GUAYAQUIL FREED OF YELLOW FEVER

No Cases of the Pest Have Been Reported in Many Months.

CITY BEARS EXPENSE

Work of Gen. Gorgas Meets Cordial Cooperation From Local Authorities.

Dr. M. E. Connor, who has been engaged under the direction of Gen. Gorgas of the yellow fever commission of the International health board of the Rockefeller Foundation in ridding Guayaquil, Ecuador, of yellow fever, has returned to his post after a short vacation in this country, going by Key West and Havana.

Guayaquil is now practically free of the pest, no cases having been noted for many months. Dr. Connor spoke in terms of the highest praise of the cooperation afforded by the Ecuadorean Government and people in reaching this result. Dr. Becerra, the Director of Sanitation, was active in the work, and the property owners of the city bore the expense incident to the cleanup cheerfully and promptly. The system used by Dr. Connor when health officer of Colon on the Panama Canal for ten years was modified to suit conditions in Guayaquil, by screening water tanks and vessels in such a way that the stegomyia mosquitoes could not get to the water to deposit their eggs and so the breed died out.

Eventually Guayaquil will doubtless have a complete pipe borne water and sewer system, when the necessity of tanks will be obviated, as in Colon, but the results obtained there are highly encouraging as showing what may be done anywhere else under similar conditions.

Dr. Connor says the commercial future of Guayaquil is now bright, with this disease eliminated. The war depressed the Ecuadorean cacao trade and otherwise reacted to the detriment of the country's trade and industry, but it is now on the mend and it is believed that the port will soon be on a boom. As Guayaquil, next to Panama, was long the focus of endemic yellow fever the extermination of the plague from both of these places is expected to be followed before long by the practical disappearance of the disease from the west coast of South America.

There are a number of New York interests favorably affected by this change for the better in the commercial metropolis of Ecuador—the Guayaquil and Quito Railway; the South American Development Company, with its gold mining industry at Porto Velo; the big chocolate importing and manufacturing firms; the Panama hat importers and makers; besides others interested in seeking to extend trade and to open up business in the country.

Dr. Connor said that the climate of Guayaquil is delightful and that now with the feeling of security against the long standing menace of the plague the enjoyment of life in the city has taken on new zest. Travellers desirous of visiting the high Andean mountains round Quito who had formerly to run the gantlet in Guayaquil may now make the trip on the transmontane railway line from Guayaquil in safety and comfort. Dr. Connor's resumption of his post is chiefly precautionary, as the fight has been won, but it is desired to make sure that there is no return of the former conditions.

Alfonso to Visit Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The Consul-General of Spain in Cuba has officially announced the visit of King Alfonso of Spain to Cuba. As yet the exact date of the sovereign's arrival is not definitely known. All the Spanish clubs and organizations in Cuba are making elaborate preparations to welcome his Majesty.

LATIN AMERICAN COLONY NOTES.

The trustees of the Hispanic Society of America announce an exhibition of historical documents illustrating South American independence, from the collection of George M. Carbacho, member of the Peruvian Parliament, at the building of the society, 156th street, west of Broadway. It is now open.

The Inter-American Committee of Sorosis has issued invitations through the members of the club to many visitors from the sister republics to attend its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Florence de Graff Shaw, Riverside Drive, at Ninetieth street, next Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Cuba and Bolivia will be the topics of the afternoon. Tea will be served at 3:30.

Mlle. Jane Herveux, the French aviatrix, who came here to open a school for American girls and women in aviation, reached Wilmington last Tuesday on the first leg of her flight from the Waldorf-Astoria to the Plaza Hotel, Havana, Cuba. She was immediately pressed into service as an election aid, and went aloft in her Curtiss 'plane to drop rival candidates' literature from the skies on the heads of Wilmington voters. She left Wilmington for Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning, and will continue south in easy jumps, giving flying lessons to young women who have arranged for these by mail in advance.

Ferdinand Agudo, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel, San Juan, Porto Rico, who is at the McAlpin Hotel, has placed his son with Chef Louis Paquet of the hotel to study. After a short apprenticeship the boy will go to the steward's department, and later to the McAlpin office, getting a full insight into American methods of hotel operation before returning home to help his father in the management of the Plaza.

Antonio Dutriz, editor of *La Prensa* of San Salvador, and his family, left New York for Washington, where they will spend some days before returning to El Salvator.

