central America.....	7,879	3,845	60,378	97,902
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera sin labrada; madera nao manufacturada; bois brut):</b>				
Central America.....	26,072	51,537	644,692	591,141
Mexico.....	91,810	137,248	1,278,899	1,734,077
Cuba.....	7,560		172,750	60,765
Argentine Republic.....		56,835	163,927	106,508
Other South America.....	23,340	2,200	218,703	126,272
<b>Lumber (Maderas; maderas; bois de construction):</b>				
Central America.....	173,790	122,183	1,213,368	1,254,300
Mexico.....	169,270	238,181	2,154,107	2,712,264
Cuba.....	204,388	100,513	2,358,171	2,340,890
Argentine Republic.....	495,899	573,412	5,110,885	4,363,523
Brazil.....	97,669	18,731	870,014	822,739
Chile.....	182,203	69,184	831,458	1,517,046
Other South America.....	115,690	95,390	1,189,626	1,599,929
<b>Furniture (Muebles; mobiliis; meubles):</b>				
Central America.....	16,614	32,346	288,592	370,026
Mexico.....	89,785	94,918	917,965	1,053,020
Cuba.....	44,218	71,730	574,850	737,928
Argentine Republic.....	25,029	51,553	351,047	518,194
Brazil.....	4,282	18,701	63,552	105,452
Chile.....	10,364	452	79,609	108,541
Colombia.....	956	1,418	18,132	17,393
Venezuela.....	1,563	440	19,855	18,964
Other South America.....	11,355	8,338	108,619	143,185

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the calendar year 1907 show a total foreign commerce valued at \$3,346,684,960, in which imports figured for \$1,423,289,693 and exports for \$1,923,395,267. An advance of \$227,939,954 is thus indicated as compared with 1906, when total foreign trade aggregated \$3,118,745,006, composed of imports, \$1,320,501,572 and exports \$1,798,243,434. The trade balance in 1907 was therefore \$500,105,574, as compared with \$477,741,862 in the preceding year.

Of the total imports cited for 1907 more than one-half, or \$736,959,040, were of European origin, an advance of over \$35,000,000 as compared with 1906. In the \$26,000,000 increase noted in this branch of trade with North America, Mexico is represented by more than \$5,000,000 and Central America by over \$2,000,000. From South America import values remained practically unchanged, the figures for 1907 being \$147,680,943, and for 1906, \$147,911,781. Both years, however, show an advance of nearly \$3,000,000 as compared with 1905. From Asia imports increased more than \$19,000,000; from Oceania more than \$9,000,000, and from Africa more than \$10,000,000.

On the export list, the predominance of Europe is even more marked, \$1,313,043,015 representing shipments thither out of a total export valuation of \$1,923,395,267. As compared with 1906 an advance of over \$67,000,000 is reported for this branch of foreign trade. Increased exports to North America aggregated over \$36,000,000, in which Mexico figured for more than \$5,000,000 and Central America more than \$1,000,000. All of South America took merchandise valued at \$85,612,408, as against \$78,822,379 in 1906, showing an increase of over \$6,000,000; shipments to Asia advanced \$10,000,000; to Oceania, \$5,000,000, and to Africa, \$500,000.

Official valuations for the two years under comparison are as follows:

Geographical Division.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe	\$700,067,050	\$736,959,040	\$1,265,573,163	\$1,313,043,015
North America	296,799,081	297,143,933	325,886,319	362,190,385
South America	147,911,781	147,680,943	78,822,379	85,612,408
Asia	196,309,212	215,243,770	89,675,558	99,127,155
Oceania	22,962,293	32,566,565	39,516,547	44,599,891
Africa	12,431,645	22,715,622	18,369,668	18,880,744
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,389,561,572</b>	<b>1,424,289,933</b>	<b>1,795,241,434</b>	<b>1,923,395,267</b>

The gold movement for the year consisted of imports of \$113,398,066, which were \$12,181,311 less than those for 1906, and exports aggregating \$55,215,681, an increase of \$8,506,523 over the preceding twelve months.

Silver imports totaled \$46,013,976, as against \$11,227,811 in 1906, and exports of the same metal were \$61,625,866 and \$60,957,091 for 1907 and 1906, respectively.

During 1907 sailing vessels entering the ports of the United States represented 2,965,768 tons, and clearances aggregated 3,070,065 tons. The tonnage of steam vessels was as follows: Entries, 35,513,182 tons, as compared with 32,454,853 tons in 1906; clearances, 35,186,199 tons, against 31,749,576 tons in the preceding year.

**THE STATUS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.**

On January 13, 1908, the Senate of the United States ratified the convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 13, 1906, by the delegates of the governments represented at the Third International Conference of American States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.

The convention in reference was laid before the President of the United States by the Secretary of State on March 1, 1907, and transmitted to Congress for suitable action.

The terms of the convention are contained in four articles, as follows:

"ART. I. If a citizen, a native of any of the countries signing the present Convention, and naturalized in another, shall again take up his residence in his native country without the intention of returning to the country in which he has been naturalized, he will be considered as having reassumed his original citizenship, and as having renounced the citizenship acquired by the said naturalization.

"ART. II. The intention not to return will be presumed to exist when the naturalized person shall have resided in his native country for more than two years. But this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary.

"ART. III. This convention will become effective in the countries that ratify it three months from the dates upon which said ratifications shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil; and if it should be denounced by any one of them it shall continue in effect for one year more, to count from the date of such denouncement.

"ART. IV. The denouncement of this convention by any one of the signatory States shall be made to the Government of the United States of Brazil and shall take effect only with regard to the country that may make it."

**RELATIVE DISTANCES BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS  
BY LAND AND SEA.**

The distances between New York and San Francisco, according to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics, are, direct by land, 3,191 miles; via Tehuantepec, 4,415 miles; via Panama, 5,305 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,089 miles. From New York to Port Townsend direct the distance is 3,199 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,190 miles; via Panama, 6,080, and via Magellan Straits, 13,848 miles. From New York to Honolulu direct via San Francisco the distance is 5,288 miles; via Port Townsend, 5,569 miles; via Tehuantepec, 5,806 miles; via Panama, 6,686 miles, and via Magellan Straits, 13,269 miles.

**THE WOOL PRODUCTION OF 1907.**

According to the estimate of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of the United States the total clip, including pulled wool, in 1907 was 298,294,750 pounds valued as \$78,263,165. The production of the previous year was 298,915,130 pounds, valued at \$79,721,383. The number of sheep fit for shearing is estimated at 38,864,932, compared with 38,540,798 in 1906.

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**URUGUAY.****CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.**

Uruguayan customs receipts for November, 1907, amounted to \$922,723, showing a decrease of \$23,099 as compared with the same month of 1906. For the eleven months' period ending with November, however, the total returns were \$12,194,596 as compared with \$11,952,463 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

**REDUCTION OF LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.**

In accordance with a recently enacted law of the Uruguayan Republic the only tax which the State shall collect from ocean navigation for the service of light-houses shall be three cents per registered ton for vessels carrying cargo or cargo and passengers, and 1½ cents for those carrying passengers exclusively. Coasting vessels and such as touch at the ports of the Republic solely to take in coal, provisions, to take up pilot or crew, to await orders from their consigners or builders or to effect repairs in the hull, machinery, or rigging shall be exempt from this tax.

Those vessels which make Montevideo their terminus and starting point are also exempt.

The Executive is authorized to expend \$200,000 in the reform of existing light-houses, the construction of new ones and the purchase of tugs for the light-house service, the sum to be taken from the financial surplus of the fiscal year 1906-7.

**THE CEREAL AND FLAX CROP, 1906-7.**

The Department of Stock Raising and Agriculture of the Uruguayan Republic published in December, 1907, the statistics relating to the cereal and flax crop of the agricultural year 1906-7. The cultivated area was as follows: Wheat, 252,258 hectares; maize, 212,154; flax 23,529; oats, 135,944; barley, 1,883; canary seed, 2,556. The

amounts sown during the crop year in reference were as follows: Wheat, 17,824,934 kilograms; flax, 954,141; oats, 135,944; barley, 129,652; canary seed, 84,790, and maize, 2,661,355. The production was: Wheat, 186,884,422 kilograms (186,884 tons); flax, 21,930,704 (21,931 tons); oats, 1,752,247 (1,752 tons); barley, 1,576,213 (1,576 tons); canary seed, 1,638,182 (1,638 tons), and maize, 136,136,240 (136,136 tons). The average production per hectare was as follows: Wheat, 740 kilograms; flax, 742, and maize, 641.

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## VENEZUELA.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

A decree of President CASTRO, of the Republic of Venezuela, dated on the 19th of December, 1907, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the same day, makes the following tariff modifications, which went into effect on the date mentioned:

Marble, unworked, unpolished, also sepulchral monuments of marble, shall be dutiable under Class 3 of the tariff, the rate of duty being 25 cents of *bolivar* per kilogram. Tiles for paving mausoleums shall not be regarded as parts of sepulchral monuments. Such tiles shall pay as marbles polished or wrought, under Class 4, or 75 cents of *bolivar* per kilogram.

Blank books shall pay a duty of 1 *bolivar* and 25 cents per kilogram under Class 5.

Secret or patent medicines, duly examined by the Board for the Examination and Classification of Patent Medicines, shall be dutiable under the same class.

Envelopes, totally or partially made, shall be appraised under Class 6, paying a duty of 2 *bolivares* and 50 cents.

Chintz, nainsook, calico, cretones, *carlanean*, brilliantine, fine striped cloth having more than 13 threads in warp or weft in a square of 5 millimeters, poplin, *malvinas*, Japanese cloths, histring, colored percale, and similar tissues not enumerated in other classes, such as cotton merino and colored cotton flannel, shall be dutiable under Class 6 at a rate of 2 *bolivares* and 50 cents.

Muslin, colored cotton crepon, lawn, *renque* (cotton gauze), barege, grenadine, organdy, zephyr, *clarin*, *dulce sueño*, tarlatan, *imité*, Holland batiste, light cotton batiste, white or colored, plain, figured, transparent or embroidered, in the piece or cut out for articles of clothing, and all other tissues similar to the above and not included in other classes, shall pay a duty of 5 *bolivares* per kilogram under Class 7.

## REGULATION OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

The numbers of the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for December 20 and 23, 1907, contain decrees by President CASTRO regulating the telegraph and telephone systems of the Republic of Venezuela. The decree of December 20 provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The establishment of national telegraph lines and official telephones appertains exclusively to the Federal Executive.

"ART. 2. Special telegraph lines may be maintained, solely for their own service, by railroad companies which may be established in the Republic, provided these obtain the permission of the National Government, without which such lines may not be constructed, and by railway companies having already established such lines conformably to contracts with the Federal Executive approved by the National Congress.

"ART. 3. Everything appertaining to the administration and service of the national telegraphs and telephones, as well as the construction of new lines, is placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Promotion.

"ART. 4. All residents within the territory of Venezuela have the right, subject to the rules appertaining thereto, to correspond by means of the national telegraphs.

"ART. 5. Everything concerning the service, administration, and accounting of the national telegraphs and telephones will be regulated by special decree.

"ART. 6. The laws, decrees, and orders in force at this time, regarding national telegraphs and telephones, are hereby repealed.

"ART. 7. The Minister of Promotion is charged with the execution of this decree."

The special decree of December 23, 1907, places, subject to the Minister of Promotion, the telegraph and telephone lines under the charge of a Director of National Telegraphs and Official Telephones, sets forth the manner in which new lines may be constructed, the States of the Union being prohibited from building such, and provides for the division of the lines, classification of offices, personnel of employees, their duties, rates, accounting, franks, and disciplinary and penal regulations.

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LA PLAZA DEL PUERTO DE CALLAO, PERÚ.  
The Plaza at the Port of Callao, Peru.



# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

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No. 2.

La Cuarta Conferencia Pan-Americana se celebrará en 1910 en Buenos Aires, capital de la República Argentina. Este fué el acuerdo á que se llegó en la sesión ordinaria del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional celebrada el 5 de febrero de 1908. El voto á favor de Buenos Aires fué unánime, y los diplomáticos que se hallaban presentes hicieron apropiadas observaciones al hacer constar la actitud de sus respectivos gobiernos. Esta reunión fué muy concurrida y se demostró gran interés en las primeras medidas que se tomaron relativas á la próxima Conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas. El Consejo Directivo se propone preparar con gran esmero esta reunión, á fin de queresulte una Conferencia que continúe dignamente la obra hecha por las tres que le han precedido y que se celebraron en Washington, México y Río de Janeiro, respectivamente. Nada más propio que esta Conferencia se reúna en Buenos Aires en 1910, puesto que la República Argentina se prepara con entusiasmo para celebrar en gran escala, en esa fecha, el centenario de su independecia. Este acontecimiento reviste grandísimo interés para toda la América y ha de proporcionar una base adecuada—especie de numen—para las sesiones de la Conferencia. Se trata, pues, de celebrar una gran exposición para conmemorar el aniversario nacional, la cual, sin duda, ha de atraer un gran número de visitantes, tanto de los Estados Unidos como de Europa. Como quiera que en la actualidad Buenos Aires tiene 1,140,000 habitantes, y que su población aumenta con tanta rapidez como cualquiera ciudad de los Estados Unidos, con excepción, acaso, de Nueva York y Chicago, figura entre las grandes capitales del mundo, y es un lugar sumamente propicio tanto para celebrar una Conferencia Internacional como una Exposición Internacional. El hecho de escogerse desde ahora el lugar y la fecha para celebrar la primera concede tiempo suficiente al Gobierno de la Argentina no sólo para hacer los debidos preparativos, sino también para que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina prepare el programa correspondiente.

## LAS CONVENCIONES Y RESOLUCIONES DE LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA.

Al Consejo Directivo, en su última sesión, se sometió un informe muy importante, el cual se refiere á las Convenciones y Resoluciones que fueron firmadas en la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro. La comisión que presentó el informe se componía del Sr. J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haití, el Sr. Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro de la República Argentina, y el Sr. Don FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú; auxiliados por el Director y Secretario de la Oficina, en cuanto á la preparación de los datos necesarios. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica íntegro dicho informe, en el cual se muestra el estado actual respecto de los trabajos de las tres Conferencias. Dicho informe muestra, además, que es necesario que varios de los Gobiernos procedan á aprobar ó desaprobado las diferentes Convenciones y Resoluciones, á fin de que la Cuarta Conferencia encuentre el camino expedito. La comisión recomienda vehementemente que los miembros del Consejo Directivo pidan á sus respectivos Gobiernos que tomen en consideración inmediatamente estas Resoluciones y Convenciones, á fin de que se ratifiquen desde luego ó que sugieran las enmiendas que juzguen oportunas, las cuales pueden someterse á la consideración de la próxima Conferencia. Una de las recomendaciones importantes que hace la Comisión es la de que se autorice al Director para establecer una Sección de Estadística y de Información Comercial como una Subdivisión de la Oficina Internacional. La Comisión también aconseja que los diferentes países hagan gestiones favorables, sin ninguna demora, encaminadas á aumentar en un 50 por ciento las cuotas con que en la actualidad contribuyen al sostenimiento de la Oficina, y que á los países que sean morosos en el pago de sus cuotas no sólo para el mantenimiento de la Oficina, sino para el nuevo edificio, se les suplique que subsanen sin demora esta deficiencia, á fin de que no se impidan los trabajos de la Oficina ni se demore la construcción del edificio.

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EL INFORME ESPECIAL DEL PROFESOR WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica un interesante y detallado informe hecho por el Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, sobre las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos y la América del Sur. Todos los que estén interesados en el desarrollo del comercio pan-americano y de la cordialidad internacional, deben leer dicho informe. Se recordará que el Profesor SHEPHERD, que es uno de los miembros

más eminentes del cuerpo de profesores de la Universidad de Columbia, de la Ciudad de Nueva York, en 1907 hizo un viaje á la América del Sur, y estuvo en el Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, la República Argentina, el Uruguay y el Brasil, habiendo ido por la costa occidental, vía Panamá, y regresado por la costa oriental y Río de Janeiro. Á ruego del Director de esta Oficina, el expresado profesor hizo una investigación especial á beneficio de esta última, y expresa su opinión en este informe. Debe agregarse que el Profesor SHEPHERD es un estudiante ó investigador muy asiduo y que siempre ha demostrado interés en fomentar relaciones más íntimas entre la América del Norte y la del Sur. Las indicaciones que hace son resultado de una detenida consideración y son muy pertinentes. Se espera que el ejemplo establecido por el Profesor SHEPHERD sea seguido por los catedráticos de universidades que tienen á su cargo cátedras semejantes en las diferentes instituciones de este país, despertando así mayor interés en todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos hacia sus Repúblicas hermanas.

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#### ESTUDIO DE LA HISTORIA Y LA POLÍTICA SUDAMERICANAS.

La disertación que leyó el Doctor HIRAM BINGHAM de la Universidad de Yale ante la Asociación de Ciencia Política Americana en la Ciudad de Madison, Estado de Wisconsin, el 28 de diciembre de 1907, sobre los medios que ofrecen la historia y política sudamericanas como un campo de investigación, contiene tantos datos originales, interesantes y valiosos para todos los estudiantes y demás personas interesadas en aquella parte del mundo, que se ha juzgado conveniente reproducirla en esta edición del BOLETÍN. El Director recomienda especialmente dicha memoria á un gran número de catedráticos de colegios americanos y de estudiantes de establecimientos docentes americanos que en la actualidad se proponen emprender el estudio de la historia y la política de nuestras Repúblicas hermanas. Esta Oficina recibe constantemente cartas de estudiantes en las principales instituciones docentes de los Estados Unidos, pidiendo informes que se relacionan precisamente con el contenido de esta disertación del Doctor BINGHAM. Los hechos que en dicha memoria se relatan y los informes que contiene sorprenderán á la mayoría de las personas que aún no han llegado ni siquiera á comprender la oportunidad que existe en los Estados Unidos para estudiar tan interesante tema. Teniendo á mano los datos proporcionados por el Doctor BINGHAM, á cualquiera le será dable comenzar á hacer una investigación sobre cualesquiera fases generales ó especiales de la historia y la política de la América del Sur.

## LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

La Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana que terminó sus sesiones el 20 de diciembre de 1907, después de celebrar sus sesiones durante un período de cinco semanas en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, tomó una medida casi sin precedente, y que, no obstante, tiene un valor sentimental especial para fomentar relaciones más íntimas entre la América Central, México y los Estados Unidos. Se ha organizado la Fraternidad Centroamericana, cuyo fin principal es mantener vivo el espíritu de mutuo interés y simpatía entre las Repúblicas de la América del Norte. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica el Acta Constitucional de dicha fraternidad, la cual debieran leer todos los que procuran estar al corriente del espíritu de las resoluciones de la Conferencia. No es una exageración hacer constar que la organización de esta fraternidad denota el colmo de la cordialidad internacional y sentimientos fraternales que caracterizaron todas las sesiones de la Conferencia y las relaciones de los diferentes delegados, y por tanto, debiera ejercer una poderosa influencia á favor de la feliz realización de todas las convenciones que fueron firmadas en esta notable reunión.

## EL PRIMER CONGRESO CIENTÍFICO PANAMERICANO.

Es tal la rapidez con que se aumenta el interés en todos los Estados Unidos y las otras Repúblicas Americanas, en cuanto al Primer Congreso Científico Panamericano que se ha de reunir en la Ciudad de Santiago, Chile, el 10 de diciembre de 1908, que se ha juzgado oportuno publicar en esta edición del BOLETÍN el programa y las bases propuestos. Se espera que el Congreso de los Estados Unidos apruebe la asignación recomendada por el Secretario Root, á fin de que los Estados Unidos tomen parte oficialmente en dicho Congreso. Dícese que el Gobierno de Chile está haciendo extensos preparativos, y que casi todas las Repúblicas Americanas enviarán delegados á dicho Congreso. Además de los que sean nombrados directamente por los Gobiernos, otros representantes de diferentes universidades é instituciones científicas serán también objeto de una cordial bienvenida.

DISCURSOS PRONUNCIADOS POR EL DIRECTOR SOBRE  
LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Como una prueba del creciente interés que se demuestra en todos los Estados Unidos acerca de los asuntos de la América latina, puede decirse que si el Director de la Oficina fuese á aceptar la tercera parte de las invitaciones que recibe de cámaras de comercio, establecimi-

entos docentes, y otras instituciones, para que dé conferencias en ellas sobre las relaciones generales y comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, sería necesario que el Director hablase casi todos los días desde el 1° de enero hasta el 1° de junio. Estas conferencias no se limitan ciertamente á ninguna región especial del país, sino que tienen lugar tanto en la parte central y remota del oeste como en los Estados de la Nueva Inglaterra y del Sur. Sin embargo, las exigencias consiguientes á sus deberes como Director de la expresada Oficina, sólo le permiten aceptar un pequeño número de estas invitaciones. Como una prueba de los esfuerzos que el Director hace por acceder—hasta donde le es posible—á estas invitaciones y suministrar en esta forma los informes solicitados, á continuación aparece una lista de algunas de las conferencias que ha dado: "University Club" de Washington, D. C., enero 4; "Oregon Society," Washington, D. C., enero 11; banquete para celebrar la inauguración de una nueva compañía de vapores á la América del Sur, dado en la Ciudad de Nueva York el 14 de enero; Instituto Bancario de Washington, enero 16; Club de Hombres de la Iglesia Central Presbiteriana de Washington, D. C., enero 20; Cooper Union, en la Ciudad de Nueva York, enero 27; banquete anual de la Asociación de Comerciantes y Fabricantes de Baltimore, enero 30; Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de la Ciudad de Nueva York, enero 31; Sociedad de California, Washington, D. C., enero 2; banquete en honor de la memoria de Lincoln, en Grand Rapids, Michigan, febrero 12; Cámara de Comercio de Pontiac, Michigan, febrero 13; Club Comercial de Lincoln, Nebraska, febrero 17; Escuela de Mckenzie, Dobb's Ferry, Nueva York, celebración en honor del cumpleaños de Washington en la mañana del 22 de febrero; Asociación Nacional de Joyeros de Filadelfia, en la noche del 22 de febrero, y la Sociedad Geográfica Americana establecida en Nueva York, el 25 de febrero.

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#### ITINERARIOS Y CONDICIONES DE VIAJE EN LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Á la Oficina Internacional se le hacen tantas preguntas de los Estados Unidos y de Europa acerca de las condiciones y los itinerarios de viaje en la América del Sur, que ha tenido á bien suplicarle al Sr. LEE McCLUNG, Tesorero de la Universidad de Yale, que recientemente hizo un viaje alrededor de la América, y á la distinguida escritora Sra. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, que ha visitado todas las partes del continente meridional, se sirvan preparar breves reseñas descriptivas de los itinerarios y las condiciones de viaje que puedan serles útiles á los que intenten visitar esa parte del mundo. A juzgar por la correspondencia que esta Oficina recibe, es de esperar que el próximo año haya un gran aumento en el número de viajeros á la América del

Sur. Además, se sabe que muchos viajeros que hasta ahora acostumbraban ir á Europa y Asia, han resuelto, en vista del creciente interés que la América latina despierta, cambiar su itinerario de costumbre, para ver lo que pasa en la América del Sur y Central, y enterarse de su progreso, etc. Á propósito de lo que queda expuesto, conviene tener presente la gran mejora introducida por la Lamport & Holt Company en el servicio de vapores de la costa oriental, por el hecho de haber agregado á su flota tres grandes vapores que tienen aproximadamente 10,000 toneladas cada uno, que cuentan con magníficas comodidades para los pasajeros y hacen permanentemente el viaje de Nueva York á Río de Janeiro y Buenos Aires. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica una fotografía de uno de estos vapores, y una ó dos vistas interiores del mismo, á fin de que las personas que piensan ir á la América del Sur vean que pueden hacer la travesía con comodidad.

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#### LOS FERROCARRILES ARGENTINOS.

Las leyes sancionadas por el Gobierno Argentino con el fin de obtener la uniformidad de los privilegios que han de ser concedidos á las varias compañías ferroviarias que funcionan en la República, han dado un notable impulso al desarrollo de nuevas empresas. En la actualidad la longitud total de las líneas que están en operación asciende á cerca de 14,000 millas, de las cuales más de 900 se construyeron el año pasado, y representan la inversión de un capital de \$671,688,874. Se proyecta la consolidación de los intereses de tres importantes líneas, y las cláusulas del contrato por virtud del cual ha de efectuarse esta consolidación prescriben el desembolso de gruesas sumas para nuevas prolongaciones y mejoras.

El servicio postal y el de las líneas de telégrafos, tan íntimamente ligados con las empresas ferroviarias, también mostraron un progreso satisfactorio en 1907, por cuanto los ingresos procedentes de dichos servicios muestran un aumento de \$746,961 respecto del año anterior.

En todos los ramos de la renta interna se hizo un informe igualmente satisfactorio.

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#### EL ESTAÑO DE BOLIVIA EN LOS MERCADOS DEL MUNDO.

La estadística relativa al estaño durante el año de 1907, en los mercados de Europa y América, muestra que este producto boliviano representa el segundo lugar entre los artículos exportados. Aunque la producción de la Colonia Inglesa de la Indo-China fué mucho mayor, Bolivia produjo 15,300 toneladas en el año de referencia, contra 16,380 en el año de 1906.

El cultivo de la Provincia de Larecaja ha sido objeto de un informe dirigido al Departamento de Colonización y Agricultura, del cual informe se reproducen algunos extractos en esta edición del BOLETÍN, por considerarse interesantes para los que comercian en este producto.

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#### MEDIDAS LEGISLATIVAS DEL GOBIERNO BRASILEÑO.

Las noticias que se han recibido del Brasil indican la probabilidad de que se revise el arancel del país durante la próxima sesión del Congreso Nacional que se efectuará en mayo de 1908, y la vigencia de dichas medidas en agosto del mismo año. Entre tanto, las importantes modificaciones de los derechos de importación sobre los materiales industriales y la maquinaria quedan comprendidas en la ley Bidget que se promulgó el 1º de enero de 1908. También quedará vigente la rebaja de un 20 por ciento concedida por la ley de 30 de junio de 1906 á ciertos artículos determinados procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

Se aplican restricciones imperativas á la importación de sustancias alimenticias y bebidas en las cuales se usan preservativos perjudiciales á la salud pública, y se ha de iniciar una activa propaganda bajo la supervisión del Gobierno, á fin de introducir y popularizar los productos del país en el extranjero.

Ya se nota el resultado de esta concesión en las cifras relativas al comercio entre los dos países en 1907, publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, pues en dicho período el valor de las compras que el Brasil le hizo á los Estados Unidos excedió en \$4,000,000 al valor de las que le hizo en los doce meses anteriores.

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#### EL COMERCIO DE CUBA EN 1906-7.

En el informe del Gobernador Provisional MAGOON relativo á las condiciones generales de la República cubana desde fines de 1906 hasta fines de 1907, se muestra que la situación económica de dicha República en general es satisfactoria. En el año económico de 1906-7, el valor de las importaciones sufrió una disminución de más de \$7,000,000, en comparación con el valor de las importaciones en los doce meses anteriores, pero hubo un aumento de más de \$5,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones. En el comercio con los Estados Unidos en el año común de 1907 se advierte un aumento considerable, tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones.

## EL CENSO DE CHILE Y LA PROMULGACIÓN DE ALGUNAS LEYES.

El informe de carácter privado acerca del resultado del censo chileno que se formó á fines de 1907, fija el número total de habitantes de la República en 3,250,000, ó sea un aumento de poco menos de 50,000 habitantes desde 1903, época en que se levantó el censo anterior.

Anúnciase que el Congreso chileno sancionó una ley el 22 de enero de 1908, la cual prescribe una asignación para el ferrocarril longitudinal que ha de construirse desde la línea divisoria peruana hasta el Estrecho de Magallanes, ó sea una distancia de 2,600 millas, al paso que la concesión de un contrato á una compañía alemana con el fin de establecer una línea desde Arica hasta La Paz, constituye otra prueba evidente de la actividad que el Gobierno está desplegando en este importante ramo del desarrollo nacional.

La propuesta modificación de los derechos de aduana sobre el ganado vacuno, el ganado lanar y ciertos tejidos, que el Gobierno chileno ha estado estudiando (véase el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente á diciembre de 1907), ha sido sancionada y promulgada como una ley. La suspensión de los derechos sobre el ganado vacuno y la rebaja de un 50 por ciento de los derechos sobre los demás artículos especificados, comenzará á regir dentro de seis meses.

## EL PROGRESO COMERCIAL DE MÉXICO.

La posición que México ocupa en el mundo comercial cada día es más alta. En los cuatro meses del año económico acerca de los cuales se han obtenido datos estadísticos, es decir; desde julio hasta octubre de 1907, se advierte un aumento de más de \$6,000,000, tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior, al paso que se nota un aumento de cerca de \$2,000,000 en la renta de aduana recaudada en el primer semestre de 1907-8, respecto del primer semestre de 1906-7. El valor de las transacciones comerciales que se llevaron á cabo en el año común de 1907, ascendió á un poco más de \$200,000,000, y más de la mitad de esta suma la representaban empresas comerciales, la organización de nuevas compañías y el aumento en el capital de las corporaciones existentes.

El valor de las mercancías de los Estados Unidos que se embarcaron en 1907 por la vía de Tehuantepec, entre los puertos del Atlántico y del Pacífico, se calculó que ascendía como de \$25,000,000 á \$30,000,000, debiendo agregarse que el hecho de acortarse el transporte para el azúcar de Hawai le ha proporcionado especiales ventajas á los comerciantes.



El comercio con los Estados Unidos muestra que el valor de las importaciones ascendió á más de \$67,000,000, en tanto que el de las exportaciones en 1907 ascendió á más de \$57,000,000, ó sea un aumento de \$5,420,627 en el valor de las primeras, y de \$6,006,528 en el de las segundas, en comparación con 1906.

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LA NUEVA LEY ACRARIA Y LAS CONCESIONES RELATIVAS AL CULTIVO DE LA GOMA EN NICARAGUA.

La ley que recientemente fué sancionada en Nicaragua, y que tiene por objeto estimular la agricultura y la industria pecuaria en toda la República, prescribe el establecimiento en el extranjero de una activa propaganda en pro de los productos del país. Debido al hecho de hacerse la explotación en debida forma, la industria de bananos ya se ha aumentado hasta un grado que hasta ahora no tenía precedente, y otros productos de Nicaragua también son susceptibles de un desarrollo semejante. El Sr. FREDERICK M. RYDER, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en San Juan del Norte, al hacer un informe relativo á una concesión gomera que fué otorgada recientemente, hace constar que es enteramente probable que dicha concesión sea traspasada finalmente á la compañía que en la actualidad tiene dos concesiones importantes del Gobierno nicaragüense, de manera que la expresada compañía tendrá el *control* de la producción de toda la goma de los bosques silvestres de la República.

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EL ESTADO FINANCIERO DE PANAMÁ.

Las condiciones de prosperidad de Panamá se indican por el hecho de que la renta interna recaudada en el año de 1907 excedió en \$5,436.05 al cálculo del presupuesto, que ascendió á \$2,439,301.68. La mayor parte de estos ingresos procedieron de los derechos de importación.

El valor de las mercancías de los Estados Unidos transportadas por el Ferrocarril de Panamá en 1907, se calcula que ascendió como de \$12,000,000 á \$15,000,000, y el valor de las importaciones de aquel país muestra un aumento de más de \$4,000,000, en comparación con el año anterior.

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EL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DE PARAGUAY.

El extenso resumen del informe acerca del Ferrocarril Central de Paraguay correspondiente al año que terminó el 30 de abril de 1907, y que se publica en esta edición del BOLETÍN, muestra que los asuntos

pendientes entre la compañía operante y el Gobierno han sido arreglados de una manera satisfactoria para los interesados. Como quiera que en toda la República esta es la única compañía que está en operación, su porvenir y desarrollo del país están íntimamente ligados, y se espera que la terminación de la controversia dé un nuevo impulso á los negocios. Dícese que las cosechas están en magníficas condiciones y que todo indica una vitalidad creciente en todos los ramos del comercio y la industria.

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#### EL COMERCIO DEL PERÚ CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Según las cifras publicadas por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en 1907 el comercio entre el Perú y los Estados Unidos mostró un notable desarrollo. En el año de referencia hubo un aumento de \$4,154,790 en el valor de las exportaciones de productos peruanos á los Estados Unidos, en comparación con el año anterior, en tanto que en el mismo período hubo un aumento de \$1,672,762 en el valor de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos.

La mina de Cerro de Pasco embarcó para los Estados Unidos 10,000 toneladas de cobre de las 28,000 toneladas de dicho metal exportadas de toda la América del Sur.

Además, la prosperidad mercantil la indica el informe de la Corporación Peruana cuyas operaciones en el año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907 muestran una ganancia líquida de \$1,000,000.

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#### LAS CONDICIONES COMERCIALES DEL SALVADOR.