Juan Rafael Guier and his wife arrived in New York, coming from Costa Rica. Mr. and Mrs. Guier will go to Europe soon.

Alfonso Rojano, director of the Minerva Academy of Havana, has come to New York, where he will publish some educational work of his own.

Anibal Coto and his brother Alberto are in New York, coming from Costa Rica.

Dr. Francisco Carreras Justiz, Luis Zayas Bazan, Dr. Carlos Armenteros, Ledo Luis Rosaina and Marino Perez, Cuban representative in the Industrial Conference in Washington, have arrived from Havana.

Mrs. Amalia Marin, widow of Luis Munos Rivera, and Mrs. Luz Cerecedo have returned to their homes in New York after a short trip to Havana.

Teodoro Moscoso, president of the Porto Rico Drug Company, left New York for Ponce, Porto Rico.

Elsio Argeelles, Cuban banker, left New York for Havana, and will return soon to this city to meet his wife and sons.

Elbano Spinetti will sail this week for Venezuela after having spent some months in the United States. Mrs. de Spinetti and the Misses Spinetti will remain in New York.

Mrs. Adela G. de Garcia Cuellar and her daughter will leave for Mexico after many years of residence in New York.

Juan Francisco Aparicio, second secretary of the legation of Guatemala in Madrid, Spain; Roberto Cruz, a merchant of Quito, Ecuador, and Alfredo de Sierra Valle, Consul of Brazil in Madrid, left New York for Spain.

Dr. Rafael Montufar, who has been seriously ill for three months, will leave New York this week for a trip to Costa Rica, accompanied by Mrs. Montufar and their younger son.

Dr. Ramon Avila, who has arrived from San Salvador, has gone to Philadelphia, Pa., for a short visit.

Dr. A. Santaella, A. A. Pacheco, R. H. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Travieso and Miss Pepita Noel have arrived here from Porto Rico.

Octavio Diaz, formerly secretary of the Colombian Consulate in New York, has been appointed inspector of Colombian consulates in the United States.

Carlos de Vasconcellos, U. Bamboo and Juan F. Benett have arrived in New York from Brazil.

Juan A. Lasa, Mrs. Soto-Navarro de Lasa, Felipe Padro, Mrs. Julia Montavo de Padro and a son, Francisco Arango, Rogelio Valdes, Ramon Crucellas and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Santeiro, Mrs. Mercedes Fantony de Gonzalez and her sons, Mersy and Popito, and Mr. and Mrs. Serafin Fernandez left New York for Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Hernandez Abreu of this city are receiving the condolences of their friends on account of the death of their daughter, Mrs. Sara de Echavalsta, which occurred last week in Vera Cruz.

Dr. Dolcey Casas Gómez of Colombia arrived in New York, his residence, after a trip of eight months in Colombia.

Nine young Brazilians, graduates of schools and colleges in their country, have arrived in New York. They will remain in the city several days prior to leaving for Cornell University to complete their education.

H. Nonhan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Fodson, E. Everson, Mr. and Mrs. Marcos Solana and R. S. Beslar left here for Mexico city.

Dr. Luis E. Nieto Caballero, editor of *El Expecidor* of Bogota, and Diogenes A. Reyes, formerly Collector of the Custom House of Barranquilla, left New York for Colombia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz and the Misses Silvia and Elvira Obrégon, after having spent the summer in Canada and New York, have returned to Havana.

Juan Jaramillo Martinez of Medellin and Julio Molinares of Barranquilla have arrived in New York from Colombia.

Mrs. Celia Carranza de Trevino, resident in New York, is receiving the condolences of her friends on the occasion of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Virginia Salmes de Carranza, wife of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Abreu, Miss Julia Pla, sister of Mrs. Abreu; Mrs. Maria T. de Ulacia and her daughter, Maria Teresa; Dr. and Mrs. Alfredo Bernal Obregon arrived in New York from Havana.

Francisco Giraldo and his family and Alfonso Rivera and his sister, Clemencia, arrived in New York from Colombia on the way to Europe.

Alberto Masferrer, a writer of Salvador, and his sister, Teresa, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sol are in New York from San Salvador, C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Lesser have arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, coming from Valparaiso, Chile.