La República del Salvador anuncia que el valor de las exportaciones en el primer semestre de 1907 ascendió á \$5,642,700, de los cuales las exportaciones de café representaron \$4,369,600. Se recaudaron \$282,293 de derechos sobre estas exportaciones, en tanto que los derechos de importación ascendieron á un total de \$1,440,194. Se advierte una pequeña disminución en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior. Los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar entre los países á los cuales se hicieron exportaciones.

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#### LA RENTA DE ADUANA Y EL COMERCIO DEL URUGUAY EN 1907.

Se calcula que el total de la renta de aduana de la República del Uruguay correspondiente al año de 1907, mostrará un aumento muy satisfactorio respecto del año anterior, por cuanto dicha renta ascendió aproximadamente á \$13,000,000. Durante el último mes del año se notó una gran actividad en los negocios por todos los ámbitos de la República.

En el año de referencia hubo un aumento de \$810,395 en el valor de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos, por más que se notó una disminución de \$1,076,482 en el valor de las exportaciones á dicho país.

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LAS LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS Y TELEFÓNICAS DEL GOBIERNO DE VENEZUELA.

Por un decreto de 20 diciembre de 1907 se establece lo que viene á ser prácticamente la propiedad del Gobierno de las líneas de telégrafo y teléfono en toda la República de Venezuela, por cuanto el artículo 1 expresa que el establecimiento de dichas empresas pertenece exclusivamente al Ejecutivo Federal.

También se publican algunas modificaciones arancelarias que empezaron á regir en el último mes de dicho año y que se consideran interesantes para el comercio.

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IMPORTANTE REUNIÓN DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

La sesión ordinaria del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se efectuó el día 5 de febrero en el Salón de Recepciones Diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado, bajo la presidencia del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y estando presentes los siguientes miembros del Consejo: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Perú, y Uruguay.

El informe de la comisión nombrada en la sesión del Consejo Directivo de 4 de diciembre de 1907, para estudiar é informar las medidas que se deben tomar para dar cumplimiento á las convenciones y resoluciones de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana celebrada en Río Janciro en 1906, fué aprobado por unanimidad, y autorizado el Director de la Oficina para tomar las medidas necesarias para llevar á efecto las recomendaciones que contiene el informe.

La resolución especial relativa á la Cuarta Conferencia Panamericana, que presentó el Ministro de Costa Rica con el apoyo del Ministro de Bolivia en la sesión ordinaria de 8 de enero de 1908, fué aceptada por unanimidad. La resolución es como sigue:

“Se resuelve que la próxima conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas se reúna en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, República Argentina, en el año de 1910.”

Por consiguiente, la ciudad de Buenos Aires fué escogida por aclamación, así como la fecha, que es la del primer centenario de dicha metrópoli sud-americana.

Á continuación se leerá el referido informe:

**INFORME DE LA COMISIÓN NOMBRADA EN LA SESIÓN ORDINARIA DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS, DE 4 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1907, PARA ESTUDIAR É INFORMAR AL CONSEJO LAS MEDIDAS QUE SE DEBEN TOMAR PARA DAR CUMPLIMIENTO Á LAS CONVENCIONES Y RESOLUCIONES DE LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA CELEBRADA EN RÍO JANEIRO, BRASIL, EN 1906.**

*Señor Presidente y Señores miembros del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas:*

Los infrascritos, nombrados en la sesión del Consejo Directivo de 4 de diciembre de 1907, para estudiar é informar las medidas que se deben tomar para dar cumplimiento á las convenciones y resoluciones de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, que se reunió en Río Janeiro, Brasil, en 1906, después de madura consideración, con el concurso del Director y del Secretario de la Oficina, de la gestión que se les encargó, tienen el honor de presentar el siguiente informe:

La Tercera Conferencia Panamericana firmó como resultado de sus deliberaciones cuatro (4) convenciones y catorce (14) resoluciones, que se expresan á continuación:

#### CONVENCIONES.

- I. Fijando la condición de los ciudadanos naturalizados que renuevan su residencia en el país de su origen.
- II. Reclamaciones pecuniarias.
- III. Patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales, marcas de fábrica y comercio, y propiedad literaria y artística.
- IV. Derecho internacional.

#### RESOLUCIONES.

1. Arbitraje.
2. Reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.
3. Edificio para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.
4. Recomendando la creación de secciones especiales, dependientes de los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores, y determinando las funciones de ellas.
5. Sección de comercio, aduana, y estadística comercial.
6. Deudas públicas.
7. Profesiones liberales.
8. Relaciones comerciales.
9. Futuras conferencias.
10. Recursos naturales.
11. Policía sanitaria.

12. Ferrocarril Intercontinental.
13. La industria del café.
14. Fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio.

A. Cada uno de los Gobiernos representados en la Conferencia de Río Janeiro debe haber recibido del secretario de la Conferencia copia certificada de las convenciones y resoluciones antedichas. Parece, sin embargo, que algunos de los miembros del Consejo Directivo están en duda de si sus Gobiernos respectivos han recibido las referidas copias, y en esta virtud la comisión recomienda que se autorice al Director de la Oficina para que, cuanto antes, se dirija por telégrafo al secretario de la Conferencia de Río Janeiro, con el objeto de cerciorarse si se ha cumplido con aquel requisito.

Hay noticia de que algunos de los Gobiernos han sometido dichas convenciones á los congresos respectivos para su consideración y ratificación; pero como están incompletos los informes que hay al respecto, se recomienda á cada uno de los miembros del Consejo Directivo que, por cable, si fuese necesario, se cerciore de la disposición que haya tomado el Gobierno que representa, y que ponga en conocimiento del Director de la Oficina el resultado de su gestión.

En caso de que resulte que alguno de los Gobiernos no ha tomado todavía las medidas conducentes á que se haga el estudio y la ratificación referidos, la Comisión que suscribe recomienda que el Consejo Directivo inste para que á la mayor brevedad se llegue á una determinación final, de modo que las objeciones ó excepciones que los Gobiernos tengan que hacer á las convenciones puedan ser presentadas á este Consejo, con el objeto de que haga á la próxima Conferencia Panamericana las recomendaciones que juzgue del caso, para que las referidas convenciones se modifiquen de modo de recibir la ratificación de todos los Gobiernos.

Lo actuado por los Gobiernos de la Unión con referencia al estudio y ratificación de las convenciones y resoluciones mencionadas, según consta de los archivos de la Oficina Internacional y del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos se indican en el memorandum anexo.

B 1. La resolución sobre arbitraje fué sometida á la Segunda Conferencia de La Haya, y por consiguiente no se necesita hacer otra gestión en la materia.

2. La resolución relativa á la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas depende en gran parte, si ha de tener éxito, de la acción favorable de los Gobiernos respectivos con respecto al aumento, en cincuenta (50) por ciento, de las cuotas con que contribuyen al sostenimiento de dicha Institución, de acuerdo con la resolución unánime del Consejo Directivo aprobada en la sesión de mayo de 1907. La Comisión que suscribe recomienda á cada uno de los miembros del Consejo Directivo que se interese en

demostrar al Gobierno que representa la urgencia de que se apruebe el aumento indicado, de modo que pueda comenzar á regir el nuevo presupuesto desde el primero de julio de 1908. Como algunos de los Gobiernos no han satisfecho todavía cuotas atrasadas de varios años, también recomienda esta Comisión que los miembros del Consejo Directivo, representantes de dichos países, encarezcan á sus Gobiernos respectivos el saldo á la mayor brevedad de las cuotas atrasadas, de modo que no sufra la Oficina en su buena marcha por falta de fondos necesarios.

3. Por cuanto se refiere á la resolución relativa al nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, se hacen constar los grandes adelantos alcanzados debido al generoso donativo de \$750,000 de Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE. Pero como algunos de los Gobiernos no han satisfecho las cuotas correspondientes al edificio, se recomienda á los miembros del Consejo que representan á dichos países que se interesen con sus Gobiernos respectivos para que verifiquen, lo más pronto posible, el pago de dichas cuotas de modo que se pueda atender con ellas á los gastos de construcción.

4. Con referencia á la resolución que dispone el nombramiento de una comisión, dependiente del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, para que gestione la aprobación de las resoluciones adoptadas por las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, y que coadyuve con la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en el desempeño de sus deberes en cada uno de esos países, se recomienda á cada uno de los miembros del Consejo Directivo que excite al Gobierno que representa para que cuanto antes se nombre la Comisión referida, y se comunique la Oficina los nombres de las personas que la componen.

5. En lo relativo á la resolución que dispone la creación de una Sección Especial de Comercio, Aduanas, y Estadística Comercial, como dependencia de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, la Comisión que suscribe recomienda que se autorice al Director para que haga los cambios y adiciones convenientes en el personal de la Oficina y los gastos que sean necesarios, dentro de los recursos de la misma, para que sin entorpecer sus trabajos regulares ponga en práctica lo dispuesto por la referida resolución.

6. La resolución relativa al cobro de deudas públicas fué sometida á la Segunda Conferencia de La Haya, de suerte que no hay otra gestión que hacer en el particular.

7. En lo tocante á la resolución que dispone la adopción ó ratificación del Tratado sobre el Ejercicio de las Profesiones Liberales, suscrito el 28 de enero de 1902 en la Segunda Conferencia celebrada en México, según los informes que existen en la Oficina, dicho tratado ha sido ratificado hasta hoy por las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, Perú y Bolivia. Se recomienda que cada uno de los miembros del Con-

sejo Directivo pregunte á la mayor brevedad á su Gobierno cuál será la determinación que se tome con referencia á este asunto.

8. Respecto á la resolución relativa á las relaciones comerciales, se recomienda que el trabajo proyectado por la referida resolución se combine con la Sección de Comercio, Aduanas y Estadísticas Comerciales, y que se autorice al Director para que tome las medidas convenientes para obtener los datos.

9. Por lo que respecta á la resolución sobre futuras conferencias, se recomienda que se determine de una vez el lugar y la fecha del Cuarto Congreso Panamericano, de acuerdo con la resolución aprobada en la sesión de enero de 1908, por el Consejo Directivo, disponiendo que se reúna la conferencia en Buenos Aires, República Argentina, en 1910.

10. La resolución relativa al desarrollo de los recursos naturales y medios de comunicación en las diversas Repúblicas de América, queda comprendida en las recomendaciones referentes á la Sección de Comercio, Aduanas y Estadísticas Comerciales.

11. Referente á la resolución acerca de Policía Sanitaria, la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional se reunió, como estaba resuelto, en la Ciudad de México, en los días 2 á 7 de diciembre de 1907. Muchas fueron las recomendaciones importantes que se aprobaron, pero aún no se han publicado las actas y los trabajos de la Conferencia. Se resolvió unanimamente que la próxima conferencia se reúna en San José, Costa Rica, en 1909. La Oficina Internacional estuvo representada en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Sanitaria por Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretario de aquélla, cuyo informe se publica en el número de enero del BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

12. En relación á la resolución acerca del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, puede decirse que uno de los pasos más importantes que se han dado para la realización de este proyecto es la disposición contenida en la Convención sobre Comunicaciones firmada por los delegados á la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, que se reunió en Wáshington en el local de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 1907. Dispónese en esta convención que cada uno de los Gobiernos signatarios nombre una comisión para estudiar y proponer las medidas necesarias para llevar á cabo el trabajo del Ferrocarril Interecontinental dentro de su propio territorio, y una vez aprobados los informes respectivos se abrirá un concurso por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para celebrar los contratos necesarios para la construcción de las líneas.

Con el fin de obtener de las Repúblicas Americanas interesadas en el proyecto del Ferrocarril Interecontinental informes exactos en este particular, se recomienda á cada uno de los miembros del Consejo Directivo que manifieste al Gobierno que representa la necesidad de que dicte las medidas conducentes para que en lo futuro se envíen á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas los datos que exige la referida resolución.

13. En cuanto á la resolución relativa á la industria del café, que dispone la celebración de una conferencia en la ciudad de São Paulo, Brasil, corresponde al Gobierno de dicho país tomar la iniciativa á este respecto.

14. La resolución relativa á las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio, dispone que los diferentes Gobiernos hagan preparar un estudio detallado del sistema monetario vigente en cada uno de ellos y de las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio, el cual se enviará á la Oficina Internacional, para que ésta prepare un resumen de dichos estudios, para la próxima Conferencia Panamericana. La Comisión que suscribe recomienda que se autorice al Director de la Oficina para que consulte con autoridades reconocidas en la materia y presente al Consejo Directivo un plan uniforme para hacer dichos estudios que se someterá á cada uno de los Gobiernos.

En conclusión, la Comisión que suscribe, habiendo desempeñado su cometido, recomienda que se declare terminada su gestión y que cualquier otra materia relacionada con lo antedicho sea sometida á la Comisión de Vigilancia del Consejo Directivo.

J. N. LÉGER.  
EPIFANIO PORTELA.  
FELIPE PARDO.

WASHINGTON, 1 de febrero, 1908.

**MEMORANDUM DE LO ACTUADO POR LOS GOBIERNOS DE LA UNIÓN CON REFERENCIA Á LA RATIFICACIÓN DE LAS CONVENCIONES Y RESOLUCIONES DE LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA, SEGÚN CONSTA DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS Y DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

CONVENCIONES.

Con fecha 2 de marzo de 1907 el Presidente de los Estados Unidos envió al Congreso las cuatro convenciones firmadas en Rio Janeiro. Hasta ahora sólo la de Reclamaciones Pecuniarias y la de Naturalización han sido ratificadas. Quedan pendientes las otras dos.<sup>a</sup>

El Presidente de la República Dominicana sometió al Congreso las cuatro convenciones. La única que aprobó dicho cuerpo en su última sesión fué la de Derecho Internacional.

El Gobierno del Salvador ratificó en 11 de mayo de 1907, las cuatro convenciones.

El 27 de diciembre de 1907, el Brasil ratificó la Convención de Derecho Internacional, y se autorizó al Ejecutivo para que hiciera los gastos necesarios relacionados con la reunión de la Conferencia de Juristas en Rio Janeiro en este año.

<sup>a</sup>Fué ratificada la convención sobre Derecho Internacional—3 de Febrero de 1908.



El Presidente del Uruguay en un mensaje al Congreso de 27 de marzo de 1907, recomendó á dicho cuerpo que se aprobara la Convención de Derecho Internacional, y en su caso que se nombrará al Dr. GONZALO RAMIREZ, representante en el Congreso de Rio Janeiro.

## RESOLUCIONES.

El Gobierno de Chile, según nota del Ministro Americano en Santiago, fechada á 3 de julio de 1907, decidió nombrar la comisión encargada de gestionar la aprobación de las resoluciones de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

La República del Salvador ha ratificado todas las resoluciones.

## MUERTE DEL SEÑOR ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON.

En la última reunión celebrada por el Consejo Directivo de la oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas el día 5 de febrero de 1908, el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica propuso que el Consejo Directivo hiciera una demostración de pésame con motivo de la inesperada y bien sentida muerte del Señor ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, Secretario Ejecutivo en Filipinas, que fué uno de los intérpretes oficiales y traductor de español en la Primera Conferencia Panamericana, y más tarde jefe de traductores de la Oficina Internacional durante muchos años. También fué el intérprete oficial de la Comisión de Paz que celebró el Tratado de Paris, mereciendo las más honrosas felicitaciones por la manera como desempeñó su cometido. El Señor FERGUSSON se separó de la Oficina para ir á desempeñar el puesto de intérprete y traductor oficial de la Comisión Civil en Filipinas, habiendo sido ascendido, por sus notables y meritorios servicios, al puesto que desempeñaba al tiempo de su muerte. Los Ministros de Cuba y Nicaragua apoyaron con calor la moción del Ministro de Costa Rica y el primero propuso que se comisionara al Director de la Oficina Internacional para expresar á la familia del finado Señor FERGUSSON la profunda pena con que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se habia impuesto de la prematura muerte del Señor FERGUSSON.

## RELACIONES COMERCIALES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CON LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

En el verano de 1907 cuando el Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD de la Universidad de Columbia de Nueva York hizo un viaje por la América del Sur, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas le suplicó que hiciera ciertas investigaciones acerca de las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con los países

sudamericanos y que le proporcionara á la Oficina un informe sobre aquéllas. El Profesor SHEPHERD ha presentado una disertación extensa y completa. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publican algunas de sus deducciones y extractos de su informe. En la sección inglesa de este BOLETÍN se encontrarán extractos más extensos de dicho informe.

El Profesor SHEPHERD dice "que nadie niega que el comercio de los Estados Unidos con la América del Sur no se aumenta como debiera aumentarse. Es igualmente cierto que el capital y la inmigración extranjeros son factores enteramente indispensables para el desarrollo y prosperidad de las Repúblicas en aquella parte del mundo, lo mismo que lo han sido para el desarrollo nacional de nuestro propio país."

El atraso del comercio norteamericano con las naciones sudamericanas, según la opinión del Profesor SHEPHERD, se debe á varias causas, tanto naturales como artificiales. Debe tenerse presente que, por razones geográficas, étnicas é históricas, tanto en el Continente Norte como en el Sur, las líneas de comunicación y de comercio se han desarrollado hacia el este y al oeste, pero no hacia el norte y hacia el sur. Los europeos, es decir, los españoles, ingleses, alemanes, franceses, é italianos, son los primeros que han invadido el campo, y por consiguiente han obtenido las ventajas que naturalmente surgen de este hecho.

Á fin de que el norteamericano pueda competir con éxito en el comercio de la América del Sur, es necesario, primero, que tenga lo que bien puede denominarse elementos comerciales ordinarios, tales como un transporte adecuado, y medios postales y financieros. El Profesor SHEPHERD agrega lo siguiente:

"Al solicitar datos de los exportadores norteamericanos que tienen un conocimiento práctico de la situación, se llega al conocimiento de dos hechos importantes. Primero, que nuestros medios de comunicación con la América del Sur son enteramente inadecuados, y, segundo, que los tipos de flete que se cobran por las mercancías que se envían á aquellos países son más altos que los que se cobran sobre las exportaciones de Europa por una distancia igual, y bajo las mismas condiciones de embarque. De seguro que es una perogrullada aseverar que los buques que conducen productos norteamericanos casi todos navegan con banderas extranjeras, y por consecuencia la ganancia del transporte la obtienen sus dueños extranjeros. Pero haciendo caso omiso de este hecho, el número verdadero de dichos buques extranjeros y los medios de transporte que proporcionan, tanto á los pasajeros como á la carga, considerados en conjunto, son insuficientes, así como son más ó menos irregulares las fechas de sus salidas y llegadas. Los dueños europeos de líneas de vapores y de buques de vela, como encuentran más ganancia en el comercio directo de Europa á la América del Sur, bien pueden abandonar las exporta-

ciones de los Estados Unidos á aquella parte del mundo, al paso que hacen todo lo que está á su alcance para suministrar medios para llevar á cabo la exportación de los productos de sus propios países. Á propósito de lo que se acaba de exponer, cumple recordar que los tipos de precios actuales extranjeros sobre las mercancías que se envían por cualquiera línea directa de buques de los Estados Unidos á la América del Sur, ó en cualquier caso, á la costa oriental y á la parte sur de la costa occidental de aquel continente, se calculan sobre la base de lo que el exportador norteamericano tendría que pagar, embarcando primeramente sus mercancías á Europa, y, segundo, por enviarlas de Europa á la América del Sur. Por más que los tipos de flete que se cobran por las líneas directas de los Estados Unidos á la América del Sur pueden ser más bajos que los dos tipos de flete juntos que se cobran, es decir, de los Estados Unidos á Europa y de Europa á la América del Sur, dichos tipos de flete resultan realmente más altos que los que se cobran de Europa solamente. Así pues, acontece que, en igualdad de circunstancias, al exportador alemán ó inglés pagando, como lo hace, menos que el norteamericano por el transporte de sus mercancías, le es posible vender á precios más bajos que el norteamericano en el mercado sudamericano."

El Profesor SHEPHERD sugiere que se envíen agentes comerciales especiales de los Estados Unidos con el fin de estudiar las condiciones locales en todos los ámbitos de los Estados Sudamericanos. Estos agentes deben hablar bien el castellano ó el portugués, según sea el caso, y deben llevar consigo todos los impresos necesarios en el idioma del país donde hagan su propaganda. Si el costo de tales agentes fuese demasiado grande para una sola casa de comercio, el expresado Profesor indica que varias casas podrían unirse á fin de que dichos gastos no resultasen tan gravosos para una sola. "Como una ampliación de este plan, acaso sería conveniente á los exportadores americanos que estén interesados en el comercio con la América del Sur, organizar una especie de sindicato para llevar á cabo las operaciones generales de venta en cualquier país ó países determinados. Podrían establecer una Agencia y Depósito Central en el cual pudieran exhibirse muestras de sus mercancías, y podrían emplearse eficazmente sus circulares, catálogos y otros medios de proporcionar informes técnicos. Además, si cualquiera empresa nacional tuviese una exposición permanente de productos industriales en sus varias etapas de fabricación, las casas americanas que hacen negocios en ese país deben ponerse inmediatamente en comunicación con dicho establecimiento, ya sea por conducto de sus agentes, ó mediante el envío de los debidos informes acerca de las mercancías que fabrican."

En cuanto á la deficiencia del servicio de vapores, el Profesor SHEPHERD se expresa en los términos siguientes:

"El servicio postal entre los Estados Unidos y la costa oriental de Sud América, vía Europa, es bastante bueno, pero el que existe entre este país y la costa occidental de aquel continente es muy malo. Á veces se requieren siete semanas para que una carta de Nueva York llegue á Valparaíso. Si un vapor se detiene en el puerto, rara vez se traspasa la correspondencia, obteniéndose por resultado que de las dos cartas la que se envió últimamente suele llegar primero. Los pasajeros y la carga con frecuencia no salen mejor servidos. Los tipos que se cobran por el transporte por una distancia igual suelen variar de tiempo en tiempo. Además, no sólo es sumamente poca la velocidad de los vapores de la costa occidental, sino que con frecuencia surgen demoras mortificantes porque el capitán ó el oficial de sanidad de un puerto deja de hacer su visita acostumbrada hasta que le conviene. Por otra parte, las huelgas suelen ser algo frecuentes, dando esto por resultado la acumulación de mercancías frágiles en los muelles y playas. En tal caso, los comisionistas y demás interesados en las mercancías, suelen publicar avisos en los periódicos expresando que mientras continúe la acumulación no se harán responsables de las pérdidas ó perjuicios que reciba la mercancía."

Por regla general el comerciante sudamericano está acostumbrado á comprar á plazos largos. Puede decirse que esto no se hace exclusivamente en la América del Sur, sino que es la regla establecida en todos los países que aún no se han desarrollado por completo, y en la actualidad es la regla, en gran escala, en los Estados del Sur de los Estados Unidos, así como en las colonias británicas. Á fin de poder establecer este sistema de plazos, es necesario tener medios bancarios adecuados. Estos medios se le facilitan en gran manera al comerciante europeo que hace negocios en la América del Sur, pero en cuanto al comerciante norteamericano puede decirse que carece de ellos. Las exigencias del comercio le obligan á pedir que se le pague al contado en algunos casos en que de buen grado concedería un plazo si tuviera los medios bancarios debidos. En muchos casos estos hechos son suficientes para excluirle por completo del comercio sudamericano. En relación con lo que acaba de exponerse, el Profesor SHEPHERD dice lo que sigue:

"La carencia de bancos americanos en la América del Sur hace que las transacciones comerciales de nuestros ciudadanos en dicho continente estén más ó menos á merced de las sucursales de instituciones bancarias europeas cuyos esfuerzos naturalmente se encaminan á favorecer el comercio de sus respectivos países contra el nuestro. Dando por sentado que el establecimiento de bancos americanos facilitaría el comercio americano, porque lo pondrían en condiciones

de poder prescindir de las corporaciones europeas, no es menos cierto que dichas instituciones bancarias proporcionarían pingües ganancias á sus fundadores y directores. En relación con esto basta mencionar las ganancias—que varían desde un 8 hasta un 15 por ciento anual—que los bancos europeos obtienen en los cambios, libranzas y otros giros análogos.

“Los Estados Unidos no han celebrado con algunas de las Repúblicas sudamericanas ningún convenio mediante un tratado pára la expedición de giros postales. Con este motivo el sudamericano que desea pagar cualquier artículo que haya recibido de los Estados Unidos, está obligado á efectuar el pago por conducto de alguna agencia europea. La demora y los gastos que semejante transacción ocasiona perjudica la importación de productos americanos.”

Á pesar de estos hechos, el Profesor SHEPHERD opina que la situación de los Estados Unidos en cuanto al comercio sudamericano puede mejorarse mucho si se hace el debido esfuerzo en ese sentido. Es necesario que los agentes viajeros y vendedores conozcan el castellano y el portugués; que tanto los catálogos como las listas de precios se publiquen en estos idiomas y que la correspondencia también se lleve en ellos; que los agentes viajeros se pongan en directa comunicación con los comerciantes en vez de hacer los negocios por conducto de intermediarios extranjeros. Sobre este punto el Profesor SHEPHERD dice lo siguiente:

“Además, en vez de tomarse la molestia de ir al interior de dichos países, el agente viajero norteamericano por lo general se contenta con visitar las poblaciones de la costa y se pone en contacto con casas importadoras inglesas ó con establecimientos alemanes por el estilo, en los cuales se habla el inglés. Por medio de dicho agente viajero ó directamente por conducto de la misma casa norteamericana, con frecuencia se establecen agencias en los centros donde están precisamente nuestros principales competidores, en vez de confiar la dirección de dichas agencias á los hijos del país. Desde luego puede suponerse el gran beneficio que la casa alemana ó inglesa deriva por el hecho de enterarse de los secretos del comercio norteamericano. Ann en los casos en que haya sido establecida una agencia dirigida por los hijos del país, suele acontecer que la casa norteamericana espera hasta que la agencia ha creado un buen mercado para un artículo especial, y entonces encarga la venta del mismo á una sucursal nuevamente establecida de aquélla. Resentido por lo que juzga como un proceder injusto, el antiguo agente puede tener á bien impedir, si le es posible, la venta de un artículo cuya propaganda había hecho antes.”

Al hacer los anuncios debe desplegarse mucho cuidado. El Profesor SHEPHERD cree que es enteramente inútil, en la mayor parte de los casos, publicar anuncios en los periódicos y revistas que salen á luz en los Estados Unidos, ó en cualquiera otra parte fuera de los países.

con los cuales el comerciante desea hacer negocios, ya sea que estos periódicos ó revistas se publiquen ó no en los idiomas español y portugués. Los anuncios deben hacerse en los periódicos locales. El expresidente profesor dice lo que sigue:

“Á propósito de este asunto debe hacerse constar que todos los sudamericanos que leen los periódicos y revistas lo hacen con una avidez que no tiene ejemplo en los Estados Unidos, con la única excepción, acaso, de algunos distritos del país que quedan muy remotos. Suele leerse y comentarse desde el artículo de fondo más incisivo y picante hasta los anuncios más insípidos. El fabricante ó industrial norteamericano que desea conseguir el mercado sudamericano debe publicar sus anuncios en los principales periódicos, revistas ilustradas y diarios comerciales que se publican realmente en los países en los cuales esté interesado, y que sean dirigidos por hijos del país.”

El Profesor SHEPHERD cree que es innegable que los comerciantes ó industriales de los Estados Unidos tienen mucho que aprender en cuanto al embalaje y marcas de las mercancías que se envían á Sud América, y se expresa en los siguientes términos:

“Las mercancías que se envían de los Estados Unidos con frecuencia se embalan en tamaños y medidas y ostentando marcas que no se usan en la América del Sur. Á veces la caja, cajón, pipa, etc., es demasiado grande para el fin á que se dedica, obligando así al importador á pagar por un tamaño ó peso adicional en la aduana y en cualquiera otra parte. Acontece con alguna frecuencia que un fabricante norteamericano no se esfuerza mucho por resguardar sus consignaciones de la rotura, el goteo, ó robo. Enormes cajas, construidas de tablas delgadas de manera que resultan endebles, y desprovistas de precintas de hierro ú otros medios de seguridad, se llenan de mercancía muy pesada y se envían á la América del Sur para que las rompan y abran adrede los rapaces manipuladores de carga, ó se rompan accidentalmente al trasladarse de los alijadores ó muelles á los vapores ó buques de velas, ó viceversa. Cualquiera que haya observado la carga ó descarga de un alijador, especialmente en la costa del Pacífico de la América del Sur, y se haya fijado en la estafa y destrucción que con frecuencia ocurre como consecuencia de un embalaje deficiente, se explicará cuán negligentes son los exportadores norteamericanos en este particular. Además, el exportador norteamericano á menudo deja de asegurar suficientemente sus consignaciones contra la rotura, el goteo, ó el robo, ni tampoco procura protegerse de una manera adecuada contra las compañías de vapores extranjeras que conducen sus mercancías. El exportador norteamericano tampoco marca los artículos que exporta de la manera que debiera hacerlo. No sólo se dejan de hacer en los marbetes y se expresan erróneamente ó se colocan de una manera indebida las indicaciones

en cuanto á la forma, tamaño y contenido, etc., sino que las verdaderas direcciones de los consignatarios se escriben de una manera incorrecta ó se fijan de una manera tan deficiente que llegan á borrarse antes de que las mercancías lleguen á su destino."

## ACTA CONSTITUTIVA DE LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

En la ciudad de Washington, á los 14 días del mes de diciembre de 1907, se reunieron, en el Hotel New Willard, los Señores Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Lic. Don LUIS ANDERSON, Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Lic. Don ANTONIO BATRES JAUREGUI, Don VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Dr. Don POLICARPO BONILLA, Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Dr. Don JOSÉ MADRIZ, Dr. Don LUIS F. COREA, Dr. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Don FEDERICO MEJÍA y Dr. Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G.

Á moción del Señor CREEL, y teniéndose en cuenta que la obra que ha acometido y llevado á cabo la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, no sólo encierra un importante programa internacional, para asegurar la paz, la unión y la armonía de aquellos pueblos hermanos, sino que también con ella se ha dado un gran paso en el campo de los principios, creando, por primera vez en el mundo, una corte permanente de justicia, que resuelva por la ley y la razón todas las cuestiones internacionales, que en muchos casos pudieran ser motivo de guerras;

Y como este ensayo interesa á la humanidad, que en su evolución de progreso viene persiguiendo el triunfo de los principios sobre la fuerza, las soluciones pacíficas sobre las luchas sangrientas, y el imperio de la razón y de la justicia como el más alto de sus ideales;

Y como la opinión pública sin duda contribuiría eficazmente á sostener y propagar esos principios, á darle mayor prestigio á la Corte y más popularidad y firmeza á sus fallos;

Por todas estas consideraciones, han convenido los signatarios en formar una "Fraternidad Centroamericana," de carácter científico, que haga la propaganda de estos principios, en conformidad á las siguientes bases, sus estatutos y reglamentos:

I. Queda establecida una sociedad denominada "Fraternidad Centroamericana," la cual tendrá como principal objeto trabajar por la paz, la armonía y el progreso de Centro América; procurar la subsistencia de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana y el respeto á sus fallos; y, en general, hacer la propaganda de los principios consignados en las diferentes Convenciones de la Conferencia de Washington.

II. Á la Fraternidad Centroamericana podrán pertenecer no solamente los individuos presentes y los originarios ó vecinos de Centro

América, sino también todas las personas de buena voluntad que, por razón de simpatizar con los países centroamericanos, tener intereses en ellos, ó ligas con sus habitantes, ó haberse propuesto desarrollar, propagar y defender los principios de justicia internacional, deseen formar parte de la agrupación y sostener su obra.

III. En cada República de Centro América, en los Estados Unidos de América y en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, habrá delegaciones, que se reunirán en los lugares que indiquen sus respectivos presidentes, para dar cuenta del resultado de su propaganda, para el cambio de ideas y para los acuerdos que estimen conveniente tomar para el buen éxito de la causa común.

IV. Las reuniones en cada República tendrán el carácter de asambleas ordinarias; y las generales, que se reúnan en alguno de los países por acuerdo de los siete presidentes y á las que concurrirán las delegaciones, tendrán el carácter de asambleas extraordinarias.

V. En la orden del día se fijarán los asuntos que de preferencia han de tratarse en las asambleas ordinarias y extraordinarias, sin perjuicio de todos los demás que, con absoluta libertad, propongan los socios.

VI. Cada delegación se compondrá de un presidente, un vicepresidente, un tesorero, un secretario y tres vocales.

VII. En los estatutos y reglamentos se precisarán las facultades de las delegaciones y los deberes de los socios.

VIII. Habrá socios activos y socios honorarios, cuyo ingreso á la Fraternidad será aprobado por las delegaciones respectivas ó por las asambleas ordinarias ó extraordinarias.

IX. La Fraternidad establecerá un distintivo, cuyas condiciones señalarán los estatutos y que llevará las palabras "Fraternidad Centroamericana."

ENRIQUE C. CREEL.  
 Wm. I. BUCHANAN.  
 LUIS ANDERSON.  
 J. B. CALVO.  
 SALVADOR GALLEGOS.  
 F. MEJÍA.  
 ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI.  
 VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ O.  
 JOSÉ MADRIZ.  
 LUIS F. COREA.  
 LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE.  
 SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G.  
 P. BONILLA.  
 E. C. FIALLOS.  
 ÁNGEL UGARTE.