Luis Vanegas, Dr. Jose Antonio Villegas, Camilo Jimenez, Jose Maria Lopez and family, Dr. V. Restrepo Alfonso, Juan Maria Quintero, Gustavo P. Soste, Evaristo Corredor and Eduardo Gallego Gutierrez, secretary of the Colombian Consulate in Newark, N. J., have arrived from Bogota.

Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, son of the former President of Cuba, is in Havana. His father, Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, will sail for Havana in a few weeks to meet his son.

J. M. Ortega Martinez of Venezuela and his son sailed for France and will return to New York in the near future.

Alberto Moncada Racines, a Colombian business man, is here from Bogota. He will establish himself in New York.

Jurado Blanco, a Venezuelan writer and journalist, has just arrived in New York from Caracas. He is accompanied by his wife.

Emeterio de la Hoz y Duarte of Argentina arrived in San Juan, Porto Rico, on his way to New York. He will remain three weeks in San Juan.

The Chilean colony in Philadelphia has just organized a Chilean club in that city. Reeves K. Johnson, Consul of Chile, is president; William H. Hoppen, vice-president; Rolando Petterson, secretary; Lautaro Villarreal, treasurer. The directors are Eliseo Gallardo and Hernan Diaz Lara.

The Sociedad Benefica Espanola gave a popular dance last Saturday in the Lyceum Hall. Many Spaniards and Latin Americans attended.

Francisco Villaespesa, the Spanish poet, who was in New York recently, arrived safely in Santo Domingo.

The anniversary of Panama's independence was celebrated last Monday night at the McAlpin Hotel. Senor Belisario Porras, Consul-General of Panama, entertained a number of prominent Panamanians at a banquet.

Augustin de Romero, a wealthy Cuban sugar man, is in New York.

Capt. Walter Fletcher Smith of the Plaza Hotel of Havana is back in Cuba from a visit to New York.

Jose F. Mirque, a young Colombian who has been connected with the McAlpin Hotel for some time, has been placed at the head of the Spanish department of the hotel. Senor Mirque is well known in the commercial and social circles of Bogota.

Dr. Ramon Avila, a physician from El Salvador, is in Philadelphia for a few days. He will return to New York.

U. Banboo, a well known Brazilian merchant, is in the city.

Rafael A. Silva, an Ecuadoran business man, is in this city on a business trip.

Jose Joaquin Soto has just arrived from Costa Rica.

Eduardo Gallego Gutierrez and Evaristo Corredor, two young Colombians, have returned to New York. The former has been appointed chancellor of the Colombian Consulate at Newark, N. J.

Miguel Silva, owner of one of the largest jewelry stores of Nicaragua, has just arrived.

J. T. Collins, representing several American factories, is here from San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Countess of Miacurijes and her daughters, Mercedes and Carmen Montalvo, well known in Cuban society, will not sail for Germany, as they expected, but will return to Cuba. During their sojourn in New York they are guests at the Newton Hotel.

Percy Steinhart, son of Frank Steinhart, president of the Havana Electric Light and Power Company, who was recently married to Lolo Solis, daughter of the late Cuban financier of that name is still seriously ill. He has been operated upon by one of the leading surgeons of Philadelphia.

Senorita Flora Mora, the Cuban pianist, will give a few more concerts in New York and Boston before sailing for South America and Spain.

Vicente Blasco Ibanez's first conference in the United States, which took place at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, last Monday night, was a success. The popular author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" spoke eloquently on "Spain's Part in the Progress of the World."

Gustavo Arboleda, a Colombian writer and journalist, is in New York on a pleasure trip. Sr. Arboleda has written a number of books on important and timely subjects. He was Consul of Colombia at the City of Belen Del Para.

Roberto Augusto Andrade, Captain in the Ecuadoran navy and a well known inventor, and Miss Mary Jane Brown were recently married in Marion, Ohio. They will visit the leading countries of South America on their honeymoon trip and then return to New York.

The newly born baby of Sr. Jose Luis Betencort and Sra. Aura Maria Betencort was christened on Saturday last. Sr. Betencort is the editor of the newspaper *La Prensa*.

Srta. Josefina Davalos and Manuel Davalos, daughter and son of the director of the Toluca Institute of Mexico, are recent arrivals in New York city. Sr. Davalos was Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy at Washington some years ago.

Sra. Ines Kenyon, daughter of the late American Minister to Peru, and her husband, Jack Kenyon, who was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and edited the *Stars and Stripes*, have taken up their residence in this city.

The Club Aspiraciones, which was organized about a month ago reports a membership of more than 200. Prominent Latin Americans have joined the club and a concert and ball is planned for November 22.

Sr. Javier de la Barra, nephew of the former President of Mexico and at one time Mexican Ambassador at Washington, is organizing a Latin American club. The club will give social functions of every description, which will be attended by some of the prominent members of the Mexican colony in New York.

Consuls Find The Sun Valuable News Medium

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.
COLON, PANAMA.

TO THE EDITOR LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT, THE SUN—*Sir:* The issues of THE SUN containing your valuable Latin American Department are full of interesting matter. I pass the paper on in order to afford an opportunity for making use of such matter as may be of local interest.

JULIUS D. DREHER,
American Consul.

October 20, 1919.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.
PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT, THE SUN—*Sir:* The Latin American Section of THE SUN is read with much interest each time of its receipt. The copies are carefully filed.

STEWART E. McMILLIN,
American Consul.

October 29, 1919.

MEXICO. MEXICO. MEXICO.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

(The following is a part of a questionnaire recently prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City)

Do You Know?

—That the property in Mexico will produce this year over 15,000,000 ounces of silver;

—That the American and European capital invested in the Tampico-Tuxpan oil fields of Mexico amounts to $300,000,000, and is steadily increasing;

—That the wells already drilled are estimated to have a potential annual capacity of over 600,000,000 barrels greater than the total production of the United States, and are not used to capacity because transportation facilities have not been yet supplied;

—And that 95% of the oil land of Mexico is still to be explored for oil;

—That there are seven railroad gateways between the United States and Mexico along the border of 1830 miles;

—That in 1910 Mexico led all Latin American countries:
In export and import trade with the United States.
In number of railways and extent of railway mileage.
In miles of telegraph lines and cheapness of service.
In the efficiency of its postal service.
In extent and stability of the banking system of the country.
In the rating of its government bonds in foreign markets.

—And that twelve years ago the federal taxes were voluntarily reduced by the Government because it didn't need the money;

—That Cecil Rhodes predicted that the greatest mineral development of any country will be made in Mexico;

—That Mexico is estimated to have produced one-third of the world's stock of silver;

—That prices of goods in China are quoted in Mexican silver pesos;

—That metals are found in nearly all of the twenty-eight States of Mexico;

—That the Iron Mountain of Durango shows more than sixty per cent of iron?

And This Is Not All!

SURETIES NEEDED IN FOREIGN TRADE

Bonding of Employees in Distant Places Protects Home Office From Loss.

BIG FACTOR IN CREDITS

Banks Do Not Cover Entire Field When Certain Requirements Must Be Met.

During the past few years there has developed a tremendous multiplication in the export trade of the country and great and permanent impetus has resulted in many industries connected with foreign commerce. Because of opportunities furnished by the war and by the passage of the Webb act many firm and associates have entered into foreign business and many existing export organizations have been greatly expanded.

This sudden growth has meant in many cases hurried organization and it is now necessary, if these firms engaged in foreign business are to be stabilized and saved from difficulties and perhaps failure, that questions of personnel and facilities be carefully considered. These questions should be given the special attention of those businesses which are new in the field and have had only limited experience.

Perhaps the first problem encountered is that of representation abroad. Many men have entered this new field for the first time—work and surroundings and responsibilities are new to them. Many are natives of the country in which they work and are not well known to their American employers. By the very nature of conditions, these representatives must be entrusted with more duties and large transactions and be under less supervision whether they are engaged in selling, buying or managing raw material sources. Control is difficult and business is practically at the mercy of the representative in his own district. Dishonesty is harder to trace and more difficult to punish than in the case of home employees and temptations are greater.

One Effective Safeguard.

Beyond the exercise of judgment at the time of selection of representatives and proper auditing there is no effective protection to which the home office may resort except the adequate bonding of the men. This means that the surety should be of sound character and possess facilities which reach into all the places where business is transacted. Very frequently the possible loss to the firm is greater than the actual amount of money involved, as dishonesty may result in considerable delay in renewing business or it may be of such a nature as to undermine relations with all business connections in the territory. This should also be taken into consideration in properly bonding employees abroad.