## SESIÓN PRIMERA.

En la ciudad de Washington á las 12 m. del día 18 de diciembre de 1907. Reunidos en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas los Señores Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Doctor LUIS ANDERSON, Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Lic. ANTONÍO BATRES JÁUREGUI, Don VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Doctor LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Doctor POLICARPO BONILLA, Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Doctor ÁNGEL UGARTE, Doctor JOSÉ MADRIZ, Doctor LUIS FELIPE COREA, Doctor SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, y Doctor SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ, con el objeto de celebrar la primera sesión de la Fraternidad Centroamericana, organizada por acta de 14 de este mes, se procedió de la manera siguiente:

Primero. Por aclamación, se nombró Presidente de la Fraternidad Centroamericana al Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, quien tomó inmediatamente posesión de su cargo.

Segundo. El Señor Presidente nombró Secretario de la Sociedad al Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, que tomó posesión.

Tercero. Á moción del Señor Presidente, se nombró una comisión compuesta de los Señores Doctores MADRIZ y FIALLOS para redactar un proyecto de estatutos de la sociedad.

Cuarto. Á moción del Doctor BONILLA, fué agregado á la comisión Señor CREEL.

Quinto. á moción del Señor ANDERSON y por aclamación, se declaró al Señor CREEL Presidente Vitalicio de al Fraternidad Centroamericana, y Presidentes Honorarios de la misma al Excelentísimo Señor ELIHÚ ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y al Excelentísimo Señor Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Sexto. Habiendo manifestado los Señores UGARTE y COREA la buena disposición del Hon. ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, de pertenecer como socio activo á la Fraternidad Centroamericana, se acordó por aclamación su nombramiento como tal, á moción del Señor Presidente CREEL.

Sétimo. Á moción del Señor ANDERSON, se acordó nombrar comisionados especiales de la Fraternidad Centroamericana á los jefes de las delegaciones á la Conferencia de Paz, para trabajar por la organización de la sociedad en sus respectivos países.

Octavo. Á propuesta del Señor Presidente, fueron nombrados socios activos de la Fraternidad Centroamericana en México, las personas siguientes: [Aquí la lista.]

Noveno. Á moción del Señor UGARTE, se acordó, que cada Delegación proponga en la sesión próxima los nombres de las personas que deban ser nombradas socios activos en su respectivo país, sin perjuicio de lo que dispongan los estatutos y reglamentos sobre la admisión de nuevos socios.

Décimo. El Señor Presidente nombró una comisión compuesta de los Señores COREA y MEJÍA para poner en manos del Excelentísimo Señor ELIHU ROOT su nombramiento de presidente honorario.

Undécimo. Se acordó, á mocion del Señor ANDERSON, la organizacion de un comité permanente de la sociedad en Wáshington, y que lo formasen los Señores CREEL, BUCHANAN y los cinco Ministros de las Repúblicas de Centro América residentes en esta ciudad.

Duodécimo. Á mocion del Señor BATRES JÁUREGUI, se dió un voto de gracias al Señor CREEL por su generoso interés y sus benéficos esfuerzos en favor de Centro América.

Décimotercio. Á mocion del Señor SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, se nombró socio activo al Señor JOHN BARRETT.

Décimocuarto. Á mocion del Señor CREEL, se nombró socio Honorario al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Se levantó la sesión á la 1.30 p. m.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL,  
*Presidente.*

JOSÉ MADRIZ,  
*Secretario.*

#### ESTATUTOS DE LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

##### DEL NOMBRE Y OBJETO DE LA SOCIEDAD.

ARTÍCULO 1. El nombre de la sociedad es "Fraternidad Centroamericana."

ART. 2. Su objeto es de carácter social y científico y tendrá como fin principal de sus labores, procurar la paz, la armonía y el progreso de Centro América; estrechar sus relaciones con México, los Estados Unidos de América y otros países; y, en general, hacer la propaganda de los principios consignados en las convenciones de la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana de Wáshington.

##### DEL REGIMEN DE LA SOCIEDAD.

ART. 3. Habrá una junta directiva ó delegación en cada una de las capitales de los países siguientes: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, el Salvador, los Estados Unidos de América y Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

El gobierno, la direcccion y la administracion de la sociedad corresponden á dichas delegaciones ó juntas directivas, electas separadamente en sus respectivos países, en votacion secreta, y compuestas de siete vocales cada una. Éstos durarán tres años en el ejercicio de sus funciones, y elegirán, de entre ellos mismos, inmediatamente después de su nombramiento, presidente, vicepresidente, tesorero y secretario.

ART. 4. Cada junta directiva se ocupará en hacer la propaganda en su propio país y con ese objeto promoverá reuniones sociales, dará

conferencias, hará publicaciones y cumplirá todas las funciones que le señalen el acta constitutiva, los estatutos y reglamentos interiores.

ART. 5. Los miembros de las juntas directivas continuarán con este carácter, aun después del plazo de tres años si no han sido sustituidos por nueva elección de otras personas.

ART. 6. Si ocurrieren vacantes en alguna de las juntas directivas, ésta las llenará eligiendo, de entre los socios, nuevos miembros que desempeñarán sus funciones hasta la próxima asamblea ordinaria.

ART. 7. El quorum de la junta directiva ó delegación lo formarán cinco vocales.

ART. 8. La junta directiva establecida en México, Distrito Federal, tendrá además el carácter de junta central ejecutiva y estará á su cargo la dirección general de todos los asuntos de la Fraternidad Centroamericana.

ART. 9. Las juntas directivas celebrarán sesión cada tres meses y siempre que lo acuerde su Presidente, y convocarán á una asamblea ordinaria una vez al año, por lo menos, así como á asambleas extraordinarias en el caso del artículo 10.

ART. 10. Cuando la mayoría de los presidentes de las juntas directivas se ponga de acuerdo, ó cuando el presidente vitalicio resuelva, acerca de la celebración de una asamblea extraordinaria, la junta central ejecutiva publicará la convocatoria, anunciando la fecha, lugar y hora de la reunión, sin perjuicio de la publicación correspondiente que haga la junta directiva de cada país.

ART. 11. Las juntas directivas informarán periódicamente á la junta central ejecutiva, del resultado de sus gestiones y de los nombres y residencias de los nuevos socios; remitirán las publicaciones oficiales y particulares que sean de interés para la sociedad, y, en general, le suministrarán todas aquellas noticias que puedan utilizarse para dar á conocer la riqueza natural de Centro América, su progreso material y su movimiento intelectual.

#### DEL PRESIDENTE Y VICEPRESIDENTE.

ART. 12. El presidente ó, en su defecto, el vicepresidente de la delegación presidirá las sesiones de la junta directiva y las asambleas ordinarias de la sociedad, excepto cuando el presidente vitalicio ó su delegado estuviere presente. En ausencia de dichos funcionarios, los miembros presentes designarán un presidente provisional.

ART. 13. El Presidente dirigirá las discusiones de la Junta Directiva y de las asambleas ordinarias, procurando la mejor armonía entre los vocales y socios, y hará efectivas las prescripciones del reglamento.

En general, el Presidente tendrá la representación legal y genuina de la sociedad y, junto con el Secretario, firmará la correspondencia y todos los documentos oficiales.

DEL TESORERO.

Art. 14. Son atribuciones del Tesorero:

(a) Recoger todas las sumas que deban entrar en la caja de la sociedad, custodiar éstas y pagar las cuentas sancionadas por la Junta Directiva y aprobadas por el Presidente con su visto bueno.

(b) Llevar un registro de los socios.

(c) Llevar los libros necesarios y consignar en ellos las cuentas en debida forma.

(d) Presentar á la Junta Directiva, en su sesión ordinaria, un resumen del estado del tesoro.

(e) Presentar á la asamblea ordinaria una memoria detallada del movimiento de fondos y situación financiera de la delegación.

(f) Entregar á su sucesor, á la conclusión de su cargo, los fondos, libros, papeles, documentos, comprobantes y cualquiera otra propiedad de la sociedad, que estén en su poder.

DEL SECRETARIO.

ART. 15. Al Secretario le corresponde:

(a) Redactar y firmar las actas de las sesiones de la Junta Directiva y de la asamblea ordinaria, las que serán firmadas también por el Presidente.

(b) Conservar en debida forma, para este efecto, los libros correspondientes.

(c) Custodiar los archivos y llevar la correspondencia.

(d) Citar para las sesiones de la Junta Directiva y para las asambleas ordinarias y extraordinarias.

(e) Llevar un registro de los socios.

(f) Suministrar al tesorero los nombres de los miembros electos y todos los datos que puedan servirle para la preparación de sus cuentas.

(g) Conservar y fijar el sello de la sociedad.

(h) Examinar, con dos miembros de la junta directiva, las cuentas de la tesoría cada seis meses, ó con más frecuencia si aquélla lo creyere conveniente.

(i) Entregar á su sucesor, á la conclusión de su cargo, todos los libros, papeles, documentos y cualquier otro objeto de la sociedad que estén en su poder.

DE LOS SOCIOS.

ART. 16. Los socios son activos y honorarios. Los socios activos pagarán una cuota mensual de 50 centavos oro americano á la tesorería de la junta directiva del país donde residan. Los honorarios estarán libres de este gravamen.

ART. 17. Los socios activos que no pagaren sus cuotas durante tres meses consecutivos dejarán de pertenecer á la sociedad.

ART. 18. Los socios activos y honorarios pueden ser de cualquiera nacionalidad y tienen los mismos derechos de voz y voto en las asambleas ordinarias y extraordinarias.

ART. 19. En las sesiones de una junta directiva ó delegación, á moción de cualquiera de los vocales, podrán admitirse nuevos socios, siempre que así lo acuerde la mayoría en votación secreta. En las asambleas ordinarias y extraordinarias, la elección de nuevos socios activos se hará por mayoría y en la misma forma, á moción de cualquiera de los socios.

ART. 20. Tanto los socios activos como los honorarios tendrán la obligación de hacer la propaganda del programa y principios de la sociedad.

ART. 21. Los socios deberán concurrir á las asambleas ordinarias y extraordinarias, y, de tiempo en tiempo, procurar reuniones sociales para conservar vivo y levantado y el espíritu de esta asociación.

ART. 22. Á moción de cualquiera Junta Directiva ó Asamblea General, la Junta Central Ejecutiva podrá nombrar socios honorarios á las personas que se hayan distinguido en su carrera pública ó privada y que puedan darle brillo á la Sociedad.

ART. 23. Cada socio deberá inmediatamente comunicar por escrito al Secretario el cambio que ocurra en su domicilio ó dirección.

ART. 24. Á cada socio se le enviará una copia de estos Estatutos, al comunicársele por escrito su nombramiento.

ART. 25. Los socios tienen derecho á un distintivo que llevará el siguiente lema "Fraternidad Centroamericana." La entrega del distintivo se hará junto con un diploma cuyo texto acordará la Junta Central Ejecutiva.

ART. 26. Los socios tendrán á honra portar su condecoración en los actos públicos; y á diario podrán usar un botón azul y blanco, como símbolo de la bandera de la antigua Federación Centroamericana.

#### DE LAS ASAMBLEAS GENERALES.

ART. 27. Las Asambleas Ordinarias se verificarán una vez al año por lo menos: la primera el 1º de abril de 1908, y las posteriores en la prima quincena del mes de enero de cada año. Las demás que se convoquen, se reunirán en la fecha que designen las Juntas Directivas.

ART. 28. Las Asambleas Extraordinarias tendrán lugar cada vez que por mayoría lo acuerden los Presidentes de las siete Juntas Directivas, ó cuando las convoque el Presidente Vitalicio.

ART. 29. En las Asambleas cada socio tendrá un voto y los acuerdos se tomarán por mayoría.

ART. 30. Las Asambleas Ordinarias serán presididas por el Presidente de la Junta Directiva, y las Extraordinarias por el Presidente Vitalicio, y en su ausencia, por la persona á quien delegue esa facultad.

ART. 31. En las Asambleas Generales, el Presidente nombrará, con la aprobación de la Asamblea, un Secretario y un Prosecretario.

ART. 32. En las Asambleas Ordinarias y Extraordinarias, se dará lectura á los informes que se hayan recibido de las Juntas Directivas; al que, en su caso, produzca la Junta Central Ejecutiva, y á las iniciativas que presenten los socios.

Tambien se leerán por sus autores, ó por los Secretarios, las producciones literarias ó científicas que los socios dediquen al brillo y lucimiento de esas sesiones.

ART. 33. Las Actas de las Asambleas Generales se firmarán por su Presidente y Secretarios, y se publicarán en el Anuario de la Fraternidad Centroamericana.

#### DEL PRESIDENTE VITALICIO.

ART. 34. Es Presidente Vitalicio de la Fraternidad Centroamericana, por el voto unánime de los fundadores, el Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL.

ART. 35. Son atribuciones del Presidente Vitalicio:

(a) Ser Presidente nato de toda Junta Directiva y de toda Asamblea Ordinaria ó Extraordinaria en que estuviere presente.

(b) Delegar su representación como Presidente, en cualquier miembro de la Sociedad.

(c) Nombrar Delegados para el desempeño de comisiones especiales en todos los países donde se halle establecida la Fraternidad Centroamericana.

(d) Dictar toda disposición de carácter general, que tienda á la mejor organización, mantenimiento y progreso de la Sociedad.

#### DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

ART. 36. La Junta Central Ejecutiva publicará un Anuario en que consignará las labores de cada Delegación y los acontecimientos que de alguna manera estén vinculados á la Sociedad.

ART. 37. Los Estatutos podrán ser reformados en cualquiera Asamblea Extraordinaria, por el voto de las dos terceras partes.

ART. 38. Cada Junta Directiva formará su Reglamento interior y podrá reformarlo cuando lo estime conveniente.

ART. 39. Por recomendación de cualquiera Asamblea Ordinaria ó Extraordinaria, la Junta Central Ejecutiva podrá acordar medallas y condecoraciones á las personas que se hayan distinguido por sus buenos servicios á la Fraternidad Centroamericana.

ART. 40. A solicitud de diez socios radicados en otros países, se podrán crear por la Junta Directiva á la que aquéllos hagan su manifestación, nuevas delegaciones, las cuales deberán funcionar de conformidad con el acta Constitutiva y éstos Estatutos; y, además, de acuerdo con su propio Reglamento interior.

Aprobados en la sesión del 21 de diciembre de 1907, celebrada en la ciudad de Washington por los socios fundadores y en la sesión del 13 de enero de 1908, celebrada por el Comité Permanente de la Sociedad.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL,  
*Presidente.*  
JOSE MADRIZ,  
*Secretari .*

PRESIDENTE VITALICIO DE LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

Excmo. Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

PRESIDENTES HONORARIOS.

Excmo. Señor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América.

Excmo. Señor Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

SOCIOS HONORARIOS DE LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, de los Estados Unidos; Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de los Estados Unidos; Don JOSÉ D. GÁMEZ, de Nicaragua; Lic. Don JUAN BARRIOS M., de Guatemala; Gral. Don DIONISIO GUTIÉRREZ, de Honduras; Lic. Don JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR, de Costa Rica; Dr. Don MANUEL E. ARAUJO, del Salvador.

SOCIOS FUNDADORES DE LA FRATERNIDAD CENTROAMERICANA.

Excmo. Sr. Embajador Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, de México; Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de los Estados Unidos; Dr. Don LUIS ANDERSON, de Costa Rica; Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, de Costa Rica; Lic. Don ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI, de Guatemala; Don VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, de Guatemala; Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, de Guatemala; Dr. Don POLICARPO BONILLA, de Honduras; Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, de Honduras; Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, de Honduras; Dr. Don JOSÉ MADRIZ, de Nicaragua; Dr. Don LUIS FELIPE COREA, de Nicaragua; Dr. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, del Salvador; Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, del Salvador; Dr. Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G., del Salvador.

## PRIMER CONGRESO CIENTÍFICO PAN-AMERICANO.

La Comisión Directiva del Cuarto Congreso Científico Latino-Americano (Primer Congreso Científico Pan-Americano) ha anunciado las comisiones de propaganda nombradas para cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas.

La comisión de los Estados Unidos se compone del Profesor Leo S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania; Profesor WILLIAM

R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia; WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS, de Michigan; JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; ALBERT SHAW, de Nueva York; WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS y CHARLES SARGENT, de Massachusetts; representantes de las Universidades de California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Texas, Wisconsin y Yale.

Las bases y programa del Congreso son los siguientes:

Bases y programa del Cuarto Congreso Científico Latino-Americano (Primer Congreso Científico Pan-Americano) que se reunirá en Santiago el día 1° de diciembre de 1908.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Con arreglo á lo resuelto por el Tercer Congreso Científico Latino-Americano de Rio de Janeiro, se reunirá en la ciudad de Santiago, bajo los auspicios del Gobierno de Chile, el Cuarto Congreso Científico Latino-Americano (Primer Congreso Científico Pan-Americano), en el mes de diciembre de 1908.

Su inauguración se verificará el día 1° de dicho mes de diciembre y su clausura diez días después.

ART. 2°. Los trabajos de organización y funcionamiento del Cuarto Congreso quedan á cargo de una comisión directiva, compuesta: 1° de los miembros nombrados por el Tercer Congreso, en asamblea plena de 16 de agosto de 1905; 2° de los miembros elegidos por la misma comisión.

ART. 3°. La comisión directiva elegirá la mesa que ha de presidir sus trabajos, la cual se compondrá de un presidente, dos vicepresidentes, un secretario general, uno ó dos prosecretarios, un tesorero y un vicetesorero.

Habrá, asimismo, los intérpretes, oficiales de secretaría y demás empleados que se juzguen necesarios.

La mencionada comisión nombrará los presidentes honorarios que tenga á bien.

ART. 4°. La comisión directiva se subdividirá en subcomisiones, cada una de las cuales se compondrá de un presidente y dos vocales nombrados por ella.

ART. 5°. Son atribuciones de la Comisión Directiva:

1°. Llevar á efecto la realización del Cuarto Congreso y representarlo ante el Gobierno de Chile y ante las Universidades y demás corporaciones científicas, nacionales ó extranjeras;

2°. Nombrar en las capitales de los Estados americanos Comisiones encargadas de coadyuvar á la realización del Congreso, de formar la lista de personas á quienes haya de invitarse á tomar parte en sus trabajos, de procurar la adecuada representación de sus respectivos países y de indicar las cuestiones que, por su manifiesto interés americano, hayan de ser sometidas al Congreso.



3°. Acordar los gastos y aprobar las cuentas antes de ser presentadas al Tribunal respectivo;

4°. Organizar el cuestionario definitivo, de acuerdo con los trabajos presentados por las Sub-Comisiones;

5°. Formar la nómina de los miembros del Congreso, en conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 10;

6°. Nombrar los relatores que sean necesarios para exponer, ante las respectivas Secciones, el estado de la cuestión en los temas oficiales que considere de especial interés.

ART. 6°. Elegida que sea la Mesa Directiva del Congreso, la Comisión suspenderá el ejercicio de sus funciones, para reasumirlas cuando el Congreso haya sido clausurado. Tomará, entonces, á su cargo la publicación de los trabajos presentados y enviará poderes suficientes á los miembros de la nueva Comisión que se nombre para organizar el Quinto Congreso Científico Americano.

ART. 7°. Las Sub-Comisiones á que se refiere el artículo 4°. corresponderán á otras tantas Secciones del Congreso, y serán las siguientes:

1ª. De matemáticas puras y aplicadas;

2ª. De ciencias físicas;

3ª. De ciencias naturales y antropológicas;

4ª. De ingeniería;

5ª. De ciencias médicas é higiene;

6ª. De ciencias jurídicas;

7ª. De ciencias sociales;

8ª. De ciencias pedagógicas y filosofía;

9ª. De agronomía y zootecnia.

Cada una de estas subcomisiones podrá subdividirse en dos ó más, cuando lo juzgue necesario. Asimismo, podrán dos ó más de ellas reunirse en una sola.

ART. 8°. Á cada una de las subcomisiones incumbe:

1°. Organizar el cuestionario de la respectiva sección;

2°. Formar la nómina de los miembros de la misma;

3°. Recibir y clasificar los informes, estudios y comunicaciones que se envíen á la sección y designar el relator que deba dar cuenta al congreso de las conclusiones adoptadas por ella;

4°. Cuidar de que se dé cuenta de los trabajos que se la envíen y que no hayan de ser leídos por sus autores;

5°. Instalar la respectiva sección;

6°. Recibir de la sección correspondiente los trabajos y ordenarlos para su publicación.

ART. 9°. El congreso se reunirá dentro de los tres días anteriores al de su inauguración, á fin de aprobar su reglamento interior y elegir la mesa definitiva.

En estas reuniones preparatorias funcionará la mesa de la comisión directiva.

ART. 10. Serán considerados miembros del congreso;

1°. Los delegados oficiales de los países que concurren;

2°. Los delegados de las universidades, institutos, sociedades y centros científicos, tanto nacionales como de otros países de la América;

3°. Las personas que concurren al congreso invitadas por la comisión directiva, á propuesta de las respectivas subcomisiones ó de las comisiones de los diversos países;

4°. Los adherentes al congreso que contribuyan con la cuota de una libra esterlina (£1) y sean aceptados por la comisión directiva.

Art. 11. Todos los miembros del congreso tendrán derecho á concurrir á las sesiones, á tomar parte en los debates y á un ejemplar de las publicaciones que se hicieren por la comisión directiva.

Art. 12. El pago de la cuota á que se refiere el número 4° del artículo 10, se hará efectivo al Tesorero de la Comisión Directiva, previa nota de la Secretaría General ó de las respectivas subcomisiones y antes de expedirse la respectiva tarjeta de incorporación.

Art. 13. De las sesiones plenas que celebre el Congreso serán solemnes las de su inauguración y clausura.

Las subcomisiones celebrarán, por separado, las reuniones que creyeren necesarias para la discusión de los asuntos á ellas sometidos.

Art. 14. Podrán ser nombrados miembros honorarios del cuarto Congreso los americanos de notoriedad científica que para esta distinción sean propuestos por la Comisión Directiva.

Art. 15. Los trabajos para el Congreso serán recibidos hasta el día 30 de septiembre de 1908.

Los autores que no hayan alcanzado á enviar oportunamente sus trabajos, deberán remitir á la Secretaría General el título de los mismos dentro del término fijado.

Art. 16. Cada subcomisión señalará, oportunamente, los puntos, instituciones ó establecimientos especiales en que hayan de verificarse las visitas y excursiones que deban hacer los miembros del Congreso, é indicará los medios de realizarlas.

#### LA COMISIÓN DIRECTIVA.

En relación con el programa á continuación se publica una carta del Presidente de la Comisión Directiva dirigida al Profesor ROWE:

[Traducción.]

SANTIAGO, CHILE, julio 3 de 1907.

“Señor L. S. ROWE,

*“Presidente de la Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, y Catedrático de Ciencias Políticas de la Universidad de Pensilvania.*

“MUY SEÑOR MIO: Tengo el honor de informarle que la Comisión Directiva del Cuarto Congreso Científico (Primer Congreso Científico Pan-Americano), en una sesión que celebró ayer, adoptó unánimemente la siguiente resolución:

“Se resuelve que en vista del carácter pan-americano del Cuarto Congreso Científico que se ha de reunir en Santiago, Chile, el 1° de diciembre de 1908, la Comisión Directiva suplica respetuosamente al Señor L. S. ROWE, Presidente de la Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, y Catedrático de Ciencia Política de la Universidad de Pensilvania, que celebre una conferencia con el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas y con el Director de la Oficina, con el fin de determinar hasta qué grado puede el Cuarto Congreso Científico facilitar los trabajos de la Cuarta Conferencia Pan-Americana que se celebrará en 1910.

“Además, la comisión suplica al Señor ROWE que tenga una entrevista con las autoridades de las universidades de los Estados Unidos, á fin de obtener su cooperación en los trabajos del Primer Congreso Científico Pan-Americano (Cuarto Congreso Científico).’

“Firmada por la Comisión Directiva.

“VALENTÍN LETELIER,

*“Presidente.*

“MANUEL EJIDO BALLESTEROS,

*“Vice-Presidente.*

“EDUARDO POIRIER.

*“Secretario General.*

“AUGUSTO VICUÑA S.,

*“Sub-Secretario.*

“ALEJANDRO ÁLVAREZ.

“DIEGO BARROS ARANA.

“ALEJANDRO BELTRÁN.

“MIGUEL CRUCHAGA.

“LUÍS ESPEJO.

“JOSÉ RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ.

“ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME.

“VICENTE IZQUIERDO.

“OCTAVIO MAIRA.

“MARCIAL MARTÍNEZ.

“DOMINGO V. SANTA MARÍA.

“MIGUEL VARAS.

“La Comisión Directiva del Congreso tiene plena conciencia de la eficaz cooperación que usted puede prestar, estando inspirado, como efectivamente lo está, por los más levantados ideales de fraternidad entre los países del Continente Americano.

“Su cooperación constituye para la Comisión una garantía de que se hará todo cuanto sea posible por despertar interés en los Estados Unidos en los trabajos del Congreso, contribuyendo así grandemente hacia el éxito de sus labores. Estamos convencidos de que esta cooperación ha de significar un paso hacia adelante en la solución de

los importantes problemas que tanto interesan á todos los países de América, y que fortalecerá los vínculos de amistad que entre ellos existen.

“Ruego á usted acepte las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración, y

“Quedo de usted muy sinceramente,  
 (“Firmado).

VALENTÍN LETELIER,

“*Presidente.*”

“EDUARDO POIRIER,

“*Secretario General.*”

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### VIAJE DE LA ESCUADRA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE RÍO JANEIRO AL CALLAO.

Después de una estancia de nueve días en Río de Janeiro, la Armada de los Estados Unidos, al mando del Almirante R. D. EVANS, pasó en gran parada ante el Presidente PENNA, y el 22 de enero de 1908 fué escoltada hasta fuera de la bahía por los buques de guerra brasileños, y después de ser objeto de entusiásticas manifestaciones de cordialidad internacional por parte del pueblo y de las autoridades brasileñas, y terminado ya el canje de los últimos saludos de rúbrica, la Armada salió hacia el Estrecho de Magallanes para hacer su próxima escala en Punta Arenas. Cuatro días despues, es decir, el 26 por la mañana, la Armada se puso en comunicación por el telégrafo sin hilos con el escuadrón argentino al mando del Almirante HIPÓLITO OLIVA, que fué enviado por el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA como una cortesía especial á fin de que encontrase y escoltase la Armada de los Estados Unidos en alta mar. Luego á la Armada se unió el escuadrón del Almirante OLIVA y la escoltó durante la noche y una parte del próximo día. Hubo un canje de cortesías y saludos. Al salir el 27 de enero, el escuadrón argentino pasó dos veces alrededor de la Armada de los Estados Unidos, y entonces se alejó llevando consigo las gracias del Almirante EVANS al Gobierno Argentino por esta cordialísima bienvenida y los buenos deseos manifestados hacia la marina y pueblo de los Estados Unidos al enviar sus buques de guerra para encontrar y saludar la Armada en alta mar.

Entre tanto, la flotilla de torpederos, al mando del Teniente H. I. CONE, que salió de Río de Janeiro el 21 de enero, llegó á Buenos Aires el 26, escoltada por la flotilla argentina que había sido enviada á encontrarla en alta mar. Pasaron cuatro días en la Capital Argentina, y durante su estancia las autoridades y el pueblo de Buenos Aires les dispensaron á los oficiales y tripulación de la Marina de los Estados toda clase de atenciones y cortesías. El Teniente CONE y sus ayudantes fueron recibidos el 27 de enero por el Presidente





MUELLE DEL PUERTO DE TALCAHUANO, CHILE.

A view of the water front of the Port of Talcahuano, Chile.

FIGUEROA ALCORTA, el Sr. ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, el Almirante ONOFRE BETBEDER, Ministro de Marina y el General ROSENDO M. FRAGA, Ministro de la Guerra.

El mismo día el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA le envió el siguiente cablegrama al Presidente ROOSEVELT:

“BUENOS AIRES, enero 27 de 1908.

“EXCMO. SR. TEODORO ROOSEVELT,

“*Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América,*  
*Washington.*”

“He recibido hoy con viva simpatía la visita de los oficiales de la flotilla de torpederos de los Estados Unidos. En testimonio del respeto y de la simpatía que ella inspira al pueblo americano y á su illustre Presidente, á la vez que dos divisiones de las escuadras mayores cambian saludos en el océano en nombre y en honor de las dos Repúblicas, la nación y las autoridades demuestran á porfía su cariño á los representantes de la gloriosa marina de la Unión. Al agradecer hondamente á V. E. el envío de la flotilla á Buenos Aires, renuevo á V. E. la expresión de las profundas é inalterables simpatías de la República Argentina hacia los Estados Unidos de América y hacia su illustre mandatario. Hago votos por la felicidad de V. E. y por el viaje venturoso de la Escuadra del Pacífico.

“FIGUEROA ALCORTA,  
*Presidente de la República Argentina.*”

El mismo día, el Sr. ZEBALLOS envió el siguiente cablegrama al Secretario ROOT:

“Al Secretario de Estado ELIHU ROOT,

“*Washington.*”

“He tenido la honra de recibir en mi Despacho á los oficiales de los torpederos americanos. Esta visita, celebrada con vivas simpatías por el pueblo y las autoridades, revive los recuerdos gratísimos del viaje de Mr. ROOT á Sudamérica. La República Argentina y su Gobierno agradecen profundamente á Mr. ROOT la sincera amistad de que les ha dado frecuentes pruebas antes y después de aquel viaje memorable. Estos nuevos testimonios de cordialidad internacional coinciden con un hecho económico notable: El comercio entre nuestros dos países, cuyo crecimiento ha sido y es motivo de las preocupaciones constantes de las dos Cancillerías, ascendió en 1907 á la suma, sin precedente, hasta ahora, de \$40,000,000. Queda así asegurada una nueva era de prosperidad para las relaciones de las dos Repúblicas amigas. Hago votos por el bienestar de la nación americana, por la salud y facilidad de su illustre Secretario de Estado y porque vientos propicios y mares bonancibles lleven á la Escuadra del Pacífico á las costas de la patria.

“E. S. ZEBALLOS,

“*Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.*”

Estos mensajes de cortesía y cordialidad internacional, fueron contestados de la manera siguiente:

“WASHINGTON, enero 29 de 1908.

“Á Su Excelencia El Presidente ALCORTA,

“Buenos Aires.

“Me ha sido sumamente grato recibir vuestro cordial mensaje acerca de la visita de los torpederos, y me han conmovido especialmente las pruebas de cordialidad y simpatías internacionales desplegadas en el canje de cortesías navales, y en la bienvenida que el Gobierno y pueblo de vuestro país le dieron á nuestros oficiales y tripulación. Estas cordiales atenciones tanto cuando se trata de naciones como de individuos, contribuyen poderosamente á fortalecer los vínculos de amistad; y todo el pueblo de los Estados Unidos desea vivamente que existan estos vínculos entre ambas Repúblicas.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

“WASHINGTON, enero 29 de 1908.

“Excmo. Señor Don E. S. ZEBALLOS,

“Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.

“Vuestro cablegrama del 27 llegó á mi poder con alguna demora. Me apresuro á asegurarle á V. E. que este Gobierno y pueblo aprecian profundamente la cordial recepción que se le hizo á nuestra flotilla de torpederos. Me place especialmente el grato recuerdo que V. E. conserva de mi visita en 1906, y me halaga la creencia de que además del placer personal que me proporcionó, ha contribuido á demostrar la íntima amistad de ambos pueblos y á aumentar el deseo de mantener relaciones mutuamente cordiales y beneficiosas. Reitero á V. E. las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración personal.

“ELIHU ROOT,

“Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.”

El 30 de enero las autoridades chilenas divisaron la armada cerca del Cabo de las Vírgenes, y el 1° de febrero entró en el puerto de Punta Arenas. El crucero chileno “Chacabuco,” que estaba en el puerto para recibir la armada, llevaba á bordo al Almirante SIMPSON de la Marina Chilena, al Sr. JOHN HICKS, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Chile y á otros personajes. El Almirante SIMPSON, que es Subsecretario de Marina, fué nombrado en una Misión Especial por su Gobierno para dar la bienvenida al Almirante EVANS, sus ayudantes y tripulación, en representación del Gobierno de Chile. La flotilla de torpederos que salió de Buenos Aires el 30 de enero, llegó á Punta Arenas el 4 de febrero. Tanto la armada como la flotilla permanecieron en dicho puerto hasta la noche del 7 de febrero, en que salieron hacia el oeste por el Estrecho de Magallanes, precedidos del “Chacabuco.” Durante su estancia en Punta Arenas, los chilenos, presididos por el Almirante SIMPSON, les dispensaron á la armada y á la flotilla toda clase de atenciones, y el 2 de febrero



dicho almirante dió un bauquete á bordo del "Chacabuco" á los oficiales de la armada. Hubo el canje de ceremonias de rúbrica con el "Chacabuco," con el crucero inglés "Sappho"—que á la sazón estaba en el puerto—y con los oficiales del puerto. El Sr. MORITZ BRAUN, Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos, dió un baile en honor de los visitantes, y el Gobernador CHAIGNEAU, del Territorio de Magallanes, le dió una recepción á los americanos visitantes, á la cual concurrieron más de 400 personas.