An equally important factor is credit. Effective foreign business requires extension of credit as full as possible to all points involved. A business should be able to command credit just as easily abroad as where it is known. Its financial responsibility should be as recognizable in Buenos Aires, Lyons or Calcutta as in Jersey City, Milwaukee or Los Angeles. When one thinks of credit one naturally thinks of a bank, but the kind of credit which a bank will furnish, while most important, does not by any means cover the entire field. Many other necessary credit requirements must be satisfied either by deposit of some security or by applying to some corporate surety to furnish the same. With proper suretyship transactions are carried through more quickly, more economically and more satisfactorily.

With depositary bonds from foreign banks, for instance, export houses could make deposits abroad and thus greatly facilitate financial routine and business as a whole. Proper relations can be established with these banks through a surety company, which must have more information on the subject than is otherwise available to any ordinary business firm.

Where Bonds Are Convenient.

Export houses must necessarily have continual dealings with the customs and other internal revenue regulations of the various countries in which they do business. Bonds enabling export firms to comply with laws are a convenience if not a necessity.

Contract bonds are very important in those cases where export houses sell on sample or description for future delivery, the bonds guaranteeing that goods will fill specifications. Those products to which such sales methods are adapted might in many cases best be sold in that way and those houses which have not tried these methods might study them to advantage.

Almost every house doing business abroad will find it necessary, voluntarily or involuntarily, to enter into court proceedings of some kind. Court bonds of every type may be required and only a surety company with world-wide facilities and extensive resources can hope to serve adequately. Reliance on personal sureties, such as acquaintances of representatives, is hazardous—and very often too much is at stake for such limited resources. Sometimes, as in litigation over patent rights and trademarks, the time element may be vital, and only the extensive machinery of an international system may be able to prevent disastrous delays.

American exporting firms with branch houses in foreign countries very frequently need licenses, franchises or permits, and bonds are required to comply with regulations. Aside from the obvious desirability of giving business to an American corporation, it will be found much safer and more effective to have control over the surety by having the home office apply for bonds from an American corporation rather than letting the branch deal with a foreign surety. Lost security bonds and lease bonds (where branches must lease property) should be handled in the same way.

Facilities Available Here.

Generally fidelity bonds on employees located abroad of American houses may be executed and delivered in this country by a surety company authorized to do business in this country. In certain cases lost security bonds might be executed in this country, provided delivery is to be made in this country. In other cases generally the bond must be executed by a surety acceptable abroad. That can, however, be readily arranged with a corporation located in America authorized to transact a surety business, for that corporation can secure the execution thereof abroad by a satisfactory surety.

Suretyship is therefore a very valuable business mechanism at the disposal of American firms engaged in foreign trade. Properly used, it can overcome the difficulties of distance and accelerate the otherwise slow processes between an order and payment for it; it can throw strong and certain safeguards around risks beyond the control of the home office; it can save delays and tangles when it is necessary to pursue a remedy or defend against attack in the courts. Suretyship should prove of great service in the safe, profitable and convenient conduct of our growing foreign trade.

SUGAR SITUATION CONTINUES ACUTE

Many Industries Suffer Through Lack of Supply.

Lamborn & Co., under date of November 7, comment as follows on the Cuban sugar situation:

"Conditions in the sugar market have shown practically no change during the past week. The same acute situation prevails in refined sugar as has been noted for some weeks past, with little if any indication of betterment of conditions for at least the remainder of this season. The demand for sugar has not abated in the least, but, owing to the restricted supply, the inquiry is being only partly satisfied, with many industries suffering severely for want of sugar, and virtually all consumers are compelled to subsist on rations much below normal.

"With this feeling of an open market next year the American refiners have shown an increasing interest in offering of next crop Cuban sugars. While for the past month or so sales have been mostly on an f. o. b. Cuba basis, latterly a large percentage of the sales have been made on a cost and freight basis.

"At the close of the week the market was quiet with second half January available at 8¼c. f. o. b.; first half February at 7 15-16c. f. o. b.; second half February at 7⅞c. f. o. b., and April-May at 7¾c. f. o. b.

"The Sugar Equalization Board, seeking to alleviate the sugar scarcity to as great an extent as possible, recently advised that they would permit the importation of Cuban turbinados and Cuban refined sugar of the old crop into the United States. But to-day other officials issued a contrary ruling, and the week closes with the trade awaiting further developments.

"The world's production of sugar, both cane and beet, for 1919-20, according to Willett & Gray's latest estimate, is for a grand total of 16,600,000 tons, or approximately 280,000 tons larger than the 1918-19 production. The Cuban crop is estimated at 4,300,000 tons, against 4,000,000 tons for 1918-19. The total cane production of America is estimated at 6,738,000 tons, or about 317,000 tons larger than last year. The world's cane production is estimated at 12,261,000 tons, as compared with 11,965,000 tons last year. The total European beet production is estimated at 3,469,000 tons, with the forecast for a total world's beet production of 4,339,000 tons."

H. A. Himely, under date of October 27, comments as follows on the Cuban situation:

"During the week the rain has diminished, but the temperature still continues abnormally high for this season of the year. Under the prevalent conditions the cane is increasing in tonnage, but is practically not secreting sucrose, and the benefit received in tonnage will be later found wanted in the yield, if a change in the weather conditions does not take place soon, with northerly winds and cooler weather.

"Some centrals would like to start if possible during the latter part of November, either because they have so much cane to grind, or because they want to be the first to attract the working hands, which will be scarce this year; again, because some of them have sold sugar in advance for early delivery. This will prove unsatisfactory unless from now on we have cooler and drier weather, as the cane will be green and watery and the result of grinding under these conditions will be unprofitable."

CHECK ON TUBERCULOSIS.

League in Caracas Lowers Rate of Mortality.

Special Correspondence to Latin American Section of THE SUN.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 10.—The annual report of the president of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Caracas which has just been published brings to light the fact that as a result of the ravages of the influenza epidemic the past year shows the highest number of mortalities from pulmonary diseases of any year since 1907. Previous to the foundation of the league tuberculosis caused annually about 550 deaths in Caracas and in some years the figures ascended to 600. As a result of the efficient propaganda of the league in five years the totals had fallen to 450 and in 1917 only 400 succumbed to tuberculosis.

The most valuable part of the league's work has been the maintenance of a free clinic, and it is hoped that public spirited citizens of Venezuela will aid in the continuance of the good work.

So. American Exchange.

	Cables.	Demand.
Argentine (gold)	97.46	97.15
Argentine (currency)	42.90	42.80
Brazil (milreis)	26.25	26.125
Chile	19.15	19.00
Uruguay	1.03	102.75
		Demand.
Colombia		1.025
Ecuador		2.16
Nicaragua		1.00
Peru		4.81
Venezuela		5.18
Bolivia		2.98

CUBA.

CUBA

and U. S. commerce for the 8 months ended August, 1919, amounted to

$463,024,000.00

Estimated output of raw SUGAR for 1920:

4,500,000 Tons

We are at your command.

F. Suarez & Co. S. en C.
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through its Foreign Department will cheerfully furnish trade information and efficient personal Banking co-operation.

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Inquiries Invited.
—::—

Head Office: Havana, Cuba

HOTELS. HOTELS.

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THE McALPIN maintains its leadership in the hotel world by continually creating and adopting the newest in comfort, convenience and luxury. The charges remain moderate.

Latin American Supper Dances McAlpin Roof on Tuesdays.

Latin American Notes.

CHILE—The Chilean Government has granted a concession for the installation of electric light and power service in the town of Coelemu. The concession grants the use of fiscal land for a period of ten years, the installation to be begun within six months and completed within a year.

ARGENTINA—The development of peanut growing in the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay has created a demand there for implements suitable for harvesting peanuts, and this demand is likely to increase. A potato digger is sometimes used for this purpose and this will harvest from eight to twelve acres a day.

WEST INDIES—A beginning in the use of tractors in Trinidad has been made by one of the large cocoanut plantations in the southern part of the island, where a large caterpillar tractor is hauling plows, harrows, &c., dispensing with the use of oxen. Cocoanuts are now to a great extent being grown on sugar land on account of the great profits in the nuts, copra and oil cake products.

VENEZUELA—Mules are used in Trinidad for conveying cocoa, sugar and other products from the plantations, hence there is an active demand for trace chains and similar equipment.

PERU—The time is suitable in Peru for the sale of construction materials. The country has entered upon a period of prosperity. The war has enriched the Peruvians, who, a little uncertain how to invest their gains, are in many instances buying up land and old houses and are preparing to rebuild with modern structures possessing all sanitary conveniences.

URUGUAY—The Uruguayan Minister of Public Works has proposed to give to a North American company the contract for the execution of a vast scheme of sanitary works to cover the whole republic. The cost of the work will amount to at least $19,000,000.