Después de pasar el Estrecho, la armada se dirigió hacia el norte, y el 14 de febrero llegó é hizo parada frente á Valparaíso. En este lugar se habían hecho extensos preparativos para una gran parada de la armada.

El Señor JOHN HICKS, Ministro de los Estados Unidos, envió el siguiente cablegrama al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos acerca de este acontecimiento:

"La gran parada de la armada americana que se efectuó esta tarde ante el Presidente MONTT tuvo un éxito completo. Los buques de guerra americanos desfilaron en el puerto y salieron de éste precedidos por el "Chacabuco." Al llegar á la fortaleza que está á la entrada del puerto, toda la armada hizo un saludo simultáneo, y al pasar en gran parada, el buque de guerra chileno "Baquedano," á bordo del cual iba el Presidente y su Gabinete, cada buque de la armada hizo un saludo de veintiún cañonazos separadamente. El día se declaró de fiesta; el tiempo fué bellissimo, y millares de personas formaban hileras en las colinas, y todos los buques que se hallaban en el puerto estaban decorados con banderas.

"Cuando la armada se perdió de vista, recibí un aerograma del Almirante EVANS, anunciándome que todos estaban bien, y enviando un voto de gracias al Presidente MONTT."

El Almirante EVANS envió el siguiente aerograma al Almirante SIMPSON, que estaba á bordo del "Chacabuco:"

"El jefe de la armada del Atlántico suplica á usted que, en su nombre, en el de sus oficiales y tripulación, haga presente al Presidente MONTT cuánto aprecian el honor que él les ha confrido al dignarse á presenciar la gran parada de la armada americana frente á Valparaíso. Á lo expuesto debo agregar la expresión de mi más distinguida consideración personal hacia usted, y espero tener el placer de verle otra vez. Hago sinceros votos por su felicidad."

El Almirante SIMPSON contestó como sigue:

"Gracias. Se me han dado instrucciones para que transmita á usted las gracias que personalmente le da el Presidente MONTT por sus sinceros votos. Yo y todos mis oficiales les damos al Almirante EVANS y á los oficiales de la armada americana una cordial despedida y les deseamos una travesía feliz y próspera."

Los mensajes canjeados posteriormente entre los Presidentes MONTT y ROOSEVELT se publicarán en el BOLETÍN de marzo.

## CONFERENCIA SOBRE EL DESARROLLO DE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

En una conferencia dada el 6 de febrero de 1908, por el Sr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, ex-Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ante los estudiantes de la Universidad de Jorge Wáshington, se trazó gráficamente un contraste entre las condiciones actuales y las que prevalecían anteriormente en toda la América Latina. Se llamó la atención hacia la nueva actividad comercial é industrial que ahora se advierte, y se incitó á los Estados Unidos á fin de que tome una parte más activa en este movimiento.

En los \$2,000,000,000 que representa el comercio extranjero de la América Latina, la proporción que en la actualidad corresponde á los Estados Unidos es como una cuarta parte, por cuanto en 1906 su comercio con aquélla ascendió á \$520,000,000. En el último año común de 1907, hubo un aumento de \$58,279,201, pero el Sr. CURTIS opina que esta suma todavía no representa de ninguna manera el límite de las posibilidades de este comercio.

Se hace referencia especialmente á la falta de medios de comunicación como una de las varias causas á las cuales se atribuye el hecho de que los Estados Unidos todavía no han obtenido y mantenido una posición absolutamente dominante en los mercados de la América del Sur. La iniciativa que se advierte y que tiene por objeto establecer una completa reciprocidad en las relaciones comerciales entre las dos secciones de América, fué descrita desde su principio—durante la administración del Presidente ARTHUR—hasta la memorable visita del Secretario ROOT en el verano de 1906, y también se hicieron comentarios encomiásticos de los trabajos de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. El canje de visitas por parte de hombres de ciencia y literatos, así como los trabajos de ingenieros y peritos mineros norteamericanos, que tanto han contribuído al desarrollo de los recursos latentes de la América Latina, han dado por resultado una mejor inteligencia en cuanto á las condiciones sociales y económicas. Se hizo referencia á la preeminencia alemana en la esfera comercial é industrial de muchas Repúblicas latino-americanas, y se describieron los métodos empleados para obtener este fin.

Los \$300,000,000, valor de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de la América Latina en 1906, y á los cuales se refirió el Sr. CURTIS, en 1907 mostraron un aumento de \$17,000,000, y el valor de las exportaciones que en el período anterior ascendió á \$220,000,000, también mostró un aumento de \$20,000,000, lo cual demuestra que la tendencia general de las relaciones comerciales es, sin duda, hacia un aumento en el valor de dicho comercio.

Sabido es que la mayor parte de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hacen de la América Latina consiste de materia prima, incluso el café, el cacao, azúcar, tabaco, frutas, etc. En el café solamente, de un valor total de más de \$71,000,000 de importaciones, cerca de \$69,000,000 representan las compras que se le hicieron á la América Latina. Más de la tercera parte del cacao que se usó en las varias preparaciones de chocolate en los Estados Unidos en 1907, procedió de la América del Sur, en tanto que el azúcar sin purgar procedente de Cuba constituyó prácticamente el total de 3,872,221,473 libras de que se importaron de Cuba, y el valor del tabaco importado de la misma procedencia representó la mitad del valor total de las importaciones, que ascendió á \$24,310,048.

El conferencista también hizo comentarios desfavorables acerca de lo que él denomina un estado comercial "triangular" entre la América del Norte y la del Sur, puesto que lo que los Estados Unidos pagan por los productos de la América del Sur se gasta mayormente en mercados europeos, en vez de gastarse natural y recíprocamente en las mercancías de un país más cercano.

## LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

La "Revista Brasileña" correspondiente al 3 de diciembre de 1907 publica un cuadro que muestra la producción de azúcar en varias regiones de la América Latina, así como la producción europea. Sólo se tienen en cuenta las cifras relativas á 1907-8, pero se reproducen como una comparación con la producción del año anterior.

	1907-8.	1906-7.
América Central.....	<i>Toneladas.</i> 24,000	<i>Toneladas.</i> 19,000
República Argentina.....	120,000	119,000
Brasil.....	185,000	215,000
Cuba.....	1,260,000	1,428,000
Haití y la República Dominicana.....	60,000	60,000
México.....	115,000	108,000
Perú.....	145,000	140,000

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### LA RENTA DE IMPUESTOS INTERNOS EN 1907.

La Administración General de Impuestos Internos de la República Argentina, publicó el 2 de enero de 1908 un cuadro estadístico, en el cual se especifica lo recaudado por diversos conceptos durante el año de 1907, en comparación con el de 1906. De dicho cuadro ha sido tomado el siguiente resumen.

La cantidad total de las recaudaciones de impuestos internos durante 1907 fué de 43,292,359.36 pesos papel y 28,012.98 pesos oro. En 1906 se recaudaron 39,977,524.62 pesos papel y 25,861.42 pesos oro. La recaudación ha señalado, pues, un aumento de 3,319,724.50 pesos papel, sobre 1906. Las cantidades totales se distribuyen entre los diversos conceptos en la siguiente forma:

Impuestos.	1906.	1907.
	<i>Pesos papel.</i>	<i>Pesos papel.</i>
Alcoholes.....	16,615,869.84	16,877,037.20
Tabaco.....	16,700,975.20	18,221,779.30
Cerveza.....	3,081,804.25	3,128,300.92
Fósforos.....	2,262,325.98	3,399,047.68
Naipes.....	159,352.93	167,775.96
Vinos y bebidas artificiales.....	76,163.86	109,331.14
Seguros.....	403,352.31	568,548.41
Específicos.....	677,690.25	820,448.65
Total.....	39,977,524.62	43,292,359.36
	<i>Pesos oro.</i>	<i>Pesos oro.</i>
Seguros.....	25,861.42	28,012.98

#### LOS SERVICIOS DE CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS EN 1907.

Á continuación se publican datos estadísticos relativos al movimiento general de la administración de correos y telégrafos de la República Argentina durante el año de 1907.

Hay instaladas en la República 2,138 oficinas, distribuídas en la siguiente forma: Capital Federal, 52; Provincia de Buenos Aires, 581; de Santa Fé, 297; de Córdoba, 309; de Entre Ríos, 132; de San Luis, 76; de Mendoza, 71; de San Juan, 36; de Santiago del Estero, 81; de Corrientes, 66; de Tucumán, 81; de Salta, 66; de Catamarca, 54; de Jujuy, 33; de La Rioja, 47; Territorios del Norte, 32; Territorios del Sur, 124.

El movimiento postal fué de 625,330,960 piezas, que arroja un aumento de 73,316,063 piezas sobre el del año anterior. Se calcula que, siendo la población de la República de 6,190,300 habitantes, corresponde á cada uno en el movimiento general un promedio de 101 piezas.

El servicio de valores declarados en la capital tuvo un movimiento de 73,263 piezas, con un valor total de \$5,260,068.29. Los giros postales importan las siguientes sumas: Internos emitidos, \$8,491,507.37; internacionales emitidos, \$254,219.68; abonados, \$209,213.50.

Durante el año se transmitieron por las líneas del telégrafo nacional 10,420,012 despachos.

Hasta el 31 de diciembre estaban al servicio de la administración de correos y telégrafos 9,251 empleados.

Las rentas de ambos servicios fué como sigue: Correos, \$7,578,-180.27; telégrafos, \$2,255,374.90; total, \$9,833,555.17; aumento sobre el año anterior, \$746,961.76.

**EXPORTACIONES DURANTE LOS ONCE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.**

Las principales exportaciones de la República Argentina durante los once primeros meses de 1907 fueron como sigue, en comparación con las del mismo período del año de 1906:

Artículos.	1907.	1906.
Cueros vacunos:		
Secos..... número.....	2,068,715	2,614,568
Salados..... id.....	1,475,537	1,506,046
Cueros de caballo:		
Secos..... id.....	92,974	164,590
Salados..... id.....	34,494	18,613
Cueros ovinos..... fardos.....	54,125	51,706
Cerda..... id.....	4,604	4,445
Sebo en pipas.....	25,774	19,193
Sebo en cubas.....	79,297	63,121
Cueros de cabra..... fardos.....	2,196	8,737
Lana..... id.....	324,654	317,489
Trigo..... toneladas.....	2,616,876	2,216,333
Maíz..... id.....	1,211,432	2,247,112
Lino..... id.....	770,763	495,957
Harina..... id.....	116,450	114,845
Alecho..... id.....	174,228	158,101
Salvado..... sacos.....	26,553	39,316
Semillas oleaginosas..... id.....	165,296	185,359
Heno..... fardos.....	743,132	1,382,842
Quebracho..... toneladas.....	293,441	256,822
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	51,115	55,070
Mantequilla..... cajás.....	91,710	143,412
Cárneros congelados..... número.....	2,685,256	2,751,797
Carne de vaca..... cuartos de res.....	1,601,837	1,855,667
Cebada..... toneladas.....	141,872	49,120

**CONTRATO PARA LA VENTA DEL FERROCÁRRIL ANDINO.**

El 13 de diciembre de 1907 el Presidente de la República Argentina envió un mensaje al Congreso Nacional en el cual expone las condiciones de un contrato firmado ad referendum por el Ministro de Obras Públicas de dicha República y los representantes de los ferrocarriles de Buenos Aires y Rosario, y el Central Argentino. Con arreglo al artículo 15 de dicho contrato, la empresa del Central Argentino se obliga á comprar todas las líneas del Ferrocarril Nacional Andino, así como los terrenos, edificios, material rodante y fijo, los materiales que haya en depósito, los almacenes ó talleres y todos los demás enseres y accesorios del ferrocarril. Se ha fijado el precio de \$27,828,000 en moneda nacional, pagaderos en ocho abonos de igual suma, con un interés de un 5 por ciento anual, que se vencerán en períodos sucesivos de noventa días.

El acuerdo se declarará nulo y sin ningún valor, á menos que sea aprobado por el congreso actual en sesión extraordinaria.

**PRESUPUESTO MUNICIPAL DE BUENOS AIRES.**

El 31 de diciembre de 1907 se aprobó el presupuesto municipal de la capital argentina para el año de 1908. La cantidad total presupuesta para gastos asciende á 25,396,965 pesos, que se distribuye en la siguiente forma: Sueldos, 8,954,760 pesos; subvenciones, 1,167,200 pesos; servicio de la deuda, 2,552,918 pesos; gastos generales;

7,665,000 pesos; comisión municipal, 212,560 pesos, y presupuesto extraordinario, 4,838,207 pesos. El aumento de gasto sobre 1907 es de 1,600,000 pesos, pero en dicho año se pagaron en sueldos 800,000 pesos que no figuraron en el presupuesto, por lo que en realidad el aumento es la mitad de la suma primeramente indicada. Los ingresos están calculados en 24,946,850 pesos, á cuya cantidad hay que añadir la de 2,289,794 pesos de ingresos extraordinarios, lo cual hace un total de ingresos de 27,226,644 pesos, que arroja un superávit de 1,829,679 pesos.

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## BOLIVIA.

### LA GOMA EN LA PROVINCIA DE LARECAJA.

[Datos tomados de la "Revista del Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura."]

En las frondosas selvas que cubren los valles y quebradas de los caudalosos ríos Conzata, Camata, Mapiri, Tipuani, Mariapu, Challana y otros menos importantes de Bolivia, se encuentran un número de diferentes clases de árboles, arbustos y varias especies de moras que producen diferentes clases de goma.

La especie principal de estas plantas productoras de goma es la *Hevea brasiliensis*, que produce la mejor clase de goma que en la actualidad se conoce en el comercio, encontrándose la mayor parte de estos árboles en las márgenes de los precitados ríos y en los bajíos adyacentes. Las otras especies de plantas productoras de goma que se encuentran en esta región no han sido explotadas aún, debido tanto al hecho de que la calidad de la goma que de aquéllas se obtienen no se conoce bien en el comercio, como á la gran escasez de brazos que existe en esta parte de Bolivia.

El número de árboles de goma varía considerablemente en los diferentes centros productores de goma. En algunas regiones se encuentran hasta cien árboles por hectárea de terreno, al paso que en otros puntos resulta difícil encontrar una docena de dichos árboles en cada hectárea de terreno. El número mayor de *Hevea brasiliensis* crece en las faldas de los cerros que reciben directamente los rayos del sol de la mañana.

Sorata, capital de la Provincia de Larecaja, es el centro de la industria gomera en la parte de Bolivia á que se ha hecho referencia. Esta ciudad tiene como 2,000 habitantes y está situada al pie del majestuoso Illimani, que es uno de los picos cubiertos de nieve más altos de la Cordillera de los Andes. Sorata se encuentra en la línea de la ruta comercial que conduce al noroeste de Bolivia, y es una ciudad progresista y emprendedora, donde la vida es relativamente barata, y es un centro de contratistas de obreros para la recogida ó pica de goma, el corte de la cáscara de quina, la recogida de café, etc.,

y donde se distribuyen las provisiones y mercancías á los habitantes de los valles cercanos. El tiempo que se requiere para ir á lomo de mulo ó bestias de carga desde dicha ciudad á las plantaciones ó zonas de goma, varía desde cuatro hasta diez días.

Á los recogedores de goma se les suministran las herramientas necesarias, que están obligados á devolver al vencimiento de sus contratos, y se les pagan desde 65 hasta 75 bolivianos por cada 100 libras de goma que se entreguen en la oficina de la plantación de goma en el centro ó zona donde trabajen. Al precio que la goma se cotiza actualmente en Europa, 1 quintal de goma en Sorata vale como 180 bolivianos.

Los valles y bajíos en donde están situadas las fincas de goma de la Provincia de Larecaja, son susceptibles de un gran desarrollo. Todo lo que se necesita es capital y brazos para explotar la riqueza natural del suelo. Para dar una idea de la fertilidad del terreno en los distritos productores de goma de Bolivia, basta decir que los gruesos troncos que se colocan en el terreno y sobre los cuales se construyen las casas con techos de palma, con el transcurso del tiempo echan raíces, retoñan, crecen y cubren con verdes hojas estas pintorescas moradas.

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## BRASIL.

### CONTINUACIÓN DE LAS CONCESIONES ARANCELARIAS Á LOS PRODUCTOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El día 11 de enero de 1908 el Congreso brasileño votó en favor de la continuación, durante todo el año de 1908, de una rebaja de un 20 por ciento sobre ciertas importaciones de los Estados Unidos, de acuerdo con la ley del 30 de junio de 1906.

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN DIEZ MESES DE 1907.

El valor total de las importaciones hechas por puertos brasileños en los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1907, ascendió á 528,425:602\$ ó sean como \$165,000,000, en comparación con 388,793:093\$ ó sean como \$130,000,000, en el mismo período de 1906.

En los diez meses de 1907, el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á 744,153:755\$ ó sean \$230,000,000, contra 596,715:999\$, ó sean \$200,000,000, en los diez meses del año anterior.

Así pues, se demuestra que en este último período ha habido un aumento de \$35,000,000 en el valor de las importaciones, y de \$30,000,000 en el de las exportaciones, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones de productos del país excedió en \$65,000,000 al de las importaciones.

En los diez meses de 1907, las exportaciones de moneda acuñada ascendieron á \$20,000,000, en comparación con \$6,000,000 en los mismos meses del año anterior.

En los diez meses de referencia de 1907, la renta de aduana arroja un aumento de un 22 por ciento.

#### PROPAGANDA Á FAVOR DE LOS PRODUCTOS DEL PAÍS.

Uno de los artículos de la ley número 401, que fué sancionada por el Congreso brasileño el 10 de diciembre de 1907, autoriza al Departamento de Industrias y Obras Públicas para que gaste 4,000,000\$ á fin de abrir un crédito ó hacer las operaciones de crédito necesarias con el objeto de desarrollar en los países extranjeros el consumo de diferentes productos agrícolas y minerales del Brasil, concediendo primas y subvenciones por dicha propaganda.

Las subvenciones se concederán mayormente á las razones sociales y á los particulares:

(a) Que en los lugares donde ya haya casas de comercio haciendo negocios de café en grano, establezcan por su cuenta y riesgo tostadores de café en los cuales este producto pueda venderse al por menor ó servirse como se hace en los restaurantes de Río de Janeiro.

(b) Que establezcan en dichos puntos ó en las cercanías, casas en las cuales el café pueda venderse molido ó listo para tomarse, habiéndose comprado en los precitados establecimientos tostadores.

(c) Que establezcan, en las localidades donde no haya razones sociales que hagan negocios de café, y mayormente en los lugares donde hay pocos habitantes, establecimientos que tengan un pequeño tostador donde el café pueda venderse molido ó ya preparado para beberlo.

Idéntico sistema de subvenciones se adoptará respecto de los establecimientos que exhiban muestras de otros productos brasileños, tales como la hierba mate, cacao, azúcar, tabaco y sus productos, acompañados de las debidas circulares descriptivas que traten acerca de su origen, precio, etc.

Se adjudicarán primas á las razones sociales ó individuos que á la terminación de cada semestre presenten pruebas, que el Gobierno juzgue satisfactorias, de haber aumentado el consumo de los productos de que se trata.

Al Gobierno se le autoriza también para que establezca y mantenga la propaganda en pro de los productos del país en relación con los consulados brasileños establecidos en el extranjero, y también para organizar un Departamento de Inspección que estará bajo la dirección de los Cónsules respectivos, quienes á fin de cada año presentarán informes relativos al progreso que se haga en dicha cuestión al Ministerio de Industrias y Obras Públicas.



Además de los elementos indicados en los párrafos que anteceden, el Gobierno puede emplear otros que siempre han de tener un carácter comercial, como por ejemplo, conceder, una rebaja máxima de un 20 por ciento en los derechos de importación sobre los artículos que no se produzcan en el Brasil y que procedan de países extranjeros, que, por virtud de convenios ó tratados comerciales conceden, durante un período por lo menos de tres años, una exención ó rebaja adecuada en sus aranceles á los productos brasileños.

La riqueza mineral del país también ha de ser objeto de una propaganda análoga bajo la dirección del Gobierno.

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## COLOMBIA.

### EXPLOTACIÓN DE LA TAGUA EN BOSQUES NACIONALES.

Con fecha 26 de diciembre de 1907, el Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, dictó un importante decreto en virtud del cual la explotación de la tagua en los bosques nacionales, situados en las hoyas de los Ríos Atrato y León y en la costa del Golfo de Urabá, podrá llevarse á cabo por individuos ó entidades particulares sin necesidad de concesiones ó permisos especiales, bajo las siguientes condiciones: (a) Cada tonelada de tagua pagará por derecho de exportación, \$2 oro; (b) el pago deberá hacerse en la aduana respectiva desde el 1° de abril de 1908.

### RESTRICCIONES EN LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CARNES CONSERVADAS.

En conformidad con una resolución que fué aprobada recientemente por la Junta de Sanidad de Colombia, se prohíbe la importación á la República de toda clase de carnes para cuya conservación se usen antisépticos. Las carnes destinadas al consumo en Colombia pueden conservarse mediante el empleo del cloruro de sodio, nitrato de potasa, el calor (por el procedimiento modificado de Appert) ó la refrigeración.

En tal virtud, al Consulado Colombiano en Nueva York se le han enviado instrucciones á fin de que no certifique ninguna factura que contenga carnes conservadas á menos que dicha factura sea acompañada de un certificado de buena fe en el cual se haga constar terminantemente que no se han usado antisépticos, y que las carnes se han preparado para la exportación tal como lo exige la ley.

## COSTA RICA.

## AFORO DE LOS CARTUCHOS DE ESCOPETA Y FULMINANTES.

Por decreto del Presidente GONZALEZ VÍQUEZ, de Costa Rica, fechado el 4 de enero de 1908, los cartuchos de escopeta y los fulminantes se aforarán de la manera siguiente, á partir del mencionado día:

	[Por kilogramo.]	Colones.
Cartuchos de metal sin cargar.....		2.50
Cartuchos de metal cargados.....		.75
Cartuchos de cartón sin cargar.....		5.00
Cartuchos de cartón cargados.....		1.00
Fulminantes.....		5.00

## CUBA.

## INFORME DEL GOBERNADOR PROVISIONAL PARA EL AÑO 1907.

El Gobernador Provisional de la República de Cuba, nombrado de acuerdo con el tratado celebrado entre la misma y los Estados Unidos, dió publicidad el 12 de enero de 1908 á su informe anual al Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, en el cual trata extensamente de las condiciones económicas que han prevalecido en la Isla desde la revolución de 1906 hasta la fecha.

Como el ejercicio del poder legislativo por el Jefe Ejecutivo de la República está en armonía con el estado de cosas en la Isla, las sesiones del congreso fueron suspendidas temporalmente hasta que sean elegidos los miembros del cuerpo legislativo, de conformidad con nuevas listas de registro que se hagan por medio de un censo general.

El 8 de mayo de 1907 se dictó un decreto que dispuso el levantamiento de un censo "para fines electorales y estadísticos," censo que ha sido efectuado y cuya publicación se hará tan pronto como se hayan comprobado y arreglado los datos recogidos. Á causa de las demoras inevitables que origina la preparación de las listas, el poner en vigor ciertas leyes electorales y la organización de las juntas de elección, es probable que las elecciones provinciales y municipales no puedan celebrarse antes de abril ó mayo de 1908.

Según las actuales condiciones lo demuestran, la situación económica de la República es satisfactoria. En octubre del año de 1906 se temía que la revolución había destruído el crédito financiero de la República; se creyó que la prolongada sequía había perjudicado grandemente las cosechas de caña de azúcar, de tabaco, de frutas y de legumbres; un temporal devastó la Isla durante el mes y se creyó que había destruído por completo las cosechas de tabaco y de azúcar.

La opinión general era de que los ingresos de aduanas disminuirían y que las rentas del fisco no serían suficientes para hacer frente á las obligaciones y los gastos corrientes del Gobierno. Los resultados fueron todo lo contrario de lo que se esperaba. La Isla produjo más azúcar que nunca; la cosecha de tabaco fué relativamente pequeña pero de calidad superior y se cotizó á precios hasta ahora los más altos que se han registrado en la historia de la industria en Cuba. Las cosechas de frutas y legumbres fueron abundantes y demostraron un aumento satisfactorio en área de terrenos cultivados, en comparación con los años anteriores, y, por más que la producción disminuyó á causa de la sequía, los precios fueron más subidos, y, por lo tanto, el resultado fué satisfactorio para los productores. Los ingresos de aduanas aumentaron considerablemente, y el estado del tesoro público continuó siendo excelente. Teniendo en cuenta que estos resultados son de un año precedido por una revolución y un temporal, y que abarca un período de pánico y depresión universal en los negocios y las finanzas, y de huelgas y cierres de fábricas que paralizaron por meses las industrias tabacalera y constructora, y que obstruyeron otras empresas industriales y comerciales, se podrá formar una idea de la admirable riqueza y de los innumerables recursos de la Isla.

El valor aproximado de las mercancías importadas durante el año económico de 1906-7 fué de \$96,673,989, cantidad que, comparada con la del año 1905-6, acusa una disminución de \$7,721,603. Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en \$110,764,937, valor que arroja un aumento de \$5,565,622 sobre el del año económico anterior.

El proyecto de colocar el servicio sanitario bajo la inspección del Gobierno nacional recibió la aprobación del público, por cuanto todos comprenden que la higiene de la Isla ejerce una influencia muy grande en el desarrollo del comercio, y lo mismo ha sido por lo que respecta á la construcción de caminos y las mejoras de puertos. Los principales productos de Cuba—azúcar, tabaco, maderas, frutas, legumbres y minerales de hierro—se venden en los mercados extranjeros, por lo que tienen que ser transportados desde el punto de su producción á las bahías de la costa. Existen, por lo menos, cuarenta bahías que, á un costo pequeño, podrían ser mejoradas suficientemente para permitir la entrada de buques de alta mar. En la actualidad sólo seis puertos se hallan en esa condición y ninguno de ellos está adecuadamente equipado para el rápido despacho de mercancías. Estos puertos están en comunicación con el interior por medio de ferrocarriles y con las costas por medio de embarcaciones. En muchas partes de la Isla los medios de comunicación son aún deficientes, por lo cual el transporte de mercancías es costoso. Se han dado órdenes al Departamento de Obras Públicas para que prepare un proyecto general de un sistema de caminos macadamizados, que consista de una carretera de este á oeste y con ramales

de norte á sur que terminen en los puertos de las seis provincias en que se halla dividida la República. En dicho proyecto deberán estar incluidas también obras de mejora en los mencionados puertos con el fin de que estén provistos de los medios necesarios para el despacho adecuado y rápido de mercancías, y la construcción de faros en donde fueren necesarios. Tres son los objetos principales por los que se proyectan estas reformas: El desarrollo del país, la reducción de los gastos causados por las deficiencias de los medios de comunicación y el mejoramiento de las condiciones industriales dando trabajo á un número de obreros.

Es urgente la necesidad de mejoras municipales, calculándose que se necesitarán por lo menos \$75,000,000 para llevarlas á cabo en los diversos ayuntamientos.

Con referencia al estado de la industria azucarera, el Gobernador MAGOON dice que la riqueza de Cuba depende de sus productos agrícolas, y el principal es el azúcar. La estación del corte y de la molienda dura desde mediados de diciembre hasta principios de la estación de las lluvias, que empieza generalmente en mayo. Esta estación del año es el período del crecimiento y de la cosecha del tabaco, de las frutas y de las legumbres; una vez recogidas esas cosechas, queda poco que hacer en los ingenios de azúcar y en las haciendas, por cuya razón un setenta y cinco por ciento de los trabajadores se quedan sin empleo por espacio de seis meses cada año, así es que el problema económico de más importancia en Cuba es el dar trabajo á estos obreros durante dichos meses.

En 1903 el precio del azúcar fué muy subido, y la producción la mayor que se había registrado hasta entonces. Se fomentaron más ingenios, y los cañaverales se plantaron teniendo más en cuenta las ganancias que los gastos; se abrieron créditos innecesarios y se hicieron gastos exorbitantes con resultados desastrosos, si bien temporales. Ahora, sin embargo, el dinero que fué distribuído por el Gobierno ha sido gastado; han vencido los pagarés firmados para el dinero prestado para la construcción de ingenios y la plantación de la caña, y el período de la liquidación se fijó hace más de un año. La industria azucarera está, por lo tanto, en condición floreciente y puede hacer frente á todas las demandas de la liquidación. La opinión general es la de que la cosecha del presente año será de 1,150,000 toneladas, y que, á consecuencia de la disminución habida en la producción de otros países del mundo, el precio será más elevado que el de la actualidad.

El informe hace mención del deseo, expresado frecuentemente por los hacendados, de que se establezca un banco de agricultura por el estilo del que funciona en México, y se están estudiando cuidadosamente las razones presentadas en pro y en contra del proyecto.

El número de reclamaciones originadas por la revolución de agosto de 1906 fué de 12,057—más de la mitad por caballos—cuya cantidad total asciende á \$1,688,106.76, de los cuales han sido adjudicados por la Junta de Reclamaciones \$738,428.39. El costo total de la revolución fué de \$8,634,116.64.

#### REGLAMENTACIÓN DEL EJERCICIO DE LA FARMACIA.

Con fecha 31 de diciembre de 1907, el Gobernador Provisional de Cuba dictó un decreto que todos los que se dedican al ejercicio de la farmacia en la República sin poseer título de licenciado ó doctor, y que cuenten con cinco ó más años de práctica, demuestren su competencia ante un tribunal de exámenes constituido de la manera dispuesta en el decreto. El tribunal de exámenes expedirá á cada aspirante que haya sido aprobado un certificado como "Práctico en Farmacia," con el cual tendrá derecho á ejercer la profesión en la Isla.

La fecha en que entrará en vigor este decreto se determinará más adelante.

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## CHILE.

#### RENTAS ADUANERAS EN ONCE MESES DE 1907.

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante los primeros once meses del año 1907 una renta total de 107,361,051 pesos y 19 centavos, cifra que, comparada con la del mismo período de 1906, arroja un aumento de 10,289,371 pesos y 24 centavos. Lo percibido en el mes de noviembre de 1907 ascendió á 6,495,577.06 pesos, que arroja un aumento de 1,028,380 pesos y 78 centavos, respecto de la cantidad recaudada en el mismo mes de 1906.

#### PROMULGACIÓN DE MODIFICACIONES EN LOS DERECHOS DE ADUANA.

La proyectada modificación de los derechos de aduana sobre el ganado vacuno, lanar, y ciertos tegidos, que el Gobierno chileno ha estado estudiando, según se anunció en el *BOLETÍN MENSUAL* de diciembre de 1907, ha sido sancionada por el Congreso y promulgada como ley. La suspensión de los derechos sobre el ganado vacuno, y la rebaja de un 50 por ciento sobre otros artículos determinados, empezará á regir dentro de seis meses.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMERICA LATINA EN 1907.

El valor total del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina en el año común de 1907, ascendió a \$558,279,201, las exportaciones, \$240,553,068 y las importaciones, \$317,726,133, en comparación con \$521,311,077 en 1906, y \$493,669,785 en 1905. Así pues, se muestra un aumento de \$36,968,124 en el último período anotado, en comparación con los doce meses anteriores.

El valor del comercio con la América Central en 1907 ascendió a \$45,087,355 contra \$38,690,379 en 1906, lo cual muestra un aumento de \$6,396,976. El valor del comercio entre México y los Estados Unidos en los dos períodos de referencia ascendió á \$124,698,413 y \$114,273,188, respectivamente, ó sea un aumento de \$10,425,225 en 1907 respecto de 1906.

El valor del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba en 1907 ascendió á \$144,973,116 contra \$131,544,878 en el año anterior, mostrándose así un aumento de \$13,428,238 en el último año. El valor del comercio entre Haití y los Estados Unidos en 1907 y 1906, ascendió á \$4,366,273 y \$4,302,755, respectivamente, mostrándose así un pequeño aumento de \$63,518 en 1907. Las condiciones en cuanto á la República Dominicana fueron algo mejores, puesto que el valor del comercio en 1907 y 1906 ascendió á \$5,860,693 y \$5,735,717 respectivamente, lo cual muestra un aumento de \$124,976, en 1907 respecto de 1906.

En 1907 el valor total del comercio de toda la América del Sur ascendió á \$233,293,351, según aparece en la lista relativa al comercio de los Estados Unidos, contra \$226,764,160 en 1906, ó sea un aumento de \$6,599,191, debido mayormente al aumento en las exportaciones al Brasil que le compró á los Estados Unidos \$4,452,191 más que en 1906. La distribución de las importaciones y exportaciones por países, así como los artículos, se expresan detalladamente en los cuadros copiados de los datos recogidos por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos y que se encontrarán en la página 367.

## COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1907.

Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos correspondientes al año de 1907, muestran que el valor total del comercio extranjero ascendió á \$3,346,684,960, es decir, \$1,423,289,693 de importaciones, y \$1,923,395,267 de exportaciones, ó sea un aumento de \$227,931,954, en comparación con \$3,118,745,006 á que ascendió el valor total del comercio extranjero en 1906, distribuido como sigue: \$1,320,501,572 de importaciones, y \$1,798,243,434 de exportaciones. Por consiguiente, en 1907 el valor del comercio extranjero excedió en \$500,105,574 al del año anterior, que sólo a scendió á \$477,741,862.

Del valor total de las importaciones en 1907, más de la mitad, 6 sean \$736,959,040, procedieron de Europa, lo cual representa un aumento de más de \$35,000,000 en comparación con 1906. El aumento de \$26,000,000 que se advierte en este ramo del comercio con la América del Norte, México representa más de \$5,000,000, y la América Central más de \$2,000,000. El valor de las importaciones de la América del Sur sigue prácticamente sin ningún cambio, por cuanto en 1907 ascendió á \$147,680,943, y \$147,941,781 en 1906. Sin embargo, ambos años muestran un aumento como de \$3,000,000, en comparación con 1905. El valor de las importaciones de Asia muestra un aumento de más de \$19,000,000; el de las de Oceanía muestra un aumento de más de \$9,00,000 y el de las de África muestra un aumento de más de \$10,000,000

En la lista de exportaciones se advierte claramente que la mayor parte de éstas se hizo á Europa, por cuanto el valor de dichas exportaciones ascendió á \$1,313,045,045, de un valor total de exportaciones de \$1,923,395,267, ó sea un aumento de más de \$67,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones, comparado con 1906. El valor total de las exportaciones á la América del Norte ascendió á más de \$36,000,000, en los cuales México representa más de \$5,000,000 y la América Central más de \$4,000,000. Toda la América del Sur compró mercancías por valor de \$85,612,408, contra \$78,822,379 en 1906, lo cual muestra un aumento de más de \$6,000,000. El valor de los embarques que se hicieron á Asia representa un aumento de \$10,000,000; el de los que se hicieron á Oceanía representa un aumento de \$5,000,000 y el de los que se hicieron á África representa un aumento de \$500,000.

El siguiente es el valor oficial de las importaciones y exportaciones en los dos años de referencia:

[Oro americano.]

	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$700,067,050	\$736,959,040	\$1,246,573,163	\$1,313,045,045
América del Norte.....	240,709,681	267,133,933	325,886,319	362,180,385
América del Sur.....	147,941,781	147,680,943	78,822,379	85,612,408
Asia.....	195,369,212	216,233,770	89,075,358	99,127,195
Oceanía.....	22,962,203	32,596,935	39,516,547	44,549,400
África.....	12,451,645	22,715,072	18,369,668	18,880,744
Total.....	1,320,501,572	1,423,289,663	1,798,243,434	1,923,395,267

El valor de las importaciones de oro en el año de referencia ascendió á \$143,398,066, ó sea una disminución de \$12,181,314 respecto de 1906, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$55,215,681, ó sea un aumento de \$8,506,523, respecto de los doce meses anteriores. El valor de las importaciones de plata en el año de referencia ascendió á \$46,013,776, contra \$44,227,941 en 1906, y el de las exportaciones

del mismo metal ascendió á \$61,225,866 y \$60,957,091, en 1907 y 1906 respectivamente.

En 1907 los buques de vela que entraron en los puertos de los Estados Unidos representaron \$2,905,768 de toneladas, y salieron un total de 3,070,065. El tonelaje de los vapores fué como sigue: entraron 35,513,482 toneladas, en comparación con 32,454,853 en 1906, y salieron 35,186,499 toneladas contra 31,749,576 en el año anterior.

#### EL ESTADO LEGAL DE LOS CIUDADANOS NATURALIZADOS.

El 13 de enero de 1908 el Senado de los Estados Unidos ratificó la convención que fué firmada en Río de Janeiro el 13 de agosto de 1906 por los delegados de los Gobiernos representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos, por virtud de la cual convención se establece el estado legal de los ciudadanos naturalizados que vuelven á domiciliarse en el país de su origen.

La expresada convención fué sometida á la consideración del Presidente de los Estados Unidos por el Secretario de Estado, el día 1° de 1907, y fué trasladada al congreso para que éste tomase la debida determinación.

La convención contiene los cuatro artículos siguientes:

“ART. I. Si un ciudadano nativo de cualquiera de los países firmantes de la presente convención, y naturalizado en otro de éstos, renovase su residencia en el país de su origen, sin intención de regresar á aquel en el cual se hubiere naturalizado, se considerará que reasume su ciudadanía originaria, y que renuncia á la ciudadanía adquirida por dicha naturalización. Este artículo comprende no sólo al ciudadano ya naturalizado, sino también á los que se naturalicen después.

“ART. II. La intención de no regresar se presumirá cuando la persona naturalizada resida en el país de su origen por más de dos años. Pero esta presunción podrá ser destruida por prueba en contrario.

“ART. III. Esta convención se declarará vigente en los países que la ratifiquen tres meses después de la fecha en que comuniquen dicha ratificación al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil; y si fuere denunciada por cualquiera de ellos, contiuará en vigencia un año más, á contar desde la fecha de dicha denuncia.

“ART. IV. La denuncia de esta convención por cualquiera de los Estados signatarios, se hará ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y sólo surtirá efecto respecto del país que la hiciere.”

#### DISTANCIAS RELATIVAS ENTRE LOS PUERTOS DEL ATLÁNTICO Y DEL PACÍFICO POR TIERRA Y POR MAR.

Según las cifras compiladas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, las diferentes distancias que hay entre Nueva York y San Francisco son las siguientes: Por tierra hay 3,191 millas; por la



vía de Tehuantepec hay 4,415 millas; por la vía de Panamá hay 5,305 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,089. De Nueva York á Puerto Townsend directamente hay una distancia de 3,199 millas; por la vía de Tehuantepec hay 5,190 millas; por la vía de Panamá hay 6,080 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,848 millas. De Nueva York á Honolulú directamente, por la vía de San Francisco, hay una distancia de 5,288 millas; por la vía del Puerto Townsend hay 5,569 millas; por la de Tehuantepec hay 5,806 millas; por la de Panamá hay 6,686 millas, y por el Estrecho de Magallanes hay 13,269 millas.

#### LA PRODUCCIÓN DE LANA EN 1907.

Según cálculos publicados por la Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Lana, la producción de dicho artículo en los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1907 fué de 298,294,750 libras, por valor de \$78,263,165. La producción de 1906 fué de 298,915,130 libras, valoradas en \$79,721,383. El número de ovejas en estado de ser equiladas está calculado en 38,864,932, en comparación con 38,540,798 en 1906.

## MÉXICO.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS CUATRO PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana, el valor de las importaciones durante los cuatro primeros meses de 1907-8 (julio á octubre de 1907), ascendió á \$82,798,007.66 en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de \$68,374,700.19 en que estuvieron valuadas las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior, demuestra un aumento de \$14,423,307.47 en favor del corriente. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron durante el mes de octubre de 1907 fué de \$21,890,617.23, que en comparación con \$18,282,732.61 del mismo mes de 1906, representa un aumento de \$3,607,884.62.

Las exportaciones estuvieron valuadas en la cantidad de \$86,373,450.26 en moneda mexicana, que arroja un aumento de \$13,604,458.35, comparada con la de \$72,768,991.91 á que ascendió el valor de las despachadas durante los mismo meses de 1906-7. Los productos que se exportaron durante el mes de octubre de 1907 representaron un valor de \$21,568,413.86, comparado con el \$19,001,191.17 de las exportaciones del mismo mes de 1906, es decir, un aumento de \$2,567,222.69.

**RENTAS ADUANERAS DEL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907-8.**

Según datos oficiales publicados recientemente, las aduanas de la República de México recaudaron durante el primer semestre de 1907-8 las cantidades que se expresan en el cuadro que se publica á continuación, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al mismo período de 1906-7:

	Primer semestre del año ..	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
Derechos de importación.....	Pesos. 28,323,792.28	Pesos. 24,757,297.08
Derechos de exportación.....	476,195.05	524,240.70
Derechos de puerto.....	691,838.65	519,841.31
Total.....	29,491,825.98	25,801,349.09

**BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANA EN FEBRERO 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 febrero de 1908 será de \$35.90, 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.

**EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN Y LA FABRICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULOS DE ALGODÓN.**

Según las cifras que se publicaron recientemente, el repartimiento de la contribución de renta interna que se impondrá á las diferentes fábricas de hilaza y tejidos de algodón en toda la República para el semestre que termina en junio de 1908, ascenderá, en globo, á 1,280,608 pesos, que equivalen aproximadamente á \$640,304 en moneda americana.

El Sr. A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en la Ciudad de México, anuncia que una de las industrias mexicanas más productivas y al mismo tiempo mejor desarrolladas es la fabricación de hilaza y tejidos de algodón.

La producción actual en el distrito de Laguna sólo representa un 50 por ciento de la del año de 1906-7, y el abastecimiento total del algodón doméstico no será suficiente para satisfacer las exigencias de las fábricas mexicanas en 1908, hasta que se recoja la cosecha en el otoño.

Es probable que se requieran de 25,000 á 30,000 de pacas antes del 1° de septiembre de 1908, cantidad que ha de depender del consumo de las fábricas. Es probable que este consumo sea un tanto menor que el de la estación anterior, á causa de dos hechos, á saber:

El estado poco satisfactorio que prevalece en las fábricas, que da por resultado menos horas de trabajo y menor producto de las máquinas, y una nueva disminución en el algodón en rama que se usa, debido á la proporción levemente aumentada de hilazas más finas que disminuye el consumo por cada huso. En 1906-7 el consumo ascendió como á 155,000 pacas de 500 libras cada una.

En la actualidad las verdaderas condiciones son justamente lo contrario de lo que fueron hace un año. Entonces se recogió la cosecha más grande que hasta esa fecha se había hecho, ó sean 170,000 pacas, como cálculo seguro, de las cuales se exportaron más de 50,000 pacas á Europa.

#### **MERCANCÍAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS TRANSPORTADAS POR EL FERROCARRIL DE TEHUANTEPEC EN 1907.**

En 1907 el valor total de las mercancías transportadas de los puertos del este á los del oeste, y vice-versa, por la nueva línea transistmiana de Tehuantepec, fué como de \$25,000,000 á \$30,000,000. En el primer trimestre del año de referencia el valor de las mercancías transportadas de los puertos orientales de los Estados Unidos á través de la línea de Tehuantepec hasta el Pacífico, según los informes remitidos á la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, ascendió á \$1,333,000; en el segundo trimestre ascendió á más de \$4,000,000; en el tercer trimestre ascendió á más de \$4,000,000, y en el cuarto trimestre ascendió aproximadamente á \$4,000,000. Los embarques que se hicieron hacia el este por la vía de Tehuantepec, consistieron mayormente de azúcar de las Islas Hawai, puesto que los remitentes de dicho artículo procedentes de las expresadas islas han abandonado la vía del Cabo de Hornos, y envían por la vía de Tehuantepec todo el azúcar que va á los puertos de la costa oriental de los Estados Unidos. En el primer trimestre del año de referencia, el valor de los embarques de azúcar de Hawai por la vía de Tehuantepec, con destino á los puertos orientales de los Estados Unidos, principalmente á Filadelfia y Nueva York, ascendió á cerca de \$2,000,000; en el segundo trimestre ascendió á \$3,500,000; en el tercer trimestre ascendió á más de \$5,000,000, y en el cuarto trimestre ascendió aproximadamente á \$5,000,000.

El curso que siguen los buques que conducen el azúcar constituye una línea triangular, puesto que en la estación de la zafra van directamente de Hawai al término occidental del ferrocarril, y después de descargar su cargamento, desde allí se dirigen hacia el norte por la costa occidental de los Estados Unidos á San Francisco, y en algunos casos se remontan hacia el norte hasta los puertos de Puget Sound, y desde allí á Hawai, donde vuelven á cargar y van directamente al puerto de Tehuantepec durante la zafra, y otras veces á San Francisco,

y desde allí por la costa hasta el puerto de Tehuantepec. La distancia que el azúcar procedente de Hawai viaja para llegar á Nueva York por la vía de Tehuantepec, asciende á 5,806 millas, contra 12,269 millas que viajaba antes, enteramente por mar, por la vía del Cabo de Hornos. La inauguración de esta nueva línea transcontinental ha redundado en beneficio de las industrias de los Estados Unidos, no sólo por los abastecimientos de materiales que fueron necesarios para la construcción de aquélla, sino también con motivo de su operación diaria, puesto que las locomotoras se hacen funcionar con petróleo extraído de los campos de aceite de Tejas, por más que se espera que en el inmediato porvenir este combustible lo suministren los campos de aceite de México que quedan adyacentes al Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec. En 1907, que fué el primer año en que dicha línea operó, la cantidad de carga transportada por dicha nueva línea se calculó en más de 600,000 toneladas. Dicho ferrocarril empalma con otras líneas que lo conectan con el Ferrocarril de Veracruz y la Ciudad de México, proporcionándole así una comunicación directa por ferrocarril con las líneas de México y los Estados Unidos. Todas las mercancías procedentes de cualquier puerto de los Estados Unidos y que atraviesan á México por la línea de Tehuantepec, se envían á través del Istmo en carros cerrados y se les permite entrar otra vez libres de derechos al llegar á cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos. El Gobierno Mexicano mantiene una fuerza considerable de soldados en ambos extremos de la línea, con el fin de evitar que las mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos y que entran para los fines del transporte á través del Istmo, sean introducidas clandestinamente en México sin pagar derechos, en tanto que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos también tiene un agente en ambos extremos de la línea cuya misión es impedir que los productos mexicanos se incluyan con los de los Estados Unidos que cruzan el Istmo y puedan así introducirse en este país libres de derechos como productos de los Estados Unidos.

Los muelles de acero modernos que se han construído en los extremos oriental y occidental, hacen posible el transporte por fuerza de vapor y eléctrica de las mercancías desde la bodega del buque directamente al carro que espera en el muelle á lo largo del buque, así como el traslado del carro al buque de idéntica manera. El tiempo que se invierte en hacer los embarques á través del Istmo no llega á 24 horas, y todo el tiempo que se invierte en efectuar el traslado de la bodega de un buque á la de otro, no llega á 48 horas. Las líneas de vapores establecidas en la actualidad hacen la travesía con regularidad de Coatzacoalcos, en el extremo del Golfo, á Filadelfia y Nueva York, y entre Salina Cruz, en el extremo del Pacífico, hasta los puertos occidentales de los Estados Unidos y Hawai, en tanto que varias líneas que conectan con países extranjeros también hacen escala en los términos oriental y occidental.

Este repentino y gran aumento en la comunicación entre los puertos del Atlántico y del Pacífico, por la vía de la angosta tira de terreno que separa dichos océanos, se debe principalmente al hecho de haberse inaugurado á principios de 1907 el Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec que conecta las aguas de ambos océanos mediante una línea terrestre que sólo tiene 190 millas de longitud, cuyos términos por el Atlántico ó lado del Golfo de México es Coatzacoalcos, y Salina Cruz en la costa del Pacífico. - Este plan de conectar los dos océanos por esta corta línea terrestre, cuya longitud no llega á 200 millas, se ideó antes de que en los Estados Unidos se construyese el primer Ferrocarril Transcontinental, por cuanto la primera concesión para la construcción de dicha vía la hizo el Gobierno Mexicano en 1857. Como quicra que esta y otras concesiones posteriores no dieron el resultado que se esperaba, en 1892 el Gobierno Mexicano se hizo cargo de dicha construcción, y al efecto celebró una serie de contratos con arreglo á los cuales en 1894 se terminó una línea de océano á océano; pero debido á sus condiciones defectuosas, se hizo necesario reconstruirla, y esto se efectuó mediante un arreglo celebrado entre el Gobierno Mexicano y una compañía inglesa, habiéndose inaugurado realmente dicha línea en enero de 1907.

#### EMBARQUES DE HENEQUÉN EN 1907.

Los embarques de henequén por los puertos yucatecos de Progreso y Campeche en 1907 ascendieron á 652,188 pacas, en comparación con 626,785 pacas en el año anterior.

Por el puerto de Progreso se hace la mayor parte de las exportaciones de esta fibra, habiéndose embarcado 113,747 pacas, en tanto que por el de Campeche se exportaron 2,500 pacas.

Los Estados Unidos fueron los principales compradores de las exportaciones que se hicieron, es decir, compraron 590,923 pacas. Los demás países compraron en el orden siguiente:

	Pacas.		Pacas.
Canadá.....	45,860	Italia.....	275
Cuba.....	8,282	España.....	185
Inglaterra.....	4,245	Austria.....	120
Bélgica.....	1,253	Rusia.....	7
Alemania.....	681	República Argentina.....	4
Francia.....	350	Brasil.....	3

#### INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nueva York anuncia que en el mes de noviembre de 1907, al puerto de dicha ciudad llegaron 10 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 59,263 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, del puerto de Nueva York salieron 14 buques con destino á puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 122,255 fardos de mercancías.

En diciembre del mismo año, en el puerto de Nueva York entraron trece buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 116,185 fardos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, del puerto de Nueva York salieron 15 buques, conduciendo 117,229 fardos de mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos.

Los productos procedentes de México consistieron de materiales textiles, cueros, café, goma, minerales y artículos diversos, en tanto que los que se embarcaron para México, consistieron mayormente de maquinaria y artículos fabricados.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que durante los meses de octubre, noviembre y diciembre de 1907, se enviaron de dicha ciudad mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos por valor de \$130,987.18, \$91,935.68 y \$97,956.12, respectivamente. Dichos embarques consistieron de carbón, petróleo y pólvora.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que en noviembre de 1907 las exportaciones de productos mexicanos á los Estados Unidos por el puerto de Nogales representaron un valor total de \$154,537. Las importaciones que México hizo de los Estados Unidos en noviembre de 1907, por el expresado puerto, se valoraron en \$569,233.72, y de dichas importaciones una cantidad de mercancías valuadas en \$68,501.86 procedieron de otros países y no de los Estados Unidos.

#### ASIGNACIONES DE FONDOS PARA OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

Además de los desembolsos autorizados previamente para efectuar mejoras públicas en todos los ámbitos de la República Mexicana, el 17 de diciembre de 1907 se promulgó un decreto del Ejecutivo que prescribe una asignación de 10,690,000 pesos, que equivalen como á \$5,345,000, para las siguientes empresas.

Para las obras de puertos en Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, además de las sumas que ántes se habían asignado 5,190,000 pesos, que equivalen á \$2,585,000; 1,500,000 pesos, ó sean \$750,000, para la construcción de un asilo; 1,000,000 de pesos (\$500,000) para la construcción de un edificio para un colegio, y además de las asignaciones anteriores, 3,000,000 pesos (\$1,500,000), para el abastecimiento de agua de la Ciudad de México.

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## NICARAGUA.

### NUEVA LEY DE AGRICULTURA.

Con el fin de fomentar por todos los medios posibles los ramos de agricultura y ganadería, considerados como la principal fuente de riqueza del país, el Presidente ZELAYA, de la República de Nicaragua, decretó con fecha 22 de noviembre de 1907 una ley que dispone la creación de un consejo superior, juntas y comisiones de agri-

cultura y ganadería. El consejo, que constará de cinco miembros, tendrá su asiento en la capital, y su presidente será el Ministro de Fomento. En cada departamento y en las comarcas de San Juan del Norte, y Cabo de Gracias á Dios, habrá una junta de agricultura y ganadería, y en los demás pueblos y villas de la República comisiones de agricultura; tanto éstas como aquéllas dependerán del consejo superior.

La ley de que se trata consta de 29 artículos y se halla dividida en 6 títulos, el primero de los cuales trata de la creación ya mencionada; el segundo, de las atribuciones del consejo y de las juntas y comisiones; el tercero, de los deberes y atribuciones de las juntas departamentales; el cuarto, de las atribuciones y deberes de las comisiones; el quinto, de las funciones y deberes de los funcionarios y miembros de los susodichos cuerpos, y el sexto contiene disposiciones generales. El consejo superior, por medio de los cónsules de la República, deberá llevar á cabo en el extranjero una activa propaganda en favor de los productos agrícolas del país.

## PANAMÁ.

### LAS RENTAS NACIONALES EN 1907.

El producto de las rentas nacionales de la República de Panamá durante el año de 1907 ascendió á la cantidad de \$2,439,301.68, que, en comparación con la cantidad presupuesta, arroja un exceso de \$45,436.05. Las fuentes de ingreso fueron las siguientes:

	1906.	1907.
Artículos gravados con el 10 por ciento.....	\$593,657.20	\$757,984.00
Introducción de licores.....	317,078.48	438,299.10
Impuesto sobre tabaco y cigarrillos.....	45,847.70	205,478.83
Impuesto de sal.....	4,664.81	7,669.40
Impuesto sobre fósforos.....	11,930.68	19,563.38
Impuesto sobre café.....	11,533.47	27,412.76
Impuesto sobre importación de opio.....		3,183.55
Destilación de licores.....		10,875.57
Deguello de ganado mayor y menor.....		25,441.87
Correos nacionales.....		127,593.77
Patentes y marcas de fábrica.....		63,420.95
Derechos sobre minas.....		1,795.00
Papel sellado y timbre.....		2,629.65
Derecho de registro.....		51,197.44
Derecho de exportación.....		6,078.17
Inmuebles y semovientes.....		43,083.79
Lotería de Panamá.....		39,152.42
Pesca de concha madre por la.....		63,000.00
Bienes nacionales.....		600.00
Derechos consulares.....		9,718.02
Faros.....		89,518.13
Telégrafos nacionales.....		3,530.63
Ingresos varios.....		5,955.22
Encomiendas postales.....		22,118.23
Casas de cambio.....		8,971.02
Venta de licores al por menor.....		5,597.50
Lotés de baja mar.....		84,829.50
Importación de ganado.....		425.00
Mercado público.....		16,841.50
Mortuorias.....		2,252.02
Intereses.....		294,000.00
Total.....		2,439,301.68

**MERCANCÍAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS TRANSPORTADAS POR EL  
FERROCARRIL DE PANAMÁ.**

En 1907 el valor de las mercancías procedentes de puertos de los Estados Unidos y que se embarcaron por el Ferrocarril de Panamá á otras partes de los Estados Unidos ó á países extranjeros, fué de \$12,000,000 á \$15,000,000. Las mercancías que se enviaron de Nueva York á puertos del oeste de los Estados Unidos se valuaron aproximadamente en \$4,000,000, y las que se embarcaron de Nueva York á los países de la América Central y del Sur, en la costa del Pacífico, se valuaron como en \$7,000,000, en tanto que el valor de las que se enviaron de San Francisco á los puertos del este de los Estados Unidos ascendió como á \$2,000,000 á \$3,000,000. Los embarques de mercancías de Nueva York vía Panamá á los puertos de la Costa Occidental de los Estados Unidos fueron distribuídos en los siguientes puntos: San Diego, Santa Bárbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle y Spokane, y las que se enviaron á países extranjeros por dicha vía fueron á Chile, Perú, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panamá, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, México y los puertos de la Colombia Británica del Canadá. Estos artículos comprenden prácticamente toda clase de mercancías, pero especialmente carnes, harina, géneros de algodón, aceite mineral, maquinaria para minas, artefactos de hierro y acero, y artefactos diversos. Los embarques que se hicieron de San Francisco por la vía de Panamá á los puertos orientales, se enviaron á Tampa, Filadalfia, Nueva York, New Haven y Boston, y consistieron de vinos, plomo en ligotes, azogue, cueros, pieles y mercancías diversas.

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**PERÚ.**

**LA "PERUVIAN CORPORATION" EN 1906-7.**

La Junta Directiva de la *Peruvian Corporation*, de la República peruana, manifiesta en su último informe que las cuentas del año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, demuestran una ganancia de £256,345, después de deducidos los gastos ordinarios y los intereses de los bonos de 4 por ciento. La junta propone: (1) Colocar la suma de £50,000 en el fondo de reserva, haciendo un total de £525,000; (2) subir el interés de los bonos durante el año á 6 por ciento, pagando un interés adicional de 2 por ciento en el 1 de abril de 1908; (3) pagar, en el 21 de enero de 1908, un dividendo de 1½ por ciento sobre las acciones de preferencia de la corporación, lo cual absorberá £111,692; (4) apartar la suma de £4,710 para la cuenta de colonización, la de £26,871 para el pago de reclamaciones por servicios ferroviarios cancelados por el acuerdo hecho recientemente con el Gobierno



peruano, y la £4,000 para el fondo de seguros de los vapores del Lago. Esta repartición requerirá, además de la ganancia mencionada, la suma de £14,929 del saldo de las rentas netas del año anterior al de referencia.

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## SALVADOR.

### LA EXPORTACIÓN EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según las últimas estadísticas recibidas de la República de El Salvador, las exportaciones durante el primer semestre de 1907 tuvieron un peso total de 50,079,904 libras, por valor de 11,285,531.03 pesos. El artículo que se exportó en mayor cantidad fué el café, por valor de 8,739,259.50 pesos, siguiéndole el azúcar y el bálsamo. Entre los países que recibieron dichas exportaciones, los Estados Unidos se hallan á la cabeza con 3,543,438.83 pesos; siguiente: Francia, con 2,339,233.03 pesos; Alemania, con 1,802,289.13 pesos, é Italia con 1,479,214.01 pesos.

### MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según los últimos datos oficiales recientemente recibidos del Salvador, el movimiento marítimo en los puertos de la República durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué como sigue:

Entradas—216 vapores y 75 veleros, con 13,313 hombres de tripulación, 15,648 toneladas de carga, 1,747 pasajeros y 392 cajas, 2,559 sacos y 337 paquetes de correspondencia; salidas el mismo número de vapores y veleros, con 343,116 bultos de productos del país, 1,551 pasajeros y 376 cajas, 844 sacos y 491 paquetes de correspondencia.

### RENTAS ADUANERAS EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Las aduanas de la República del Salvador recaudaron durante el primer semestre del año 1907 una renta total de 2,880,388.44 pesos, de cuya cantidad corresponden á derechos de importación 2,280,144.82 pesos, á derechos de exportación, 564,586.22 pesos, y el resto á varios ingresos. Comparando el total general con el de igual período de 1906, se observa una disminución de 354,382.25 pesos.

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## URUGUAY.

### LA COSECHA DE CEREALES Y LINO EN 1906-7.

El Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de la República del Uruguay publicó en el mes de diciembre de 1907, los datos estadísticos de la cosecha de cereales y lino correspondiente al año agrícola

de 1906-7. Según dichas estadísticas, las hectáreas cultivadas fueron: Con trigo, 252,258; con lino, 23,529; con avena, 135,944; con cebada, 1,883; con alpiste, 2,556, y con maíz, 212,154. Los kilogramos sembrados en el mencionado año en todo el país fueron: Trigo, 17,824,934; lino, 954,141; avena, 135,944; cebada, 129,652; alpiste, 84,790, y maíz, 2,661,355. Los kilogramos cosechados fueron: Trigo, 186,884,422; lino, 21,930,704; avena, 1,752,247; cebada, 1,576,213; alpiste, 1,638,182, y maíz, 136,136,240. El rendimiento medio por hectárea fué de: Trigo, 740 kilogramos; lino, 742 kilogramos, y maíz, 641 kilogramos.

#### RENTA DE ADUANA EN ONCE MESES DE 1907.

La renta de aduana uruguaya en el mes de noviembre de 1907 ascendió á \$922,723, lo cual demuestra una disminución de \$23,099, en comparación con el mismo mes de 1906. Sin embargo, en los once meses que terminaron en noviembre, el total de dicha renta ascendió á \$12,194,596, en comparación con \$11,952,463, en el período correspondiente del año anterior. El mes de diciembre dió muestras de una creciente actividad en los negocios en toda la República, y según cálculo que se ha hecho, los ingresos ascenderán á una cantidad casi igual á la que se anunció que correspondía al mes de noviembre, y en tal caso, la renta de aduana en el año de referencia ascenderá á \$13,000,000 cantidad, que representa un aumento considerable respecto de 1906.

#### REBAJA EN LOS DERECHOS DE FAROS.

Con arreglo á una ley promulgada recientemente en la República del Uruguay, la única contribución que por el servicio de faros el Estado impondrá á los buques que hacen viajes marítimos, consistirá de 3 centavos por tonelada de registro, cuando se trate de buques que conduzcan carga solamente, ó carga y pasajeros, y 1½ centavos á los buques que conduzcan exclusivamente pasajeros. Los buques que se dedican al comercio de cabotaje y los que hacen escala en los puertos de la República únicamente para hacer carbón, obtener provisiones, tomar un práctico ó tripulación, esperar instrucciones de sus consignatarios ó dueños ó para efectuar reparaciones en el casco, maquinaria ó aparejo, estarán exentos de esta contribución. Los buques que terminan su viaje en Montevideo y que salen luego de dicho puerto, también estarán exentos del pago de dicha contribución. El Ejecutivo ha sido autorizado para hacer un gasto de \$200,000 en las reformas de los faros existentes, la construcción de nuevos faros y la compra de remolcadores para el servicio de faros, debiendo tomarse la expresada suma del sobrante que resulte del año económico de 1906-7.

## VENEZUELA.

## MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

El Presidente CASTRO, de la República de Venezuela, firmó con fecha 19 de diciembre de 1907 el decreto cuya parte dispositiva se da á continuación y que fué publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial del mismo día:

"ARTICULO 1. Desde la fecha que señala para el vencimiento de los plazos ultramarinos el artículo 225 de la Ley XVI del Código de Hacienda, y que se contará desde hoy, pagarán los efectos expresados en seguida al ser importados por las aduanas de la República, los siguientes derechos.:

"El mármol en bruto sin pulir ni labrar, así como los túmulos de mármol de tercera clase, no considerándose como parte de los túmulos, las lozas ó baldosas para pavimentos de los panteones que pagarán el derecho de cuarta clase como 'Mármol pulido ó labrado.'

"Los libros y libretines en blanco, quinta clase.

"Las medicinas secretas ó patentadas que hayan sido debidamente examinadas por la Junta de Examen y Clasificación de Medicinas Secretas y de Patente, quinta clase.

"Los sobres hechos ó á medio hacer, sexta clase.

"Las zarazas, nansú, calicós, cretonas, carlaneanes, brillantinas, listados finos que tengan más de 13 hilos de urdimbre ó trama en un cuadro de 5 milímetros, popelinas, malvinas, japonesas, lustrillos, percales de color, semejante á las indicadas, y no mencionadas en otras clases, como el merino de algodón y la franela de algodón de color, sexta clase.

"Las muselinas, crepó de algodón de color, lino, rengue, bareje, granadinas, organdía, céfiro, clarín, dulce sueño, tarlatán, imité, holan batista, batistilla de algodón blanca ó de color, lisa, labrada, calada ó bordada en piezas ó en cortes y cualquiera otra tela semejante á las anteriores no comprendidas en otras clases, séptima clase."

**REGLAMENTACIÓN DE LAS LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS Y TELEFÓNICAS.**

Los números de la "Gaceta Oficial" de Venezuela del 20 y 23 de diciembre de 1907, contienen los textos de dos decretos del Presidente CASTRO, de la misma fecha, que reglamentan las líneas telegráficas de la República y de las telefónicas oficiales. El Decreto del 20 de diciembre es como sigue:

"ARTICULO 1. El establecimiento de las líneas telegráficas de la Nación y de las telefónicas oficiales es de la exclusiva competencia del Ejecutivo Federal.

"ART. 2. Podrán tener líneas telegráficas especiales, únicamente para su propio servicio, las compañías ferroviarias que se establezcan en la República, siempre que obtengan el permiso del Gobierno Federal, sin el cual no podrán construirse aquéllas; y las compañías ferroviarias que las tengan ya establecidas conforme á los contratos con el Ejecutivo Federal y aprobados por el Congreso Nacional.