COLOMBIA—The Government has announced that during the month of September more than 2,000,000 pesos gold were coined in one of the mints. Colombia is very short of circulating media and every effort is being made by the Government to increase it as rapidly as possible. English gold is legal currency, and it is expected that American gold will also be made legal currency in a very short time. In an effort to stabilize the paper currency a movement is on foot to permit the leading American bank in Colombia, which has branches throughout the country, to become a bank of issue. If this takes place the currency condition will be greatly improved. Colombian gold is now on a parity with that of the United States, and the currency is rapidly becoming better.

BRAZIL—The chief of the Telegraph Department has announced that during 1918 extensions amounting to over 40,000 kilometers were made in the Government lines. Lines now in operation have a mileage of approximately 400,000 kilometers, with nearly 4,000 more in operation. In 1918 5,350,606 telegrams were despatched, an increase of slightly less than a million over the previous year.

The Government has also announced that in 1920 a general census will be taken which will pay especial attention toward collecting statistics necessary to a careful survey of the social and economic condition of the country.

Statistics have recently appeared giving the totals of the meat exports for 1918 and they are exciting much favorable comment on the part of those interested in the packing industry in this country. Previous to the war the animal industry of Brazil was of minor importance and the exports were so small as to scarcely appear in the totals. The demand of the Allies for food products proved to be the needed stimulus, with the result that in the last four years the number of carcasses slaughtered is as follows: 1915, 32,870; 1916, 132,001; 1917, 286,888, and 1918, 221,840.

If the Brazilian meat industry continues to increase at the present rate it will undoubtedly equal that of Argentina in a few more years. That it should do so is admitted by all, for from the latest statistics available Brazil has more head of cattle in its boundaries than has Argentina. The latter was stated to possess 28,000,000 in 1916, while the figures for Brazil were about 30,000,000. In addition Brazil was stated to have 15,000,000 head of hogs.

MEXICO—The parcel post traffic between Mexico and foreign countries increases daily. It is officially announced by the Postoffice Department that during the past six months over 200,000 packages were received in Mexico City from abroad, mostly from the United States. This is an increase of 135,000 packages over the same period in 1912. In the same period postal money orders issued in the United States have been paid in this city to the amount of $4,712,536. On October 23 it was found necessary to despatch a special train from Laredo to this city carrying nothing but mail from the United States that was crowded from the regular trains.

Gen. Ignacio Pesqueira has presented a proposed law to the Chamber of Deputies requiring that all articles manufactured in Mexico and offered for sale shall bear the inscription "Made in Mexico."

Reports from Tampico state that the rainfall for the calendar year up to October 16 had been 53.87 inches. On July 3 8.36 inches fell inside of twenty-four hours. To the south of Tampico the precipitation had been even heavier. The result has been much sickness of a malarial type.

A fast express service has been established between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, a daily special train being despatched to carry mail and express matter solely. Trains leave Mexico at 3:30 A. M. and arrive at Vera Cruz at 7:15 P. M. From Vera Cruz they leave at 2 A. M. and arrive in the capital at 9:15. They are made up of two cars of express, two of mail, one of freight and two of military escort.

Preparations are being made to reopen the night schools for adults in Mexico City, which have been closed since the strike of the teachers several months ago.

COLOMBIA—Much enthusiasm is being expressed over the announcement that the various legal entanglements which have been holding up construction on the Puerto Wilches Railroad have been settled. The completion of this railroad is of the greatest importance to Bucaramanga, for it will enable exporters to obtain easy access to the Magdalena River.

COLOMBIA—Poor navigation is holding up some 46,000 bags of coffee which are now ready for shipment at Medellin. As a result coffee prices are showing a downward tendency. The market is subject to much local manipulation on account of poor communication facilities. The latest attempt to depress prices was the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the United States and Japan were on the point of going to war.

CHILE—It is reported here that the Government has leased to a private company the small island of Chimba, north of Antofagasta, for the purpose of constructing a harbor to be used exclusively for the export of nitrate. The concessionaires are obliged to construct a branch line to connect with the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad. While the construction of this port will hurt the importance of Antofagasta as a shipping point, it will be of great value to the nitrate shippers for it is stated that modern port works will be installed, which will greatly facilitate the loading of nitrate.