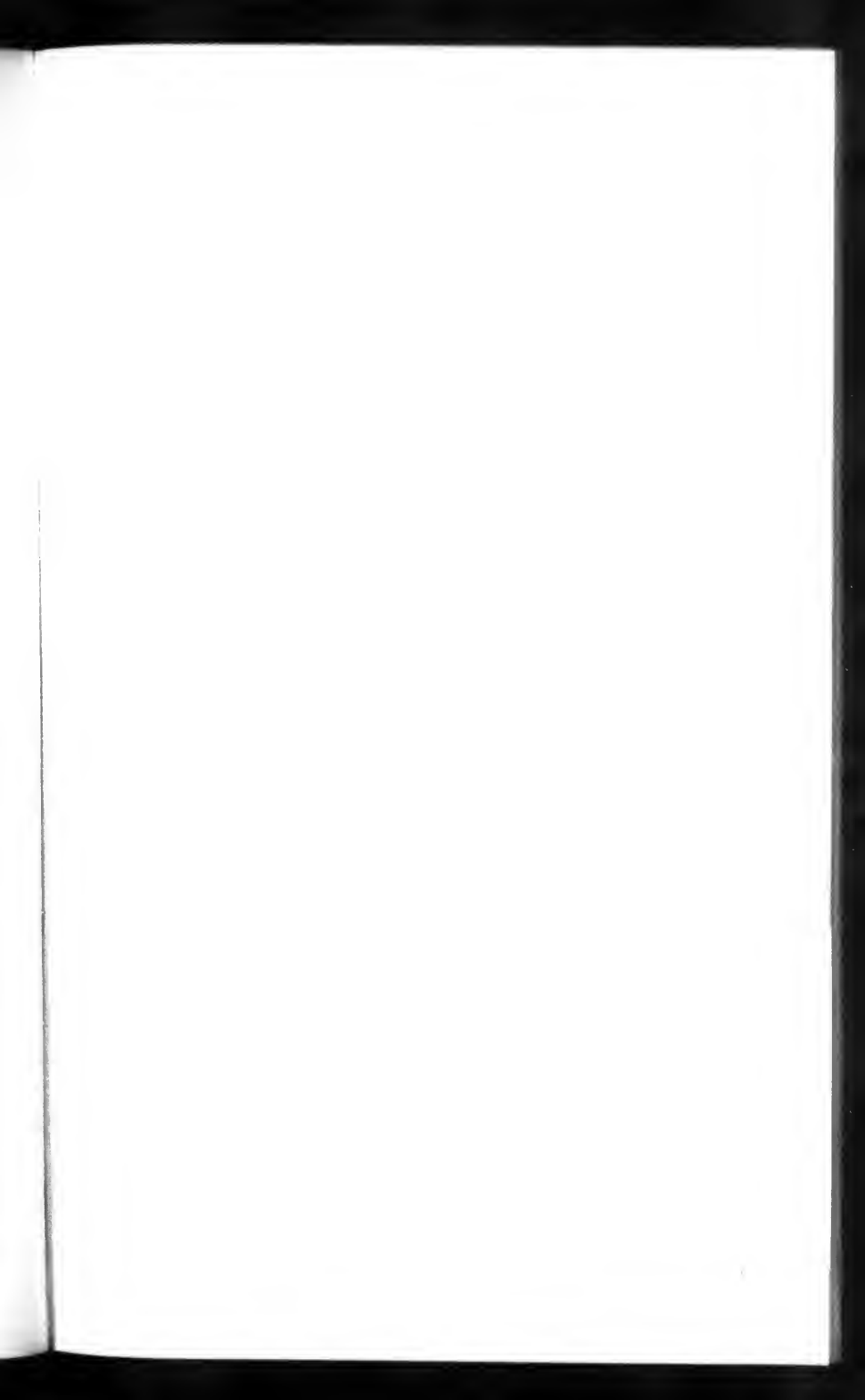
"ART. 3. Todo lo concerniente á la administración y servicio de los telégrafos y teléfonos nacionales, así como la construcción de nuevas líneas, y la reparación y construcción de las existentes, queda sometido á la jurisdicción del Ministerio de Fomento.

"ART. 4. Todos los habitantes del territorio Venezolano tienen el derecho de corresponderse por medio de los telégrafos nacionales, con sujeción á los reglamentos del ramo.

"ART. 5. Por decreto especial se reglamentará todo lo concerniente al servicio, administración y contabilidad de los telégrafos nacionales y de los teléfonos oficiales.

"ART. 6. Se derogan las leyes, decretos y disposiciones sobre telégrafos y teléfonos nacionales que regían hasta la fecha."

El decreto especial, mencionado en el artículo 5 del anterior, fechado el 23 de diciembre de 1907, pone la dirección inmediata de las líneas telegráficas y telefónicas á cargo de un Director de los Telégrafos Nacionales, dependiente del Ministerio de Fomento, y dispone la manera en que se construirán las líneas, la división de las mismas, la clasificación de las oficinas el personal de empleados, sus deberes, la tarifa, la contabilidad, la franquicia telegráfica, y contiene además otras disposiciones disciplinarias, penales, generales y transitorias. Los Estados de la Unión no podrán construir líneas telegráficas sin previa autorización del Ejecutivo Federal.





PALACIO PRESIDENCIAL EM HAVANA.  
Presidential Palace, Havana.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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(Muitos dos assumptos commentados na secção editorial portugueza do BOLETIM, são publicados sómente em inglez ou hespanhol.)

A Quarta Conferencia Pan-Americana realizar-se-ha na cidade de Buenos Aires, a capital da Republica Argentina, em 1910. Na reunião mensal ordinaria do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional que teve lugar em 5 de fevereiro de 1908, a moção indicando a cidade de Buenos Aires para a sede da proxima Conferencia foi unanimemente acceita. A escolha foi recebida com sympathia por todos os representantes diplomaticos. Compareceram á sessão a maior parte dos membros, os quaes manifestaram grande interesse pelos primeiros passos dados para a proxima reunião das Republicas Americanas. O Conselho Director tem empenho em fazer que as materias que hão de ser submittidas á consideração da proxima Conferencia sejam bem estudadas de modo que tenha o mesmo exito que tiveram as tres Conferencias anteriores, realizadas respectivamente em Washington, Mexico e Rio de Janeiro. Convem que a Conferencia se reuna na cidade de Buenos Aires em 1910, porque a Republica Argentina realizará nessa data uma grande exposição nacional para commemorar o centenario da sua independencia, que será de grande interesse a toda a America, e, certamente, ha de attrahir grande numero de pessoas tanto dos Estados Unidos, como da Europa.

A cidade de Buenos Aires, que conta 1,140,000 habitantes e vae desenvolvendo-se tão rapidamente como qualquer cidade dos Estados Unidos, com excepção talvez de New York e Chicago, figura entre as principaes capitães do mundo, de modo que sua escolha é muito propicia tanto para a realização de uma Conferencia Internacional como para uma Exposição Internacional. A designação, com tantos mezes de antecedencia, do lugar e da data para a proxima Conferencia permite que o Governo argentino tenha bastante tempo para fazer os preparativos, e que o Conselho Director elabore o programma para as suas deliberações.

## CONVENÇÕES E RESOLUÇÕES DA TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA.

Foi submittido ao Conselho Director em sua ultima reunião, um relatorio importantissimo relativo ás convenções e resoluções que foram assignadas na Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio de Janeiro. A Commissão para esse fim compoz-se dos Srs. J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haiti; EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro da Republica Argentina; e FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do Peru. Essa Commissão teve a cooperação do Director e o Secretario da Secretaria no preparo dos dados. O relatorio é reproduzido em sua integra neste numero do BOLETIM, e põe em evidencia a actual condição das resoluções adoptadas pelas tres Conferencias. Tambem faz ver que varios Governos ainda não manifestaram a sua attitude a respeito das differentes convenções e resoluções. A Commissão recommenda aos membros do Conselho Director que se esforcem para que os seus respectivos Governos tomem em consideração essas resoluções e convenções, ratificando-as ou indicando as modificações que tenham de ser submittidas á consideração da proxima Conferencia. Uma das medidas recommendadas pela Commissão autoriza o Director a estabelecer, como parte integrante da Secretaria, uma secção de estatistica e informações commerciaes. A Commissão tambem recommenda que os diversos Governos providenciem no sentido de augmentar de 50 pór cento suas quotas para a manutenção da Secretaria, e que os paizes que estão atrazados nas quotas com que contribuem, não só para o custeio da Secretaria, como para a construcção do novo edificio, façam seus pagamentos com a maior brevidade possivel, afim de que os trabalhos da Secretaria não sejam prejudicados e os da construcção do edificio adiados, por falta de fundos.

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RELATORIO ESPECIAL DO PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

Neste numero do BOLETIM, publicamos o substancioso relatorio apresentado pelo Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, sobre as relações commerciaes entre os Estados Unidos e a America do Sul. Deve ser lido por todas as pessoas que se interessam pelo desenvolvimento do commercio e amizade pan-americanos. O leitor lembrar-se-ha que o Professor SHEPHERD, que é um dos membros mais proeminentes da faculdade da Universidade de Columbia, de New York, fez uma viagem pela America do Sul em 1907, indo via Panamá pela costa occidental e visitando o Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, a Republica Argentina, Uruguay e Brazil, e regressando pela costa oriental. Á pedido do Director da Secretaria, o Sr. SHEPHERD fez estudos especiaes para essa instituição, e suas conclusões vão incluídas no referido relatorio. O Professor SHEPHERD é um attento observador dos pro-



blemas americanos, e tem sempre manifestado interesse em estabelecer relações mais estreitas entre a America do Norte e a America do Sul. É de esperar que o exemplo do Professor SHEPHERD seja seguido por outros professores que occupam cadeiras semelhantes em differentes instituições deste paiz, despertando assim nos Estados Unidos um interesse cada vez maior pelas Republicas suas irmãs.

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#### ESTUDO DA HISTORIA E POLITICA SUL-AMERICANAS.

A memoria lida pelo Sr. Dr. HIRAM BINGHAM perante a Associação de Sciencia Politica Americana que se reuniu em Madison, Estado de Wisconsin, em 28 de dezembro de 1907, sobre o thema "A importancia da historia e politica da America do Sul como campo para investigações," é tão interessante e contem tantos dados novos que decidimos reproduzi-la neste numero do BOLETIM. Deve ser lida especialmente pelos professores e estudantes de instituições educadoras dos Estados Unidos que actualmente se occupam com o estudo da historia e politica das Republicas nossas irmãs. A Secretaria recebe constantemente cartas de estudantes das principaes instituições educadoras dos Estados Unidos, pedindo informações sobre assumptos tratados pelo Dr. BINGHAM em sua memoria. Os factos e informações que contem esta memoria hão de causar admiração a muitas pessoas que ainda não tem idea das opportunidades existentes nos Estados Unidos para o estudo deste assumpto. Com os dados ministrados pelo Dr. BINGHAM, qualquer pessoa poderá facilmente fazer um estudo geral ou especial da historia e politica da America do Sul.

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#### A FRATERNIDADE CENTRO-AMERICANA.

A Conferencia de Paz da America Central, que esteve em reunião no edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas durante cinco semanas e que encerrou suas sessões em 20 de dezembro de 1907, deu um passo quasi sem igual e de um valor sentimental especial em desenvolver relações mais estreitas entre a America Central, o Mexico e os Estados Unidos. Foi organizada a Fraternidade Centro-Americana, que tem por objecto especial manter de pé o espirito de interesse e sympathia mutuos entre as Republicas da America do Norte. O Acto Constitucional desta Fraternidade é publicado neste numero do BOLETIM, e deve ser lido por todos os que se interessam pelas resoluções da Conferencia. Não é exagero dizer que a organização desta Fraternidade marcou o apogeo da boa vontade e espirito de harmonia que caracterizavam as discussões da Conferencia e as relações dos differentes delegados, e deve exercer poderosa influencia em prol do cumprimento de todas as convenções firmadas nesta notavel assemblea.

## PRIMEIRO CONGRESSO SCIENTIFICO PAN-AMERICANO.

Tal é o interesse despertado em toda a parte dos Estados Unidos e outras Republicas Americanas, pelo Primeiro Congresso Scientifico Pan-Americano que se realizará em Santiago, Chile, em 1° de dezembro de 1908, que publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM o programma deste Congresso. É de esperar que o Congresso dos Estados Unidos vote a verba recommendada pelo Secretario ROOT para a representação official dos Estados Unidos. É sabido que o Governo do Chile está fazendo os devidos preparativos e que a maioria das Republicas Americanas mandarão delegados. Além daquelles designados directamente pelos Governos, serão muito bem recebidos todos os representantes de universidades e organizações scientificas.

## DISCURSOS PRONUNCIADOS PELO DIRECTOR SOBRE A AMERICA LATINA.

Como prova do interesse crescente despertado em todos os Estados Unidos pelos paizes latino-americanos, pode-se dizer que o Director da Secretaria, si tivesse accedido a terça parte dos convites que lhe fizeram juntas commerciaes, instituições educadoras, e outras organizações para fazer confereneias, sobre as relações commerciaes e sociaes dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina, teria de fazer conferencias quasi todos os dias desde 1° de janeiro até 1° de junho. Essas conferencias não se limitam a uma determinada região do paiz, mas se realizam em toda a parte, tanto no Centro e no extremo Oeste, como na Nova Inglaterra e no Sul. Ostrabalhos de administração da Secretaria, porém, são taes, que só pode aceitar uma pequena porção desses convites. Como prova dos esforços feitos pelo Director afim de satisfazer quanto mais os desejos que tem o publico de informações a respeito destes paizes, damos em seguida una lista das organizações perante as quaes fez conferencias: "University Club," de Washington, em 4 de janeiro; "Oregon Society," de Washington, em 11 de janeiro; por occasião do jantar offerecido em New York para commemorar a inauguração do novo serviço de vapores com a America do Sul, em 14 de janeiro; "Institute of Banking," de Washington, em 16 de janeiro; perante o "Men's Club," da "Central Presbyterian Church," de Washington, em 20 de janeiro; perante "Cooper Union," de New York, em 27 de janeiro; no banquete annual da "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association," de Baltimore, em 30 de janeiro; "National Association of Manufacturers," de New York, em 31 de janeiro; "California Society," de Washington, em 2 de fevereiro; no anniversario de Lincoln, em Grand Rapids, Michigan, em 12 de fevereiro; "Junta Commercial de Pontiae," Michigan, em 13 de fevereiro; "Commercial Club," de Lincoln, Nebraska, em 17 de fevereiro; "MacKenzie School," de Dobbs Ferry, New York, em 22 de fevereiro, para commemorar o

anniversario natalicio de Washington; "National Jewelers' Association, de Philadelphia," em 22 de fevereiro; e a "American Geographical Society," de New York, em 25 de fevereiro.

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#### ITINERARIOS E CONDIÇÕES PARA VIAJAR NA AMERICA DO SUL.

A Secretaria Internacional está recebendo tantos pedidos de informações, tanto dos Estados Unidos, como da Europa, a respeito dos itinerarios e condições para viajar na America do Sul, que contratou o Sr. LEE McCLUNG, Thesoureiro da Universidade de Yale, que fez recentemente uma viagem ao redor da America do Sul, e Sra. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, a distincta autora, que tem visitado todas as partes do continente meridional, para escrever breves artigos descriptivos sobre os diversos caminhos e accomodações que possam servir de guia para as pessoas que intendam visitar aquella parte do mundo. A julgar pela correspondencia da Secretaria, parece que durante o anno proximo haverá grande augmento no numero dos viajantes para a America do Sul. Sobretudo, um grande numero de *touristes* que tem o costume de ir á Europa e á Asia, estão decididos, á vista do interesse desenvolvido pela America Latina, a mudar suas habituaes excursões e ver o que se passa na America Central e do Sul. A este respeito, convem notar os grandes melhoramentos que a Companhia Lamport e Holt tem feito em sua linha de navegação na costa oriental, introduzindo mais tres grandes vapores de 10,000 toneladas cada um, com excellentes accomodações para passageiros. Esses vapores estão fazendo a travessia entre New York, Rio de Janeiro e Buenos Aires. Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM uma photographia de um destes navios e tambem uma ou duas vistas do seu interior, com o intuito de mostrar suas boas accomodações a todas as pessoas interessadas.

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#### ESTRADAS DE FERRO ARGENTINAS.

A lei governamental uniformizando os privilegios concedidos ás companhias de estradas de ferro funcionando na Republica Argentina, tem dado um grande impulso ao desenvolvimento de novas iniciativas. As linhas ferreas actualmente em trafego attingem a 14,000 milhas de extensão, das quaes 900 milhas foram construidas durante o anno, e representam o capital total de \$671,688,874.

Tres das principaes linhas tem em projecto a consolidação dos seus interesses, e pelos termos do contracto, serão despendidas grandes sommas em prolongamentos e obras de melhoramento.

Os serviços postal e telegraphico, tão estreitamente ligados ás vias ferreas, foram feitos com regularidade durante o anno de 1907, verificando-se um acrescimo de \$746,961 nas suas receitas, comparadas com as do anno anterior.

A arrecadação das rendas internas foi muito satisfactoria.

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#### ESTANHO BOLIVIANO NOS MERCADOS DO MUNDO.

Dos dados estatísticos do movimento do estanho nos mercados da Europa e dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1907, vê-se que as entregas da procedencia da Bolivia, ainda que foram muito inferiores ás provenientes do Estreito, occupam o segundo lugar, sendo de 15,300 toneladas, contra 16,380 toneladas em 1906.

Reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM, por ser de interesse aos que negociam em borracha, trechos do relatório apresentado ao Departamento de Colonização e Agricultura sobre a cultura da borracha na Provincia de Larocaja.

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#### MEDIDAS LEGISLATIVAS BRAZILEIRAS.

As noticias recebidas do Brazil dizem que é provavel que o Congresso Nacional, em sua proxima sessão de maio, vote o projecto de reforma das tarifas aduaneiras, devendo entrar em vigor até fins de agosto do corrente anno. No entanto, a lei do orçamento, que foi publicada em 1° de janeiro de 1908, faz importantes modificações nos direitos de importação cobrados sobre os materiaes e machinas destinados ás industrias. Continua em vigor a lei de 30 de junho de 1906, concedendo uma redução de 20 por cento a certos artigos de origem dos Estados Unidos.

Um dos resultados desta concessão evidencia-se dos dados estatísticos do commercio entre os dous paizes no anno de 1907, os quaes demonstram que a exportação de productos norte-americanos para o Brazil augmentou em mais de \$4,000,000.

Tarifas prohibitorias são applicadas aos productos alimenticios e bebidas em cuja preparação forem empregadas substancias nocivas á saude publica. O Governo vai estabelecer um serviço de propaganda para desenvolver nos paizes estrangeiros o consumo dos productos nacionaes.

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#### RECENSEAMENTO DA POPULAÇÃO E LEIS DO CHILE.

Segundo informes sobre o resultado do recenseamento da população do Chile, que foi levado a effeito em fins de 1907, a Republica conta actualmente 3,250,000 habitantes, o que mostra um augmento de um pouco menos de 50,000 habitantes, desde 1903, a data do ultimo recenseamento.

Informação foi recebida de que o Congresso do Chile approvou em 22 de janeiro de 1908, um projecto de lei autorizando o Governo a abrir um credito para a construcção da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal, a qual se estenderá de um ponto na fronteira do Peru até ao Estreito de Magalhães, com uma extensão de 2,600 millhas. A concessão ultimamente feita a uma companhia allemã para a construcção de uma linha ligando Arica a La Paz, é mais uma prova do interesse que o Governo está manifestando neste ramo de sua actividade.

O Congresso Nacional approvou o projecto de lei, autorizando o Governo a suspender os direitos de importação sobre o gado e a reduzir de 50 por cento os direitos sobre certos tecidos. A lei, cujo texto foi publicado no *BOLETIM* de dezembro de 1907, entrará em vigor dentro de seis mezes contados da data da sua promulgação.

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#### COMMERCIO DE CUBA EM 1906-7.

Do relatório do Governador Provisorio MAGOON, em que revista as condições geraes na Republica de Cuba desde os ultimos mezes de 1906 até fins de 1907, vê-se que a situação economica do paiz é em geral satisfactoria. As importações realizadas durante o exercicio de 1906-7, mostram uma diminuição de mais de \$7,000,000, em comparação com as do exercicio anterior, ao passo que houve um augmento nas exportações de mais de \$5,000,000. No commercio com os Estados Unidos no anno de 1907, nota-se sensivel augmento, tanto na importação, como na exportação.

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#### PROGRESSO COMMERCIAL DO MEXICO.

O commercio exterior do Mexico continua sua marcha ascendente. Durante os primeiros quatro mezes do exercicio de 1907 (julho a outubro), nota-se um augmento de mais de \$6,000,000, tanto na importação como na exportação, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior, ao passo que as rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o primeiro semestre de 1907-8, mostram um augmento de cerea de \$2,000,000, em comparação com as de igual periodo de 1906-7. As transacções commerciaes realizadas durante o anno de 1907, foram na importancia de \$200,000,000, da qual mais que a metade representa as transacções de empresas commerciaes, novas companhias e augmento do capital de companhias existentes. Attinge a \$25,000,000 até \$30,000,000 o valor das mercadorias dos Estados Unidos que foram transportadas entre portos do Atlantico e do Pacifico via Tehuantepec durante o anno de 1907.

O commercio do Mexico com os Estados Unidos no anno de 1907 foi muito satisfactorio, sendo as importações dessa procedencia no valor

de \$67,000,000, e suas exportações para alli no valor de \$57,000,000, o que mostra um augmento de \$5,420,697 e \$6,006,528, respectivamente, comparadas com as do anno anterior.

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NOVA LEI AGRICOLA E CONCESSÕES PARA A EXPLORAÇÃO DA BORRACHA EM NICARAGUA.

A nova lei que o Congresso de Nicaragua ultimamente decretou com o fim de promover a agricultura e industria pastoril da Republica, autoriza o Governo a estabelecer um serviço de propaganda no exterior com o fim de desenvolver o consumo dos productos nacionaes. A industria de bananas já attingiu a um gráo de prosperidade sem exemplo na historia desta industria, como resultado da systematica propaganda desta fructa, e a Republica tem outros productos que são susceptíveis de identico desenvolvimento.

O Consul dos Estados Unidos em San Juan del Norte, FREDERIC M. RYDER, informa que a concessão que foi ultimamente feita pelo Governo de Nicaragua para a exploração da borracha, será sem duvida transferida á companhia que já tem duas concessões para a exploração da borracha nas florestas virgens do paiz, de modo que esta corporação terá o monopolio da produçáo da borracha neste paiz.

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SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA DO PANAMÁ.

A situação prospera do Panamá evidencia-se do facto de que as rendas fiscaes no anno de 1907 foram de \$5,436.05, em excesso da estimativa orçamentaria, importando o total em \$2,439,301.68. A maior parte destas rendas correspondem aos direitos de importação.

O valor das mercadorias norte-americanas transportadas pela Estrada de Ferro de Panamá durante o anno de 1907, foi calculado em \$12,000,000 até \$15,000,000, e os productos dessa procedencia importados no Panamá durante o anno, mostram um augmento de mais de \$4,000,000, comparados com os do anno anterior.

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A ESTRADA DE FERRO CENTRAL DO PARAGUAY.

Do relatório da Estrada de Ferro Central do Paraguay, correspondente ao anno que terminou em 30 de abril de 1907, cujo resumo é reproduzido neste numero do BOLETIM, vê-se que as difficuldades surgidas entre a companhia da linha e o Governo foram satisfactoriamente resolvidas. Como esta é a unica linha em trafego em toda a Republica, seus interesses e os do desenvolvimento do paiz são intimamente ligados, e a feliz terminação da controversia ha de dar um novo impulso aos negocios. Segundo informes recebidos, a situação das colheitas é muito boa e todos os ramos da actividade commercial e industrial mostram uma vitalidade crescente.

## COMMERCIO ENTRE O PERU E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Conforme os dados estatisticos publicados pela Repartição de Estatica dos Estados Unidos, houve um notavel augmento no commercio entre o Peru e os Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1907. O valor dos generos peruanos importados pelos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1907, foi de \$4,154,790 em excesso do valor dos importados em 1906, ao passo que os generos norte-americanos exportados para o Peru augmentaram de \$1,672,762.

A mina de Cerro de Pasco contribuiu com 10,000 toneladas para o total de 28,000 toneladas de cobre que foram importadas pelos Estados Unidos, de procedencia da America do Sul.

O relatorio da Corporação Peruana é outra prova da prosperidade commercial do paiz, pois as transacções desta companhia no anno que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907, mostram um lucro de \$1,000,000.

## CONDIÇÕES COMMERCIAES EM SALVADOR.

O movimento de exportação da Republica de Salvador nos primeiros seis mezes de 1907, foi no valor de \$5,642,700, dos quaes \$4,369,600 representam as exportações do café. Os direitos de exportação e de importação, comparados com os cobrados em igual periodo do anno anterior, demonstram uma pequena diminuição, sendo na importancia de \$282,293 e \$1,440,194, respectivamente. Os Estados Unidos figuram em primeiro lugar entre os paizes de destino.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS E COMMERCIO DO URUGUAY EM 1907.

Calcula-se que as rendas aduaneiras da Republica do Uruguay no anno de 1907, attingirão ao total de \$13,000,000, o que mostra um sensivel augmento em confronto com as do anno anterior. No ultimo mez do anno notava-se maior actividade commercial em toda a parte da Republica.

Houve um augmento de \$810,395 nas importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos, e uma diminuição de \$1,076,482, nas exportações com este destino.

## REGULAMENTO DOS SERVIÇOS TELEGRAPHICOS E TELEPHONICOS EM VENEZUELA.

Pelo decreto de 20 de dezembro de 1907, o Governo de Venezuela tem quasi o monopolio dos serviços telegraphicos e telephonicos na Republica, pois em virtude do disposto no Artigo I deste decreto, o Executivo Federal tem o direito exclusivo de estabelecer taes empresas.

Publicamos tambem certas modificações feitas na tarifa de Venezuela, as quaes entrarão em vigor no ultimo mez do corrente anno.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## CONTRACTO PARA A VENDA DA ESTRADA DE FERRO ANDINA.

O Presidente da Republica enviou ao Congresso Nacional, em 13 de dezembro de 1907, o contracto que foi ultimamente assignado *ad referendum* entre o Ministro de Obras Publicas da Republica e os representantes da Estrada de Ferro de Buenos Aires a Rosario, e da Argentina Central.

Em virtude da clausula XV. deste contracto, a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Argentina Central compromette-se a comprar todas as linhas da Estrada de Ferro Andina, incluindo os terrenos, edificios, material fixo e rodante, materiaes em deposito, os depositos, officinas e mais dependencias da linha. O preço de venda é estipulado na quantia de \$27,828,000, moeda nacional, pagavel em oito prestações iguaes, vencendo o juro annual de 5 por cento, as quaes serão pagas por trimestres.

Fica estipulado que o accordo será nullo e sem effeito caso não fôr approvedo pelo Congresso Nacional durante a actual sessão.

## BRAZIL.

## PROPAGANDA DOS PRODUCTOS NACIONAES.

O Art. XIV. do projecto de lei n. 401, que foi approvedo pelo Congresso Nacional em 10 de dezembro de 1907, autoriza o Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas a despender a quantia de 4,000:000\$, ouro, podendo abrir os necessarios creditos ou fazer as precisas operações de credito, para desenvolver, nos paizes estrangeiros, o consumo dos diversos productos agricolas e mineraes brasileiros, estabelecendo premios e subvenções.

As subvenções serão principalmente concedidas ás emprezas e aos particulares que:

(a) Nas localidades, onde já existam casas que negociem em café em grão, estabeleçam, por sua conta, torrefações onde o café moído seja vendido a retalho ou já preparado como nos *cafés* desta capital (Rio de Janeiro);

(b) Nessas localidades ou nas suas proximidades estabeleçam casas onde seja o café vendido moído ou já preparado, mas sendo comprado nas torrefações mencionadas na lettra a;

(c) Nas localidades onde não existam casas que negociem nesse producto, especialmente nos pequenos povoados, estabeleçam essas casas, tendo ao lado pequenas torrefações, onde seja o café vendido, já moído ou preparado.



Com relação aos outros productos, o Governo procurará applicar o mesmo systema de subvenção, fazendo com que nas casas mencionadas existam sempre em exposição amostras de outros productos, como o matte, o cacão, assucar, fumo e seus preparados, etc., acompanhadas de breves noticias sobre a procedencia, preço e outras informações que facilitem o seu consumo.

Os premios serão concedidos como estimulo a essas mesmas empresas ou particulares que, no fim de cada semestre, e á vista dos resultados obtidos quanto á venda, mostrem, a juizo do Governo, ter empregado, realmente actividade e esforços para o desenvolvimento do consumo de qualquer dos productos.

O Governo é autorizado a iniciar e manter esse modo de propaganda para o desenvolvimento do consumo dos productos brasileiros, junto aos consulados brasileiros, e de crear, sob a direcção dos respectivos consules, uma secção de fiscalização, devendo os consules enviar, no fim de cada semestre, ao Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas um relatorio sobre os estabelecimentos subvencionados e o seu desenvolvimento.

Além dos meios indicados nos paragraphos anteriores, o Governo poderá applicar outros, sempre de character commercial, como conceder, no maximo, até 20 por cento de redução das taxas de importação para os productos sem similares no Brazil e provenientes de paizes que, por accordos ou convenios commerciaes, de prazo não inferior a tres annos, concedam nas respectivas tarifas isenção ou redução convenientes aos productos brasileiros.

O Governo é tambem autorizado a organizar um serviço regular de propaganda das riquezas mineiras do paiz.

#### CONVENÇÃO PARA A CREAÇÃO DE UMA COMISSÃO INTERNACIONAL DE JURISCONSULTOS.

O "Diario Official" de 29 de janeiro de 1907, publica o decreto do Presidente AFFONSO PENNA, de 27 de dezembro, approvando a Convenção concluída na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, creando uma Commissão Internacional de Jurisconsultos.

#### TRATADO DE LIMITES COM A COLOMBIA.

(Approvado pelo Governo Brasileiro em 9 de janeiro de 1908.)

A Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Republica da Colombia, desejosas de consolidar em bases firmes e duradouras as suas antigas relações de paz e amizade, de supprimir quaesquer motivos de desavença e de facilitar o desenvolvimento de seus interesses de boa visinhança e de commercio, resolveram celebrar o seguinte tratado, tendo em consideração, para um accordo amistoso, o estado das suas posses e direitos respectivos, e para esse fim nomearam seus plenipotenciarios, a saber:

S. Ex. o Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, o Sr. Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, Ministro Residente em Missão Especial junto ao Governo da Colombia, e S. Ex. o Presidente da Republica da Colombia, o Sr. Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, Ministro das Relações Exteriores, os quaes, depois de haverem exhibido seus plenos poderes, que foram encontrados em devida forma, estipularam o seguinte:

"ARTIGO I. A fronteira do Brazil e da Colombia, entre a Pedra de Cucuhy, no Rio Negro, e a desembocadura do Rio Apapóris, na margem esquerda do Rio Japurá ou Caquetá, será a seguinte:

"§ 1º. Da Ilha de S. José, em frente á Pedra de Cucuhy, com rumo Oeste demandará a margem direita do Rio Negro que eortará aos 1º 13' 51.76" de latitude Norte e 23º 39' 11.51" de longitude occidental do Rio de Janeiro, ou 7º 16' 25.9" de longitude oriental de Bogotá, seguindo desse ponto em linha recta até encontrar a cabeceira do pequeno Rio Macacuny (ou Macapury), affluente da margem direita do Rio Negro ou Guainja, affluente que fica todo em territorio colombiano.

"§ 2º. Da cabeceira do Macacuny (ou Macapury) continuará a fronteira pelo *divortium aquarum* até passar entre a cabeceira do igarapé Japery, affluente do Rio Xié, e a cabeceira do Rio Tomo, affluente do Rio Guainia, no ponto assinalado pelas coordenadas 2º 1' 26.65" de latitude Norte e 24º 26' 38.58" de longitude occidental do Rio de Janeiro ou 6º 28' 59.8" de longitude oriental do meridiano de Bogotá.

"§ 3º. Continuará a fronteira, na direcção do occidente, pela parte mais alta do terreno sinuoso que separa as aguas que seguem para o Norte, das aguas que seguem para o Sul, até encontrar o Cerro Caparro, a partir do qual continuará sempre pelo mais alto do terreno e separando as aguas que vão para o Rio Guainia das aguas que correm para o Rio Cuiary (ou Iquiary), até á nascente principal do Rio Memachi, affluente do Rio Naquieni, que por sua vez é affluente do Guainia.

"§ 4º. A partir da nascente principal do Memachi, aos 2º 1' 27.03" de latitude Norte e 25º 4' 22.65" de longitude occidental do meridiano do Rio de Janeiro, ou 5º 51' 15.8" de longitude oriental de Bogotá, seguirá a linha de fronteira pela parte mais elevada do terreno em busca da cabeceira principal do affluente do Cuiary (ou Iquiary), que fique mais proximo da cabeceira do Memachi, continuando pelo curso do dito affluente até á confluencia delle e do citado Cuiary (ou Iquiary).

"§ 5º. Dessa confluencia baixará a linha de fronteira pelo thalweg do dito Cuiary até o ponto em que nelle desemboca o Rio Pegua, seu affluente da margem esquerda, e da confluencia do Pegua e do Cuiary seguirá a linha da fronteira para o occidente, e pelo paralelo dessa confluencia, até encontrar o meridiano que passa pela confluencia do Kerary e do Uaupés.

“§ 6º. Ao encontrar o meridiano que passa pela confluencia do rio Kerary (ou Cairary) e do rio Uaupés, a linha da fronteira baixará por esse meridiano até a dita confluencia, donde continuará pelo thalweg do rio Uaupés até a desembocadura do Rio Capury, affluente da margem direita do referido Uaupés, perto da cabeceira Jauarité.

“§ 7º. Da desembocadura do referido Rio Capury seguirá a fronteira para occidente pelo thalweg do mesmo Capury até sua nascente mais ou menos aos 69º 30' de longitude occidental de Greenwich, baixando pelo meridiano dessa nascente em demanda do Taraira, seguindo logo pelo thalweg do dito Taraira até a sua fóz no Apapóris e pelo thalweg do Apaporis á sua desembocadura no Rio Japurá ou Caquetá, onde termina a parte de fronteira estabelecida pelo presente tratado, ficando assim definida a linha de fronteira Pedra Cucuhy-Fóz do Apaporis, e o resto da fronteira entre os dois paizes disputada, sujeito a posterior negociação, no caso de vir a ter ganho de causa Colombia em seus outros litigios com o Peru e o Equador.

“ART. II. Uma commissão mixta nomeada pelos dous Governos, dentro do prazo de um anno a contar da troca das ratificações, procederá á demarcação da fronteira estabelecida por este tratado.

“§ 1º. Por protocollos especiaes serão combinadas a constituição e as instrucções para os trabalhos dessa commissão mixta, a qual deve começar seus trabalhos dentro de oito mezes a contar da data de sua nomeação.

“§ 2º. Fica desde logo estabelecido que, para fechar e completar a linha de fronteira, onde seja necessario fazel-o, por falta de accidentes no terreno, serão adoptados os circulos parallellos ao Equador, e as linhas meridianas de preferencia a quaesquer linhas obliquas.

“ART. III. Todas as duvidas que se apresentarem durante a demarcação, serão amigavelmente resolvidas pelas Altas Partes Contractantes, ás quaes serão, submettidas pelos respectivos commissarios, continuando entretanto a demarcação.

“Si os dous Governos não puderem chegar a um accordo directo, declaram desde já o seu proposito de recorrer á decisão de um arbitro.

“ART. IV. As duas Altas Partes Contractantes concluirão, no prazo de 12 mezes, um tratado de commercio e navegação, baseado no principio da mais ampla liberdade de transito terrestre e navegação fluvial para ambas as nações, direito que ellas se reconhecem perpetuamente, a partir da approvação deste tratado, em todo o curso dos rios que nascem ou correm dentro ou nas extremidades da região determinada pela linha de fronteira que elle estabelece, devendo observar-se os regulamentos fiscaes e de policia estabelecidos ou que se estabelecerem no territorio de cada uma, regulamentos que em nenhum caso estabelecerão maiores onus ou formalidades para as embarcações, effeitos e pessoas dos brasileiros em Colombia que os que se tenha estabelecidos ou se estabeleçam em Colombia para ós nacionaes colombianos, ou no Brazil para os nacionaes brasileiros.

“Os navios colombianos, destinados á navegação desses rios, communicarão livremente com o Oceano pelo Amazonas. Os regulamentos fiscaes e de policia deverão ser tão favoraveis, quanto seja possível, á navegação, e ao commercio, e guardarão nos dous paizes a possível uniformidade. Fica entendido e declarado que não se comprehende nessa navegação a de porto a porto do mesmo paiz, ou de cabotagem fluvial, que continuará sujeita em cada um dos dous Estados ás suas respectivas leis.

“ART. V. O presente tratado, depois de devida e regularmente approvado na Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e na Republica da Colombia, será ratificado pelos dous Governos, e as ratificações serão trocadas na cidade de Bogotá ou na do Rio de Janeiro no mais breve prazo possível.

“Em fé do que nós, os plenipotenciarios de uma e outra Republica, o assignamos e sellamos com os nossos sellos particulares, em Bogotá, aos 24 do mez de abril de 1907.

[l. s.]

“ENÉAS MARTINS.

[l. s.]

“ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO.”

**ACCORDO DE MODUS VIVENDI SOBRE O PUTUMAYO, ENTRE O BRAZIL E COLOMBIA.**

Os Governos do Brazil e da Colombia, com o proposito de desenvolver a navegação e as relações de commercio entre os seus respectivos paizes, pelo Rio Içá ou Putumayo, concordaram na celebração de um *modus vivendi* com tal fim, e para esse effeito, reunidos no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Colombia o Ministro Residente do Brazil em Missão Especial, Sr. Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, e o Ministro das Relações Exteriores de Colombia, Sr. Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, discutiram e accordaram em nome dos seus respectivos Governos e por elles devidamente autorizados, segundo os plenos poderes que exhibem, no seguinte:

“ARTIGO I. Os navios mercantes brasileiros e colombianos poderão communicar livremente nos portos que o Brazil e a Colombia têm habilitados ou venham a habilitar no Rio Içá ou Putumayo, isentos de quaesquer impostos que não sejam os de pharóes ou semelhantes, destinados a auxilios que se prestem á navegação e sujeitando-se aos regulamentos fiscaes e de policia, estabelecidos pelas autoridades competentes de cada um dos dous paizes para seu respectivo territorio.

“Os navios colombianos destinados á navegação do Putumayo poderão communicar livremente com o Oceano pelo Amazonas.

“ART. II. No regimen do presente accordo, o despacho das mercadorias de procedencia estrangeira, que para Colombia se dirijam pelo Amazonas e pelo Içá ou Putumayo, poderá ser feito nas alfandegas de Manáos ou Belém, como entrepostos, segundo a legislação brasileira.

"A exportação de generos colombianos poderá tambem ser feita pelas ditas alfandegas, sempre que a ellas cheguem taes generos devidamente acompanhados por guias de exportação expedidas no lugar de origem por autoridades colombianas e authenticadas pelas autoridades do posto fiseal brasileiro do Içá.

"ART. III. O Brazil permittirá—notificando préviamente o seu numero—a passagem pelo Amazonas e pelo Içá, aos navios de guerra colombianos que se dirijam a aguas de jurisdicção colombiana no Putumayo. Reciprocamente, Colombia permittirá a navegação aos navios de guerra brasileiros nas aguas de sua jurisdicção no Putumayo.

"Esses navios ficarão submettidos aos regulamentos fiscaes e de policia, no caso de receberem mercadorias nos respectivos portos.

"ART. IV. O presente *modus vivendi* entrará em vigor immediatamente e durará até ser denunciado ou modificado por mutuo aecordo entre os dous Governos.

"Para eonstar assignam e sellam com seus sellos particulares o presente aecordo, em Bogotá, aos vinte e quatro de abril de mil novecentos e sete.

"(Assignado)

ENÉAS MARTINS.

"(Assignado)

ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO."

**PROTOCOLLO COMPLEMENTAR DO MODUS VIVENDI ASSIGNADO ENTRE O BRAZIL E A COLOMBIA EM 24 DE ABRIL DE 1907.**

"Reunidos no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Colombia, o Ministro Residente do Brazil em Missão Especial, Sr. Dr. ENÉAS MARTINS, Plenipotenciario Brasileiro, e o Ministro das Relações Exteriores da Colombia, Sr. Gen. ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO, Plenipotenciario Colombiano, signatarios do aecordo de *modus vivendi* sobre o Içá ou Putumayo de vinte e quatro de abril de mil novecentos e sete, concordaram, em nome dos seus respectivos Governos e como parte integrante desse *modus vivendi*, em que o referido aecordo do *modus vivendi* sobre o Içá ou Putumayo ficarã nullo e de nenhum effeito no caso de não ser approved ou ratificado opportunamente o tratado de fronteira, tambem assignado em data de hoje, entre a Pedra de Cucuhy e a desemboeadura do Apaporis no Japurá ou Caquetá.

"Para eonstar, assignam o presente em duplicata e o sellam com seus sellos particulares em Bogotá, aos vinte e quatro de abril de mil novecentos e sete.

"(Assignado)

ENÉAS MARTINS.

"(Assignado)

ALFREDO VASQUEZ COBO."

## COLOMBIA.

**EXPLORAÇÃO DO MARFIM VEGETAL NAS FLORESTAS NACIONAES.**

O Presidente REYES, da Republica da Colombia, promulgou em 26 de dezembro de 1907, um decreto, em virtude do qual, a exploração do marfim vegetal nas florestas nacionaes situadas nas bacias dos rios Atrato e Leon, e nas margens do Golfo de Urabá, poderá ser feita por companhias e particulares, sem concessão ou licença especial, sob as seguintes condições: (a) Cada tonelada de marfim vegetal deverá pagar um direito de exportação de \$2; (b) o pagamento do referido imposto deverá ser feito na respectiva alfandega, a partir de 1º de abril de 1908.

## CUBA.

**RELATORIO DO GOVERNADOR PROVISORIO PARA O ANNO DE 1907.**

O Governador Provisorio da Republica de Cuba, nomeado de accordo com o tratado celebrado entre esse paiz e os Estados Unidos, apresentou, em 12 de janeiro de 1908, seu relatório annual ao Secretario da Guerra dos Estados Unidos, no qual trata minuciosamente das condições economicas que tem prevalecido na ilha desde a revolução de 1906 até a data.

A situação economica da Republica é satisfactoria. Em outubro do anno de 1906, se receava que a revolução tinha destruido o credito financeiro da Republica, e que a prolongada secca tinha prejudicado enormemente as colheitas de canna de assucar, de fumo, fructas e legumes. Era a opinião geral que as rendas das alfandegas diminuiriam e que as receitas do fisco não seriam sufficientes para fazer frente ás despesas do Governo. Porém, succedeu o contrario do que se esperava. A ilha produziu mais assucar que nunca; a colheita do fumo foi relativamente pequena, porém de qualidade superior, e os preços obtidos pelo producto foram os mais altos jamais registados na historia da industria em Cuba. As colheitas de fructas e legumes foram abundantes e demonstraram um augmento satisfactorio na area em cultivo, em comparação com os annos anteriores, e, ainda que a produção diminuiu como resultado da secca, os preços obtidos foram altos. As rendas aduaneiras augmentaram consideravelmente, e o estado do Thesouro continuou a ser excellente.

O valor das mercadorias importadas durante o exercicio de 1906-7 foi de \$96,673,989, ou menos \$7,721,603 que no exercicio anterior. A exportação neste periodo attingiu a \$110,764,937, ou mais \$5,565,622 que no exercicio de 1906.

O estado da industria assucareira está florescente. É a opinião geral que a colheita do presente anno attingirá a 1,150,000 toneladas, e que, como resultado da diminuição havida na produção mundial, o preço será mais elevado que o da actualidade.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA EM 1907.

O volume total do commercio dos Estados Unidos com os paizes latino-americanos durante o anno de 1907, foi no valor de \$558,279,201, (exportações, \$240,553,068 e importações, \$317,726,133), contra \$521,311,077, em 1906, e \$493,669,785 em 1905. Desses algarismos resulta um augmento a favor de 1907, de \$36,968,124.

O valor do commercio com os paizes da America Central durante o anno de 1907 ascendeu a \$45,087,355, contra \$38,690,379 em 1906, o que mostra um augmento de \$6,396,976. O commercio com o Mexico augmentou de \$114,273,188 em 1906, a \$124,698,413 em 1907, resultando um augmento a favor de 1907, de \$10,425,225.

O commercio dos Estados Unidos com Cuba foi no valor de \$144,973,116 em 1907, contra \$131,544,878 no anno anterior, verificando-se um augmento de \$13,428,238 a favor de 1907. Nota-se o pequeno augmento de \$63,578 no commercio com Haiti, sendo no valor de \$4,366,273 em 1907, contra \$4,302,755 em 1906. O commercio com a Republica Dominicana foi no valor de \$5,860,693 em 1907, contra \$5,735,717 em 1906, do que resulta um augmento de \$124,976 a favor de 1907.

Os paizes sul-americanos figuram neste commercio com \$233,293,351, contra \$226,764,160 em 1906, o que mostra um augmento de \$6,529,191. Deste augmento, \$4,452,191 representam o augmento verificado nas exportações de productos dos Estados Unidos para o Brazil.

O quadro dado na pagina 367, compilado de dados organizados pela Repartição de Estatística dos Estados Unidos, mostra o movimento da importação e da exportação, por paizes de origem e de destino.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1907.

Segundo os dados estatísticos publicados pela Repartição de Estatística, o valor total do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1907 foi de \$3,346,684,960, contra \$3,118,745,006 no anno de 1906, o qual mostra um augmento de \$227,939,954 a favor do anno de 1907. O movimento da importação foi no valor de \$1,423,289,693 em 1907, contra \$1,320,501,572 em 1906, ao passo que a exportação attingiu a \$1,923,395,267 em 1907, comparada com

\$1,798,243,434 em 1906. Desses algarismos resulta um balanço commercial de \$500,105,574 a favor dos Estados Unidos, contra \$477,741,-862 verificado no anno anterior.

Do valor total das importações em 1907, \$736,959,040, ou mais que a metade do total, representam o valor das mercadorias procedentes da Europa, o que mostra um augmento de \$35,000,000, em comparação com o anno de 1906. As importações procedentes de paizes norte-americanos augmentaram em \$26,000,000, contribuindo o Mexico para este augmento com \$5,000,000, e a America Central, com \$2,000,000. O valor das importações procedentes de paizes sul-americanos foi virtualmente o mesmo em 1907 que em 1906, sendo de \$147,680,943 e \$147,941,781, respectivamente. Comparando-se a importação dessa procedencia com a do anno de 1905, vê-se que houve um augmento de cerca de \$3,000,000. As importações procedentes da Asia augmentaram em \$19,000,000; as procedentes da Oceania em mais de \$9,000,000, e as provenientes da Africa em mais de \$10,000,000. A preponderancia da Europa no caso das exportações é ainda maior: de um total de \$1,923,395,267, \$1,313,045,045 representam as com destino á Europa, ou mais de \$67,000,000 que no anno anterior. Nota-se um augmento de \$36,000,000 nas exportações com destino a paizes norte-americanos, dos quaes mais de \$5,000,000 representam o augmento com o Mexico, e mais de \$4,000,000 com a America Central. As exportações com destino a paizes sul-americanos foram no valor de \$15,612,408, contra \$78,822,379 em 1906, o qual mostra um augmento de mais de \$6,000,000 a favor de 1907. As exportações com destino á Asia augmentaram em \$10,000,000; as com destino á Oceania em \$5,000,000, e as para Africa em \$500,000.

O valor official do commercio exterior durante os dous annos, em comparação, foi como segue:

Paizes.	Importação.		Exportação.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$700,067,050	\$736,959,040	\$1,246,573,163	\$1,313,045,045
America do Norte.....	240,700,681	267,133,933	325,886,319	362,180,385
America do Sul.....	147,941,781	147,680,943	78,822,379	85,612,408
Asia.....	196,369,212	216,233,770	89,075,358	99,127,196
Oceania.....	22,962,203	32,566,935	39,516,547	44,549,490
Africa.....	12,451,645	22,715,072	18,369,668	18,880,744
Total.....	1,320,501,572	1,423,289,693	1,798,243,434	1,923,395,267

O movimento do ouro durante o anno foi o seguinte: Importações, \$143,398,066, ou menos \$12,181,314 que no anno de 1906; exportações, \$55,215,681, ou seja um augmento de \$8,506,523 sobre o anno anterior. As importações de prata ascenderam a \$46,013,976, contra \$44,227,841 em 1906, e as exportações deste metal attingiram a \$61,625,866 em 1907, contra \$60,957,091 no anno anterior.



O movimento marítimo durante o anno foi o seguinte: Entraram embarcações a vela de 2,905,768 toneladas, e embarcações a vapor de 35,513,482 toneladas, contra 32,454,853 toneladas em 1906; sahiram embarcações a vela de 3,070,065 toneladas, embarcações a vapor de 35,186,499 toneladas, contra 31,749,576 toneladas no anno anterior.

**CONTINUA EM VIGOR A CONCESSÃO FEITA A GENEROS DE PROCEDENCIA NORTE-AMERICANA.**

O Congresso Brasileiro approvou em 11 de janeiro ultimo o decreto mandando observar dentro do exercicio de 1908 a lei de 30 de junho de 1906, que concede uma redução de 20 por cento nos direitos de importação sobre alguns artigos de procedencia norte-americana.

**DISTANCIAS RELATIVAS ENTRE PORTOS DO ATLANTICO E DO PACIFICO POR MAR E TERRA.**

Segundo os dados organizados pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos, a distancia entre New York e San Francisco pelo caminho directo por terra, é de 3,191 milhas; via Tehuantepec, 4,415 milhas; via Panamá, 5,305 milhas, e via Estreito de Magalhães, 13,089 milhas. A distancia entre New York e Port Townsend, é de 3,199 milhas por terra; de 5,190 milhas, via Tehuantepec; 6,080 milhas, via Panamá, e 13,848 milhas, via Estreito de Magalhães. Entre New York e Honolulu, a distancia por terra via San Francisco, é de 5,288 milhas; via Port Townsend, 5,659 milhas; via Tehuantepec, 5,806 milhas; via Panamá, 6,686 milhas, e via Estreito de Magalhães, 13,269 milhas.

**CONVENÇÃO FIXANDO A CONDIÇÃO DOS CIDADÃOS NATURALIZADOS.**

O Congresso dos Estados Unidos approvou em 13 de janeiro de 1908, a convenção firmada pelos delegados dos Governos representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, fixando a condição dos cidadãos naturalizados que renovam a sua residencia no paiz de origem.

A convenção foi submettida ao Presidente dos Estados Unidos pelo Secretario de Estado em 1º de março de 1907, e por elle foi apresentado ao Congresso Nacional para sua approvação.

As clausulas da convenção são as seguintes:

“ARTIGO I. Quando um cidadão nato de qualquer dos paizes que assignam a presente convenção, e naturalizado em outro delles, renovar a sua residencia no paiz de origem, sem a intenção de regressar áquelle em que se tiver naturalizado, será considerado como tendo reassumido a sua originaria qualidade de cidadão e como tendo renunciado á qualidade de cidadão adquirida com essa naturalização.

"ART. II. A intenção de não regressar será presumida, quando a pessoa naturalizada residir no paiz de origem por mais de dous annos. Porém essa presumpção poderá ser destruida por prova em contrario.

"ART. III. Esta convenção entrará em vigor, entre os paizes que a ratificarem, tres mezes depois da data em que esses paizes communicarem a sua ratificação ao Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brazil; e, si fôr denunciada por um delles, continuará em vigor por mais um anno, a contar da data da denuncia.

"ART. IV. A denuncia desta convenção, por qualquer dos Estados signatarios, far-se-ha perante o Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, e sómente terá effeito para o paiz que a fizer."

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## MEXICO.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS QUATRO MEZES DE 1907-8.

Segundo os dados 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 quatro mezes de 1907-8 (julho a outubro de 1907) foi de 82,798,007.66 *pesos*, contra 68,574,700.19 *pesos* em igual periodo do anno anterior, do que resulta uma differença de 14,423,307.47 *pesos* a favor de 1907-8. Foram importados durante o mez de outubro de 1907, generos no valor de 21,890,617 *pesos*, contra 18,282,732.61 *pesos* em igual mez de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de 3,607,884.62 *pesos*.

A exportação no periodo em referencia foi avaliada em 86,373,450.26 *pesos*, em comparação com 72,768,991.91 *pesos* em igual periodo do exercicio de 1906-7, verificando-se um augmento de 13,604,458.35 *pesos* a favor de 1907. Foram exportados durante o mez de outubro de 1907, generos no valor de 21,568,413.86 *pesos*, contra 19,001,191.17 *pesos* em igual mez de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de 2,567,222.69 *pesos* a favor de 1907.

### MOVIMENTO DAS MERCADORIAS NORTE-AMERICANAS PELO ISTHMO DE TEHUANTEPEC EM 1907.

O valor total das mercadorias transportadas entre os portos da costa oriental e os da costa occidental dos Estados Unidos via Istmo de Tehuantepec durante o anno de 1907, é calculado em 25 até 30 milhões de dollars. Segundo os dados fornecidos á Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, o valor das mercadorias enviadas dos portos da costa oriental dos Estados Unidos para o Pacifico via Tehuantepec foi, no primeiro trimestre do anno,

de \$1,330,000, approximadamente; no segundo trimestre, mais de \$4,000,000; no terceiro trimestre, mais de \$4,000,000; e no quarto trimestre, \$4,000,000, approximadamente. As mercadorias enviadas da costa do Pacifico via Tehuantepec consistiram em sua maior parte de assucar proveniente do Hawaii, pois os exportadores de Hawaii agora enviam o assucar com destino á costa oriental dos Estados Unidos via Isthmo de Tehuantepec, em vez de pelo Cabo Horn como outr'ora. A quantidade de assucar enviado das ilhas Hawaii para os portos do Atlantico (principalmente Philadelphia e New York) durante o primeiro trimestre do anno foi no valor de um pouco menos de \$2,000,000; no segundo trimestre, de \$3,500,000; no terceiro trimestre, de mais de \$5,000,000, e no quarto trimestre, de \$5,000,000, approximadamente.

Os navios empregados no transporte do assucar vão, durante os mezes da colheita, directamente de Hawaii ao ponto terminal no Pacifico da estrada de ferro de Tehuantepec, e depois de descarregarem, tomam a direcção norte pela costa occidental dos Estados Unidos até San Francisco, e ás vezes até os portos do Estreito de Puget e daqui ás ilhas Hawaii, aonde recebem carga e vão outra vez para o porto de Tehuantepec, durante a época da colheita do assucar, e em outras épocas do anno, para o porto de San Francisco e daqui pela costa até o porto de Tehuantepec. A distancia entre Hawaii e New York via Tehuantepec é de 5,806 milhas, contra 12,269 milhas que representa a distancia via Cabo Horn. A abertura ao trafego desta nova linha transcontinental tem sido de grande beneficio ás industrias dos Estados Unidos, que não só forneceram os materiaes necessarios a sua construcção, mas tambem o petroleo que se usa nas suas locomotivas vem dos poços do Texas, ainda que se espere que no proximo futuro este combustivel seja fornecido pelos terrenos de petroleo do Mexico adjacentes á linha. A quantidade de cargas transportadas por esta nova linha no anno de 1907, o primeiro do seu funcionamento, é calculada em 600,000 toneladas. A estrada entronca-se com outras linhas que a ligam a Vera Cruz e á cidade de Mexico, assim pondo-a em communicação directa com os systemas de viação do Mexico e dos Estados Unidos.

As mercadorias norte-americanas em transitio pelo Isthmo são transportadas em carros fechados e entram nos portos dos Estados Unidos livres de direitos. O Governo do Mexico tem um grande numero de agentes fiscaes nos dous pontos terminaes da estrada para impedir que as mercadorias norte-americanas que tenham de transitar pelo Isthmo, sejam introduzidas clandestinamente no Mexico, ao passo que o Governo dos Estados Unidos tambem mantem um agente em um e outro termino da linha para impedir que generos mexicanos sejam incluídos entre os americanos que tenham de passar

pelo Isthmo. Os pontos terminaes da linha estão dotados de caés de aço do typo mais moderno, aparelhados de guindastes a vapor e electricos, de modo que os carros da linha podem receber cargas ou descarregar directamente para os navios atracados no caés. O tempo exigido para o transporte de mercadorias atravez do Isthmo é de menos de vinte e quatro horas e o tempo necessario para todo o serviço, desde o desembarque em um porto até o embarque no outro, é menos de quarenta e oito horas. Linhas de vapores fazem o serviço regular entre Coatzacoalcos no lado do Golfo e Philadelphia e New York, e entre Salina Cruz no lado do Pacifico e os portos da costa occidental dos Estados Unidos e as ilhas Hawaii, ao passo que diversas linhas fazendo o serviço com paizes estrangeiros tambem tocam nestes portos.

Este enorme augmento no intercambio commercial entre os portos do Atlantico e do Pacifico por via da pequena faixa de terra que separa esses oceanos, é devido principalmente á abertura ao trafego, em principios de 1907, da Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec, com uma extensão de 190 milhas, sendo seus pontos terminaes Goatzacoalcos, no lado do Atlantico, e Salina Cruz, no lado do Pacifico. A ligação dos dous oceanos por uma linha de menos do 200 milhas de extensão foi projectada antes que fosse construida a primeira estrada de ferro transeontinental nos Estados Unidos, a primeira concessão tendo sido feita pelo Governo do Mexico em 1857. Mas como esta concessão, assim como as posteriormente feitas, não deram resultado, o Governo mexicano em 1882 tomou a si a construcção da linha, fazendo para isso varios contratos, em virtude dos quaes a linha foi concluida em 1894; mas devido a condições defeituosas tornou-se necessario reconstruil-a em parte, sendo essa reconstrucção feita mediante um arranjo que o Governo do Mexico fez com uma firma da Grã Bretanha, tendo sido a linha effectivamente aberta ao trafego em janeiro de 1907.

#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM DEZEMBRO DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica no mez de dezembro de 1907, foram na importancia de \$4,687,312.54, sendo \$4,516,961.31 o producto dos direitos de importação; \$69,494.66 o dos direitos de exportação, e \$100,856.57 os impostos de doca.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DO HENNEQUEN EM 1907.

A quantidade total de hennequen exportado pelos portos de Progreso e Campeche, Estado de Yucatan, durante o anno de 1907, foi de 652,188 fardos, contra 626,785 fardos em 1906.

A quantidade exportada pelo porto de Progreso, que é o principal porto de exportação desse producto, foi de 613,747 fardos, sendo 2,500 fardos exportados pelo porto de Campeche.

Da quantidade total exportada, 590,923 fardos foram com destino aos Estados Unidos, sendo o restante distribuido entre os seguintes paizes:

Paizes.	Fardos.	Paizes.	Fardos.
Canadá.....	45,860	Italia.....	275
Cuba.....	8,282	Hispanha.....	185
Inglaterra.....	4,245	Austria.....	120
Belgica.....	1,253	Russia.....	7
Allemanha.....	681	Republica Argentina.....	4
França.....	350	Brazil.....	3

## NICARAGUA.

### NOVA LEI DE AGRICULTURA.

Com o fim de promover por todos os meios possiveis a agricultura e a industria pecuaria da Republica, as quaes são as principaes fontes da riqueza do paiz, o Presidente da Republica promulgou, em data de 22 de novembro de 1907, uma lei creando um Conselho Superior, Juntas e Commissões de Agricultura e Industria Pecuaria. O Conselho Superior será composto de cinco membros, com sede em Managua, a capital da Republica, tendo como seu presidente o Ministro do Fomento. Uma junta de agricultura e industria pecuaria será estabelecida em cada departamento e nos Territorios de San Juan del Norte e Cabo de Gracias á Dios, tendo commissões nas villas e aldeias. As juntas e commissões ficarão subordinadas ao Conselho Superior.

A lei em referencia tem seis titulos e vinte e seis secções. O primeiro titulo trata da organização; o segundo, das attribuições e obrigações do Conselho Superior, das juntas e commissões; o terceiro, das obrigações das juntas; o quarto, das obrigações das commissões; o quinto, das attribuições e obrigações dos membros e das directorias dessas juntas, e o sexto trata de disposições geraes. O Conselho Superior deverá desenvolver, por intermedio dos consules de Nicaragua, activa propaganda dos productos agricolas nacionaes no exterior.

## PANAMÁ.

## RENDAS FISCAES EM 1907.

As rendas fiscaes arrecadadas pelo Governo do Panamá no anno de 1907 foram na importancia de \$2,439,301.68, ou \$5,436.05 em excesso da estimativa orçamentaria. Esta somma foi proveniente das seguintes fontes:

	1906.	1907.
Imposto de 10 por cento sobre mercadorias.....	\$593,657.20	\$757,984.60
Imposto de importação sobre bebidas espirituosas.....	317,078.48	438,299.10
Imposto sobre fumo e cigarros.....	45,847.70	205,478.83
Imposto sobre sal.....	4,064.81	7,699.40
Imposto sobre phosphoros.....	11,960.08	19,593.38
Imposto sobre café.....	11,533.47	27,412.76
Imposto sobre opio.....		3,183.55
Imposto de doca.....		10,875.57
Imposto sobre distillarias.....		25,441.87
Imposto sobre gado abatido.....		127,566.77
Serviço postal.....		63,420.95
Patentes e marcas de fabrica.....		1,795.00
Imposto de minas.....		2,629.05
Imposto de selo.....		51,197.44
Emolumentos por registros.....		6,078.17
Imposto sobre generos exportados.....		43,083.79
Imposto de bens moveis e immoveis.....		39,152.42
Imposto sobre loterias.....		63,000.00
Imposto por pesa de madreperola.....		600.00
Rendas dos proprios do Governo.....		9,718.02
Emolumentos consulares.....		89,518.13
Imposto de pharões.....		3,580.63
Serviço telegraphico.....		5,955.22
Rendas diversas.....		22,118.23
Encomendas postaes.....		8,971.02
Cambios.....		5,297.50
Imposto por venda de bebidas espirituosas.....		84,829.50
Privilegios de costa.....		425.00
Imposto sobre gado importado.....		16,841.50
Mercado publico.....		2,252.02
Enterros.....		1,084.36
Juros de emprestimos.....		294,000.00
Total.....		2,439,301.68

**MERCADORIAS DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS QUE TRANSITARAM PELO ISTHMO DE PANAMÁ EM 1907.**

O valor das mercadorias procedentes dos Estados Unidos com destino á outras partes dos Estados Unidos ou á paizes estrangeiros, que foram transportadas pela estrada de ferro de Panamá durante o anno de 1907 foi de \$12,000,000 até \$15,000,000. Desta somma, \$4,000,000, approximadamente, representam o valor das mercadorias enviadas de New York para portos dos Estados Unidos no Pacifico; \$7,000,000, o valor das mercadorias exportadas de New York para os paizes da America Central e os da costa occidental da America do Sul; e de \$2,000,000 a \$3,000,000, o valor dos productos enviados de San Francisco para os portos da costa oriental dos Estados Unidos. As mercadorias enviadas de New York para os portos da costa occidental dos Estados Unidos via Panamá, foram com destino a San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle e Spokane, e as que foram enviadas

por este caminho para o exterior foram distribuidas ao Chile, Peru, Equador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panamá, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico e os portos da Colombia Britannica. Estes carregamentos consistiam de mercadorias de todas as classes, avultando a carne, farinha de trigo, tecidos de algodão, oleo mineral, machinas de mineração, manufacturas de ferro e de aço e manufacturas diversas. Os carregamentos enviados de San Francisco via Panamá, para os portos da costa oriental dos Estados Unidos, foram destinados a Tampa, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven e Boston, e consistiam de vinhos, chumbo em linguados, azougue, couros e pelles, e mercadorias diversas.

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## PERU.

### GENEROS IMPORTADOS DE NEW YORK DURANTE O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Durante os primeiros seis mezes de 1907 entraram na Republica, procedentes do porto de New York, generos no valor de \$2,557,880, ouro americano. Os generos dessa procedencia recebidos durante o mez de junho do mesmo anno foram no valor de \$373,989.

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## SALVADOR.

### MOVIMENTO DA EXPORTAÇÃO DURANTE O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos recebidos de Salvador, a quantidade dos productos exportados durante o primeiro semestre de 1907, foi de 50,079,904 libras, no valor de 11,285,531.03 *pesos*. Os artigos que mais avultaram na exportação foram o café, cuja exportação foi no valor de 8,739,259.50 *pesos*, o assucar e o balsamo. A exportação, por paizes de destino, foi a seguinte: Estados Unidos, 3,543,438.83 *pesos*; França, 2,339,233.03 *pesos*; Allemanha, 1,802,289.13 *pesos*, e Italia, 1,479,214.01 *pesos*.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

O total das rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica de Salvador durante o primeiro semestre de 1907, importou em 2,880,388.44 *pesos*, sendo 2,280,144.82 *pesos* o producto dos direitos de importação, e 564,586.22 *pesos* o dos direitos de exportação, e o restante sendo proveniente de fontes diversas. Comparando-se as rendas com as de igual periodo de 1906, verifica-se uma diminuição em 1907 de 354,382.25 *pesos*.

## MOVIMENTO MARITIMO NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos recebidos de Salvador, o movimento maritimo da Republica durante o primeiro semestre de 1907 foi o seguinte: Entraram 216 vapores e 75 navios de vela, com 13,313 tripolantes, 15,648 toneladas de carga, 1,747 passageiros, 392 caixas, 2,559 saccos e 337 volumes de malas; sahiram igual numero de vapores e navios de vela, com 343,116 volumes de productos nacionaes, 1,551 passageiros, 376 caixas, 844 saccos e 491 volumes de malas.

## URUGUAY.

## PRODUCCÃO DE CEREAE E LINHO EM 1906-7.

O Departamento de Industria Pastoral e de Agricultura da Republica do Uruguay publicou em dezembro de 1907 os dados estatisticos da produccão de cereaes e de linho no anno agricola de 1906-7. Conforme esses dados a area sob cultivo foi a seguinte: 252,253 hectares em trigo, 212,154 hectares em milho, 23,529, em linho, 135,944, em aveia, 1,883, em cevada e 2,556, em sementes para passaros. A quantidade semeada durante o anno agricola a que se refere foi a seguinte: Trigo, 17,824,934 kilos; linho, 954,141 kilos; aveia, 135,944 kilos; cevada, 129,652 kilos; sementes para passaros, 84,790 kilos, e milho, 2,661,355 kilos. A produccão foi a seguinte: Trigo, 186,884,432 kilos; linho, 21,930,704 kilos; aveia, 1,752,247 kilos; cevada, 1,576,213 kilos; sementes para passaros, 1,638,182 kilos, e milho, 136,136,240 kilos. A produccão média por hectare foi a seguinte: Trigo, 740 kilos; linho, 742 kilos, e milho, 641 kilos.

## PRODUCCÃO DE ASSUCAR NA AMERICA LATINA.

A "Brazilian Review" de 3 de dezembro de 1907 publica os dados estatisticos da produccão de assucar em diversos paizes da America Latina. Os algarismos correspondentes no exercicio de 1907-8 apenas representam estimativas, porém, reproduzimos-os como base para a comparacão com a produccão do anno anterior.

Paizes.	Toneladas.	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
America Central.....	24,000	19,000
Republica Argentina.....	120,000	119,000
Brazil.....	185,000	215,000
Cuba.....	1,200,000	1,428,000
Haiti e Republica Dominicana.....	60,000	60,000
Mexico.....	115,000	108,000
Peru.....	145,000	140,000







VUE D'UNE PARTIE DE LA VILLE DE LIMA, PÉROU.  
View of a portion of the City of Lima, Peru.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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(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.)

C'est à Buenos-Ayres, capitale de la République Argentine, que la quatrième Conférence pan-américaine aura lieu en 1910. On a pris cette décision à la réunion ordinaire du conseil d'administration du Bureau international tenue le 5 février 1908. On a voté à l'unanimité en faveur de Buenos-Ayres et les représentants diplomatiques, en faisant part de l'approbation de leurs gouvernements ont parlé en termes très flatteurs du choix de cette ville comme lieu de réunion. Beaucoup de membres du conseil d'administration assistaient à cette réunion, et ils ont tous montré le plus vif intérêt dans les premières démarches faites en vue de la prochaine conférence des Républiques américaines. Le conseil d'administration a l'intention de faire de grands préparatifs pour cette réunion afin que cette conférence continue dignement le travail fait par les trois conférences précédentes qui ont eu lieu à Washington, à Mexico et à Rio de Janeiro, respectivement. Buenos-Ayres est on ne peut mieux choisi pour le lieu de réunion de la conférence en 1910, car la République Argentine fait des préparatifs pour célébrer dignement le centenaire de l'anniversaire de son indépendance. Cet événement intéresse l'Amérique tout entière. Il y aura une exposition en commémoration de l'anniversaire national qui attirera certainement un grand nombre de personnes des États-Unis et d'Europe. La population de Buenos-Ayres s'élève actuellement à 1,400,000 habitants, et elle augmente aussi rapidement que les autres villes des États-Unis, à l'exception toutefois de New York et de Chicago. Buenos-Ayres, qui peut se compter parmi les grandes capitales du monde, est, par conséquent, un endroit des mieux choisis pour la réunion de la conférence américaine, ainsi que pour une grande exposition inter-

nationale. En choisissant dès maintenant l'endroit et la date, le Gouvernement argentin aura tout le temps nécessaire pour faire ses préparatifs et le conseil d'administration du Bureau pourra préparer le programme de la conférence.

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CONVENTIONS ET DECISIONS DE LA TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE PAN-AMÉRICAINNE.

Un rapport très important a été soumis au conseil d'administration à sa dernière réunion au sujet des conventions et vœux signés à la troisième Conférence pan-américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro. Le comité chargé de préparer ce rapport se composait de M. J. N. LÉGER, ministre d'Haïti, de Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, ministre de la République Argentine, de Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, ministre du Pérou et ainsi que du Directeur et du Secrétaire du Bureau. On publie *in extenso* dans ce numéro du BULLETIN ce rapport qui fait voir où en est la situation au sujet du travail des trois conférences. Il montre aussi la voie que doivent prendre beaucoup de gouvernements pour approuver ou désapprouver les vœux et conventions afin de laisser la voie libre à la quatrième conférence. Le comité engage fortement les membres du conseil d'administration à en référer à leurs gouvernements respectifs pour que ces derniers prennent immédiatement en considération ces vœux et conventions de manière à pouvoir les ratifier ou étudier les amendements qui pourraient y être apportés afin de les soumettre à la prochaine conférence. Parmi les recommandations les plus importantes du comité on remarque celle qui autorise le Directeur à établir une section de renseignements statistiques et commerciaux, créant ainsi une sous-division dans le travail du Bureau international. Le comité recommande aussi que les différents pays votent favorablement sans délai l'augmentation de leurs quotes-parts de 50 pour cent pour le maintien du Bureau et que les pays qui sont en retard à payer leurs quotes-parts pour le maintien du Bureau et aussi pour le nouveau bâtiment versent ces différentes sommes sans plus tarder afin que le travail du Bureau ne soit pas entravé et que la construction du nouveau bâtiment ne soit pas retardée.

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RAPPORT SPÉCIAL DE M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN le rapport intéressant et étendu préparé par le Professeur WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD sur les relations commerciales entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique du Sud. Tous ceux qui s'intéressent au développement du commerce et au resserrement de l'amitié entre les pays du Continent Américain le liront avec plaisir. On se souvient que M. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de

Colombie à New-York et l'un des membres les plus distingués de la faculté, a fait le tour de l'Amérique du Sud en 1907. Dans son voyage il a visité l'Équateur, le Pérou, la Bolivie, le Chili, la République Argentine, l'Uruguay et le Brésil. Il est allé par la côte ouest, *via* Panama, et il est revenu par la côte est et Rio-de-Janeiro. Sur la demande du Directeur du Bureau il a fait des recherches spéciales pour cette institution et il fait part de ses idées dans ce rapport. M. SHEPHERD étudie de près les affaires, et il a toujours montré le plus grand intérêt à la question du rapprochement de l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud. Il est à souhaiter que l'exemple de M. SHEPHERD soit suivi par les professeurs de collèges qui occupent des postes similaires dans différentes institutions de ce pays, afin que par ce moyen on puisse éveiller aux États-Unis un plus grand intérêt pour tout ce qui regarde les Républiques Latino-Américaines.

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#### ÉTUDE SUR L'HISTOIRE ET LA POLITIQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

M. HIRAM BINGHAM, professeur à l'Université de Yale, a lu devant l'Association des Sciences politiques américaines, réunie à Madison, Wisconsin, le 28 décembre 1907, un article très intéressant qu'il a écrit au sujet des leçons à tirer de l'histoire et de la politique sud-américaines. Cet article est si original et présente tant d'intérêt à tous les étudiants et autres personnes qui s'occupent de l'Amérique Latine qu'on le reproduit en entier dans ce numéro du BULLETIN. Le Directeur le recommande au grand nombre de professeurs et d'étudiants des institutions américaines qui s'occupent maintenant de l'étude de l'histoire et de la politique de nos Républiques sœurs. Le Bureau reçoit constamment de la part d'étudiants qui se trouvent dans les principales maisons d'éducation des États-Unis des lettres demandant des renseignements sur des sujets dont le professeur BINGHAM a parlé dans cet article. Les faits et renseignements qu'il contient étonneront la majorité de ceux qui ne se sont même pas faits une idée du grand nombre d'occasions qui se présentent aux États-Unis pour l'étude de ce sujet. À l'aide des renseignements donnés par M. BINGHAM, toute personne peut commencer immédiatement des recherches sur les faits généraux ou spéciaux de l'histoire et de la politique de l'Amérique du Sud.

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#### ASSOCIATION FRATERNELLE CENTRO-AMÉRICAINNE.

La Conférence de la Paix centro-américaine qui s'est terminée le 20 décembre 1907, après avoir siégé pendant cinq semaines environ au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, s'est engagée dans une voie pour ainsi dire sans précédents, et qui a une valeur toute particulière au point de vue sentimental, en développant des

relations plus intimes entre l'Amérique Centrale, le Mexique et les États-Unis. On a organisé l'Association fraternelle dont le but principal est de maintenir l'esprit d'intérêt et de sympathie mutuels entre les Républiques de l'Amérique du Nord. On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN l'acte qui régit cette association et que doivent lire tous ceux qui suivent de près les vœux de la conférence. On peut dire sans exagérer que l'organisation de cette association fraternelle est le résultat de la bonne entente et des sentiments amicaux qui ont caractérisé toutes les réunions de la conférence et les relations entre les différents délégués. Cette organisation doit avoir une grande influence en faveur de la mise en vigueur de toutes les conventions qui ont été signées à cette importante conférence.

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#### PREMIER CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Le premier congrès scientifique pan-américain qui doit avoir lieu à Santiago, Chili, le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1908 éveille un si grand intérêt, non-seulement aux États-Unis mais aussi dans l'Amérique du Sud, qu'on publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN le programme projeté. Il est à souhaiter que le Congrès des États-Unis approuve l'indemnité recommandée par M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'État, pour la participation officielle des États-Unis. Le Gouvernement chilien fait de grands préparatifs et presque toutes les Républiques américaines enverront des délégués. Outre ceux qui pourront être nommés directement par les gouvernements, les représentants de différentes universités et organisations scientifiques seront reçus à bras ouverts.

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#### CONFÉRENCES SUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE DONNÉES PAR LE DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU.

Comme preuve de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se manifeste dans tous les États-Unis au sujet de tout ce qui touche les pays de l'Amérique Latine, on peut dire que si le Directeur du Bureau acceptait le tiers des invitations qui sont faites par des chambres de commerce des maisons d'éducation, et d'autres organisations pour leur faire des conférences sur les relations générales et commerciales qui existent entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine il lui faudrait porter la parole presque tous les jours du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 1<sup>er</sup> juin. Ces invitations ne viennent pas seulement d'une seule partie du pays, mais du centre et de l'extrême ouest, aussi bien que de la Nouvelle Angleterre et du midi. Mais le temps qu'il est obligé de consacrer à l'administration du Bureau ne lui permet d'accepter qu'un petit nombre de ces invitations. Pour montrer combien le Directeur est désireux de donner autant que possible les renseignements qui lui sont demandés sous cette forme, on donne une liste de quelques-uns

des endroits où il a donné des conférences: Cercle de l'Université, Washington, District de Colombie, 4 janvier; Société de l'Oregon, Washington, District de Colombie, 11 janvier; dîner donné à New-York pour célébrer l'inauguration du nouveau services de vapeurs allant dans l'Amérique du Sud, 14 janvier; Association des Banques de Washington, 16 janvier; Cercle des Hommes, Église Centrale Presbytérienne, Washington, District de Colombie, 20 janvier; Cooper Union, New-York, 27 janvier; Banquet annuel de l'Association des Commerçants et Manufacturiers de Baltimore, 3 janvier; Association Nationale des Manufacturiers, New-York, 31 janvier; Société de la Californie, Washington, District de Colombie, 2 février; Banquet de Lincoln, Grand-Rapids, Michigan, 13 février; Chambre de Commerce, Pontiac, Michigan, 13 février; Cercle Commercial, Lincoln, Nebraska, 17 février; École Mackenzie, Dobbs Ferry, New-York, célébration de l'anniversaire de la naissance de GEORGE WASHINGTON, dans la matinée du 22 février; Association Nationale des Bijoutiers, Philadelphie dans la soirée du 22 février, et Société Géographique Américaine, New-York, 25 février.

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RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA MANIÈRE DONT ON PEUT VOYAGER DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD, ET SUR LES ROUTES À SUIVRE.

Les demandes qu'on reçoit au Bureau, non seulement des États-Unis mais aussi d'Europe, au sujet de la manière dont on peut voyager dans l'Amérique du Sud et sur les routes à suivre sont tellement nombreuses que le Directeur a prié le trésorier de l'Université de Yale, M. LEE McCLUNG, qui vient de faire le tour de l'Amérique du Sud et M<sup>me</sup> MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, écrivain distingué qui a visité le continent du sud, de rédiger de courts rapports décrivant les conditions des pays et les routes à suivre. Ces renseignements auront, au point de vue pratique, une très grande valeur pour ceux qui comptent visiter cette partie du monde. D'après la correspondance du Bureau, on peut voir qu'il y aura une augmentation considérable dans le nombre de voyageurs qui, pendant l'année se rendront dans l'Amérique du Sud. Un grand nombre de personnes qui vont ordinairement en Europe et en Asie ont l'intention de faire un voyage dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud pour voir ce qu'il en est. À ce sujet, il est bon de faire remarquer la grande amélioration apportée au service maritime de la côte orientale par la Compagnie Lamport & Holt en mettant sur cette ligne trois grands vapeurs d'environ 10,000 tonnes chacun, installés luxueusement et faisant le service régulier entre New-York, Rio-de-Janeiro et Buenos-Ayres. On reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN une gravure d'un de ces vapeurs, ainsi que deux vues d'intérieur, pour montrer à ceux qui désirent aller dans l'Amérique du Sud qu'ils peuvent faire le voyage avec tout le confort désirable.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

D'après des statistiques relatives au service des postes et télégraphes pendant l'année 1907, il ressort qu'il y avait au 31 décembre 2,138 bureaux de poste par lesquels il est passé 625,330,960 dépêches, soit une moyenne de 101 dépêches par tête. La valeur déclarée des lettres et colis chargés s'est élevée à \$5,260,068.29. Pendant l'année, 10,420,012 dépêches télégraphiques ont été transmises par les lignes nationales. Les recettes des deux services accusent les résultats suivants: Postes, \$7,598,180.27; dépêches télégraphiques, \$2,255,374.90; total, \$9,833,555.17, soit une augmentation de \$746,961.76 sur l'année 1906.

D'après "La Prensa" du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1908, il y avait en exploitation au 31 décembre 1907, 22,003 kilomètres de lignes de chemins de fer en exploitation. Sur ce chiffre on en a ouvert 1,443.9 kilomètres à la circulation. Le capital placé dans cette industrie s'élève à \$671,688,874.

## BOLIVIE.

D'après les statistiques ayant trait au commerce de l'étain dans les marchés de l'Europe et de l'Amérique, le produit bolivien occupe le deuxième rang. Bien que la production du Détroit de Magellan dépasse de beaucoup celle de la Bolivie, ce dernier pays en a produit 15,300 tonnes, contre 16,380 en 1906. Le Département de la Colonisation et de l'Agriculture vient de faire un rapport sur la culture du caoutchouc dans la province de Larecaja. Dans ce numéro du BULLETIN on en reproduit des extraits qui pourront être d'une grande utilité à ceux qui en font le commerce.

## BRÉSIL.

Le Gouvernement brésilien, qui poursuit une campagne de propagande pour mieux faire connaître ses produits agricoles et miniers à l'étranger, a voté, en date du 10 décembre 1907, une loi autorisant le Ministère de l'Industrie et des Travaux publics à consacrer la somme de \$4,000,000 à cet effet et aussi pour donner des primes et des indemnités. En plus des moyens désignés ci-dessus, le Gouvernement pourra en employer d'autres revêtant un caractère commercial, tels que la réduction maximum de 20 pour cent des droits d'importation sur les articles n'étant pas de production brésilienne et venant de pays qui, par suite de conventions ou de traités, accordent pendant



une période de trois ans au moins une exemption ou réduction convenable dans leurs tarifs sur les produits brésiliens.

La réduction de 20 pour cent qui, d'après le décret du 30 juin 1906, avait été faite sur certaines marchandises provenant des États-Unis vient d'être renouvelée pour l'année 1908 par un vote du Congrès brésilien en date du 11 janvier 1908.

Presque toutes les mines diamantifères dans le district Diamantina appartiennent à des capitalistes américains qui s'occupent de leur exploitation. Ils ont établi des dragues à différents endroits le long de la rivière Jequitinhonha et la révolution de l'industrie diamantifère des districts producteurs de diamants est pour ainsi dire un fait accompli. Avec la réussite de cette exploitation des millions de dollars des États-Unis seront placés dans cette industrie. En 1906 les exportations de diamants du Brésil se sont élevées à \$310,000 environ, contre \$150,000 en 1905, mais ces chiffres ne représentent même pas approximativement la valeur réelle des pierres exportées.

Le Gouvernement brésilien prend des mesures énergiques contre l'emploi de préservatifs, qui pourraient nuire à la santé, dans les vins, le saindoux et tous autres produits alimentaires.

Pendant l'année 1907 les recettes douanières de Rio-de-Janeiro ont dépassé le chiffre de \$40,000,000.

La construction de chemins de fer a été l'objet de beaucoup d'activité pendant l'année écoulée et 701 kilomètres de voies nouvelles ont été ouvertes au trafic.

On fait savoir du Brésil qu'en toute probabilité il y aura une révision du tarif des douanes pendant la prochaine session du Congrès national qui aura lieu en mai 1908, et que ces modifications seront mises en vigueur au mois d'août de la même année.

D'après un rapport du Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis sur le commerce entre le Brésil et les États-Unis pour l'année 1907, les importations du Brésil provenant des États-Unis ont dépassé de \$40,000,000 celles de l'année antérieure.

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## CHILI.

Pendant les onze premiers mois de l'année 1907, les bureaux de douane de la République du Chili ont encaissé la somme de 107,361,051.19 piastres (\$35,460,000) en augmentation de 10,289,371.24 piastres sur la même période de l'année 1906.

Le Gouvernement chilien a approuvé le projet de loi modifiant les droits de douane sur le bétail, les moutons et certains tissus. La suspension des droits sur le bétail et la réduction de 50 pour cent des droits sur les autres produits spécifiés seront mises en vigueur d'ici six mois.

Modifications dou-  
anlières.

D'après un rapport officieux fait sur le recensement chilien qui a eu lieu à la fin de l'année 1907, il y avait à cette époque 3,240,000 habitants, soit une augmentation de 50.000 environ depuis le dernier recensement qui avait eu lieu en 1903.

Recensement Chi-  
lien.

Le Congrès chilien a voté le 22 janvier 1908 le projet de loi autorisant une subvention pour la construction du chemin de fer longitudinal allant de la frontière péruvienne au Détroit de Magellan, sur une distance d'environ 2,600 milles. On vient d'accorder aussi une concession à une compagnie allemande pour la construction d'une ligne allant d'Arica à La Paz, ce qui prouve une fois de plus l'activité déployée par le Gouvernement dans la construction de chemins de fer.

Construction de  
chemins de fer.

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## COLOMBIE.

Un décret présidentiel en date du 26 décembre 1907 autorise l'exploitation de l'ivoire végétal des forêts nationales par des compagnies ou particuliers sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'avoir des concessions ou permissions spéciales, à la condition toutefois de payer un droit d'exportation de \$2 or par tonne d'ivoire végétal à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1908.

Exploitation de  
l'ivoire végétal.

Le Gouvernement colombien vient de promulguer de nouveaux règlements douaniers au sujet de l'importation de marchandises en colis-postaux.

Marchandises im-  
portées en colis-pos-  
taux.

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## CUBA.

Dans son rapport annuel, traitant des conditions économiques de Cuba depuis la révolution de 1906 jusqu'à ce jour, M. MAGOON, Gouverneur provisoire, montre l'état prospère dans lequel l'île se trouve. L'industrie sucrière, principale source de richesse du pays, est florissante et on estime que la récolte de cette année atteindra au moins le chiffre de 1,500,000 tonnes. On s'attend aussi à une hausse sensible dans le prix du sucre à cause de la diminution des quantités disponibles de ce produit dans le monde entier. La valeur approximative des marchandises importées pendant l'année fiscale 1906-7 a été de

Rapport annuel du  
Gouverneur.

\$96,673,989, soit une diminution de \$7,721,603 en la comparant à celle de l'année fiscale antérieure. Les exportations se sont élevées à la somme de \$110,765,937, soit une augmentation de \$5,565,622 sur l'année 1905-6. D'après ce rapport la révolution a coûté au pays la somme de \$8,634,116.64.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

La valeur totale du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine pendant l'année 1907 s'est élevée à \$558,279,201, dont \$240,553,068 pour les exportations et \$317,726,133 pour les importations, contre \$521,341,077 en 1906 et \$493,669,785 en 1905. Il ressort donc une augmentation de \$36,968,124 pour l'année dont il est question sur l'année antérieure.

Le commerce avec l'Amérique Centrale pendant l'année 1907 s'est élevé à \$45,087,355, contre \$38,690,379 en 1906, soit une augmentation de \$6,396,976.

Le commerce entre le Mexique et les États-Unis pendant les deux périodes dont il est question s'est élevé à \$124,698,413 et à \$114,273,188, respectivement, en augmentation de \$10,425,225 sur 1907.

Le commerce entre les États-Unis et Cuba s'est élevé à \$144,973,116 en 1907, contre \$131,544,878 dans l'année précédente, soit une plus-value de \$13,428,238 pour l'année 1907. On remarque une légère augmentation dans le commerce avec Haïti, les chiffres pour l'année 1907 s'élevant à \$4,366,273, contre \$4,302,755. En ce qui concerne le commerce avec la République Dominicaine, les résultats sont meilleurs, l'augmentation de l'année 1907 sur l'année 1906 s'élevant à \$214,976, les totaux pour les deux années étant de \$5,860,693 et de \$5,735,717.

Le commerce de toute l'Amérique du Sud avec les États-Unis s'est élevé à \$233,293,351 en 1907, contre \$226,764,160 en 1906, la plus-value de \$6,529,191 étant due principalement à l'augmentation des exportations à destination du Brésil, ce pays ayant reçu des produits des États-Unis pour une valeur de \$4,452,191 de plus qu'en 1906.

On trouvera à la page 367 la distribution des importations et exportations par pays et articles, d'après les données préparées par le Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis.

Les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis pour l'année 1907 font voir que le commerce extérieur s'est élevé à \$3,346,684,960, dont \$1,423,289,693 pour les importations et \$1,923,395,267 pour les exportations. Il ressort donc une augmentation de \$27,939,954 sur l'année 1906, année pendant laquelle le commerce extérieur s'est élevé à \$3,118,745,006, dont \$1,320,501,572 pour les importations et

Commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine en 1907.

Commerce extérieur en 1907.

\$1,798,243,434 pour les exportations. La balance commerciale en 1907 a donc été de \$500,105,574, contre \$477,741,862 pour l'année antérieure.

Sur les importations totales de l'année 1907, plus de la moitié, soit \$736,959,040, étaient d'origine européenne, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de plus de \$35,000,000 sur celles de l'année 1906. Dans l'augmentation de \$26,000,000 remarquée dans cette branche du commerce avec l'Amérique du Nord, le Mexique y figure pour une somme de plus de \$5,000,000 et l'Amérique du Centre pour une somme de plus de \$2,000,000. Les importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud sont restées à peu près stationnaires, les chiffres pour l'année 1907 étant de \$147,680,943 et ceux de l'année 1906 de \$147,941,781. Cependant les deux années font ressortir une augmentation d'à peu près \$3,000,000 en les comparant à l'année 1905. Les importations venant d'Asie ont augmenté de plus de \$19,000,000; celles d'Océanie de plus de \$9,000,000 et celle d'Afrique de plus de \$10,000,000.

C'est l'Europe qui occupe toujours le premier rang dans les exportations des États-Unis, les envois qui y ont été faits se sont élevés à \$1,313,045,045 sur un total de \$1,923,395,267, soit une augmentation de \$67,000,000 sur l'année 1906. La plus-value dans les exportations à destination de l'Amérique du Nord a dépassé \$36,000,000. Dans cette somme le Mexique y figure pour plus de \$5,000,000 et l'Amérique du Centre pour plus de \$4,000,000. Toute l'Amérique du Sud a pris des marchandises pour une valeur de \$85,612,408, contre \$78,822,379 en 1906, soit une augmentation de plus de \$6,000,000.

Les envois en Asie ont augmenté de \$10,000,000; en Océanie de \$5,000,000, et en Afrique de \$500,000.

Voici les chiffres officiels montrant la valeur des importations et des exportations pour les deux années dont il est question:

Divisions générales.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$700,067,059	\$736,959,040	\$1,246,573,163	\$1,313,045,045
Amérique du Nord.....	240,709,681	267,133,933	325,886,319	362,180,385
Amérique du Sud.....	147,941,781	147,680,943	78,822,379	85,612,408
Asie.....	196,369,212	216,233,770	89,075,358	99,127,195
Océanie.....	22,962,203	32,566,935	39,516,547	44,549,490
Afrique.....	12,451,645	22,715,072	18,369,668	18,889,744

Le mouvement de l'or pour l'année accuse une importation de \$143,498,066, soit une diminution de \$12,181,314 sur l'année 1906 et une exportation de \$55,215,681, soit une augmentation de \$8,506,523 sur l'année précédente.

Les importations d'argent se sont élevées à un total de \$46,013,976, contre \$44,227,841 en 1906 et les exportations à \$61,625,866 en 1907, contre \$60,957,091 en 1906.

Pendant l'année 1907 les navires entrés dans les ports des États-Unis représentaient un chiffre de 2,905,768 tonnes et les navires sortis un chiffre de 3,070,065 tonnes. Voici le tonnage des vapeurs: Entrés, 35,513,482 tonnes, contre 32,454,853 tonnes en 1906; sortis, 35,186,499 tonnes, contre 31,749,576 dans l'année précédente.

En 1907 les marchandises provenant des États-Unis expédiées par l'Isthme de Panama et de Tehuantepec se sont élevées à \$40,000,000, triplant ainsi le chiffre le plus élevé atteint précédemment. Cette augmentation extraordinaire dans les échanges commerciaux entre les ports de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique par cette étroite langue de terre est due principalement à l'inauguration au commencement de l'année 1907 du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec, qui réunit les eaux des deux océans. Les expéditions de sucre de Hawaï *via* Tehuantepec aux ports de l'est des États-Unis se sont élevées pendant l'année 1907 à \$15,500,000.

Le total de la tonte de la laine aux États-Unis en 1907 a été de 298,294,750 livres, représentant une valeur de \$78,263,165, contre 298,915,130 livres, représentant une valeur de \$79,721,383 en 1906.

Le 13 janvier 1908 le Sénat des États-Unis a ratifié la convention signée à Rio-de-Janeiro le 13 août 1908 par les délégués des Gouvernements représentés à la Troisième Conférence Internationale des États Américains, établissant la condition des citoyens naturalisés qui se rétablissent dans leur pays natal.

## MEXIQUE.

D'après des statistiques officielles le commerce extérieur du Mexique pendant les quatre premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1907-8 s'est élevé au chiffre de 169,171,457.66 piastres (\$84,570,728.96), ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de 28,027,765.82 piastres (\$14,013,882.85) sur le commerce extérieur de la même période de l'année antérieure.

Un décret du Pouvoir Exécutif en date du 17 décembre 1907 autorise le Gouvernement à consacrer la somme de 10,690,000 piastres (\$3,345,000) aux entreprises suivantes: Travaux aux ports de Salina Cruz et de Coatzacoalcos; construction d'un asile et d'un collège et installation d'un système de conduits pour amener l'eau potable dans la ville de Mexico.

Les expéditions de chanvre de sisal de Progreso et de Campêcho pendant l'année 1907 se sont élevées à 652,188 balles dans l'année antérieure. Sur cette quantité les États-Unis en ont reçu 590,923 balles.

Les recettes douanières du Mexique pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale 1907-8 (juillet-décembre) se sont élevées à 29,491,285.98 piastres (\$14,745,000), contre 25,801,349.09 piastres (\$12,905,000) en 1906-7.

Recettes douanières, premier semestre de 1907-8.

## NICARAGUA.

Une nouvelle loi agricole a été promulguée le 22 novembre 1907 par le Gouvernement du Nicaragua dans le but de développer l'agriculture et l'élevage, ressources principales du pays. Cette loi comporte l'organisation d'un Conseil agricole supérieur, présidé par le Ministre de Fomento et de comices d'agriculture et d'élevage sous la direction du Conseil supérieur.

Nouvelle loi agricole.

Le Gouvernement du Nicaragua vient d'accorder aux Généraux Valle et Ascencion le droit exclusif pour l'exploitation et l'exportation du caoutchouc du domaine public dans les districts de San José del Norte et de Siquia pendant dix ans à dater du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1908, moyennant un loyer annuel de \$3,000 en or. Cette compagnie aura son siège social à Managua et disposera d'un capital de \$300,000 or divisé en 3,000 actions de \$100 chacune.

Concession accordée pour l'exploitation du caoutchouc.

## PANAMA.

La valeur des marchandises venant des ports des États-Unis et expédiées *via* Panama dans d'autres parties des États-Unis ou dans des pays étrangers, s'est élevée, pendant l'année 1907, à la somme de douze à quinze millions de dollars. Sur cette somme des marchandises pour une valeur de \$4,000,000 ont été expédiées de New-York aux ports situés sur la côte ouest des États-Unis; les marchandises expédiées de New-York aux pays de l'Amérique de Centre et du Sud situés sur la côte du Pacifique, accusent une valeur de \$7,000,000 et celles qui ont été expédiées de San-Francisco aux ports de l'est des États-Unis, s'élèvent à la somme de deux à trois millions de dollars. Ces expéditions se composent de toutes sortes de marchandises mais surtout de viandes, de farines, de tissus de coton, d'huile minérale, de machineries pour les mines, d'articles en fer et en acier et d'objets divers.

Importations provenant des États-Unis.

## PARAGUAY.

Le mouvement du trafic du chemin de fer du Paraguay, le Paraguay Central, le seul qui existe dans le pays, augmente constamment. En 1905-6 cette ligne a transporté 102,422 tonnes de marchandises, contre 69,869 tonnes en 1904-5. En 1905-6 le nombre des voyageurs s'est élevé à 971,521, contre 689,890 en 1904-5.

Trafic du Paraguay Central.

D'après le rapport du consul des États-Unis à Assomption, les exportations de caoutchouc ont augmenté pendant l'année 1907.

Exportations de Caoutchouc en 1907.

Cette augmentation dans les exportations est due aux efforts faits dernièrement pour développer cette industrie dans le pays. Ceux qui s'occupent de la culture du caoutchouc sont obligés de le faire sur une petite échelle à cause du manque de capitaux, ce qui a été et ce qui est encore le principal obstacle au développement de cette industrie.

## PÉROU.

Pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1907, le Pérou a reçu du port de New-York des marchandises s'élevant à \$2,557,880 or américain.

Importations de New-York, premier semestre de 1907.

Dans un rapport sur le développement minier du Pérou, M. CHARLES M. PEPPER, agent spécial du Département du Commerce et du Travail des États-Unis, fait savoir qu'en 1907 la compagnie Cerro de Pasco a expédié aux États-Unis 20,152,000 livres de cuivre, principalement par voie de Panama, et on compte que la production pour l'année 1908 atteindra le chiffre de 30,000,000 de livres ou 15,000 tonnes. Jusqu'en 1905, la compagnie Cerro de Pasco avait placé \$17,500,000 or dans ses mines.

Développement minier.

Les exportations de laine et de cuirs de vicuña du Pérou pendant les cinq dernières années se sont élevées à 35,646 livres de laine, représentant une valeur de \$25,527 et à 15,260 livres de cuir, représentant une valeur de \$7,094. Cette laine est très recherchée en Angleterre où elle s'est vendue de \$1 à \$1.25 la livre ces deux dernières années. On prend des mesures pour empêcher la disparition du vicuña, un des animaux les plus utiles de la faune péruvienne.

Exportations de laine et de cuirs de vicuña.

D'après les chiffres publiés par les États-Unis, le commerce entre le Pérou et les États-Unis pendant l'année écoulée accuse un développement sensible. Les exportations du Pérou aux États-Unis ont augmenté de \$4,154,790 sur l'année précédente et les importations provenant des États-Unis ont augmenté de \$1,672,762 pendant la même période.

Commerce avec les États-Unis in 1907.

## SALVADOR.

Les recettes douanières de la République du Salvador, pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907, se sont élevées à 2,880,388.44 piastres (\$1,440,194.22), soit une diminution de 354,382.25 piastres (\$177,191.12) en les comparant à celles de la même période de l'année 1907.

Recettes douanières, premier semestre de 1907.

D'après les dernières statistiques officielles du Salvador, les exportations pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907 accusent un poids total de 50,079,904 livres, évaluées à 11,285,531.03 piastres (\$5,642,700). Les expéditions de café, qui est le principal article d'exportation, se sont élevées à 8,739,259.50 piastres (\$4,369,600). Viennent ensuite le sucre et le baume. Les principaux pays de destination sont, par ordre d'importance, les États-Unis, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Exportations, premier semestre de 1907.

## URUGUAY.

Les recettes douanières pour les onze premiers mois finissant en novembre 1907 se sont élevées à \$12,194,596, contre \$11,952,463 pour la même période de l'année antérieure. D'après les prévisions pour le mois de décembre les recettes pour l'année entière s'élèveront à \$13,000,000, ce qui fera une augmentation sensible sur l'année 1906.

Recettes douanières, onze premiers mois de 1907.

Les importations provenant des États-Unis pendant l'année 1907 ont augmenté de \$810,395, bien que les exportations destinées aux États-Unis aient diminué de \$1,076,482.

Commerce avec les États-Unis en 1907.

## VENEZUELA.

D'après un décret en date du 20 décembre le Gouvernement aura le monopole de l'établissement de lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques dans toute l'étendue du territoire.

Établissement de lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques.



## LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, 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, 2108 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 QUENADA, Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
Ecuador .....	Señor Don LUIS 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, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
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Nicaragua .....	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
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Peru .....	Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Uruguay .....	Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Office of Legation, 1601 Twenty-second street, Washington, D. C.
Salvador .....	Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Absent.
Uruguay .....	Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN 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.
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### CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

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## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Bolivia .....	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, 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 .....	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNESS, 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.
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