MEXICO—Enrico Caruso's farewell performance was given before a large and select audience. For a month the great tenor sung numerous operas in this city. Mr. Caruso laid the cornerstone of a new theatre that will have a seating capacity of 5,000 spectators, constructed with Mexican capital.

MEXICO—The Mexican automobile factory Monterrey now produces two cars daily, including the motor, chassis, tires, body and everything pertaining to an automobile. It has a capacity for manufacturing 3,000 cars a year.

MEXICO—Mexico at present has four moving picture producing companies. Among the best photo plays shown may be mentioned "Santa," by Federico Gamboa, former Charge d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington and Mexico's most celebrated novelist; "Tabare," an eight reel picture by the Uruguayan poet, Zorilla de San Martin; "The Last of the Aztecs," depicting the life and death of the Mexican Indian hero, Cuauhtemoc, and "The Automobile Band," a serial in fifteen episodes.

CUBA—A report from Havana states that the Secretary of the Treasury has delivered a communication to the President from the Philadelphia Mint in which it is stated that the work of coining the $5,000,000, which the Cuban Government proposes, can be started early in the coming year.

Gen. Manuel Monedero Buried.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Nov. 9.—Gen. Manuel Monedero, who commanded the Salvadorian forces in the memorial battle at Chalchuapa some years ago, in which Gen. Barrios, Commander in Chief of the Guatemalan forces was killed, was buried here to-day with full military honors. Gen. Monedero was born in Spain, but had lived in Salvador since 1885.

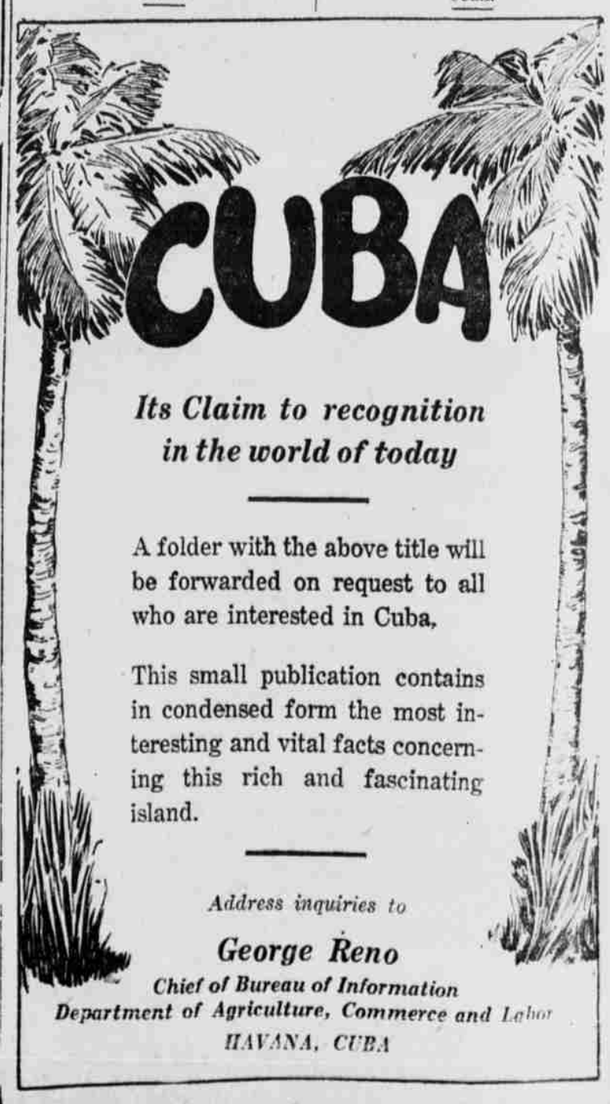
Belgium Honors Senora Menocal.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The Belgian Government has presented Senora Mariana Seva de Menocal, wife of the President of Cuba, with a medal for valuable services rendered the allied cause during the war. Senora Menocal will sail for Havana soon.

Airplane Shipments Reach Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 9.—Nine airplanes purchased by the Chilean Government have arrived at the port of Punta Arenas on board the steamship Cherry Branch. These machines are of the latest models.

CUBA. CUBA.



Its Claim to recognition in the world of today

A folder with the above title will be forwarded on request to all who are interested in Cuba.

This small publication contains in condensed form the most interesting and vital facts concerning this rich and fascinating island.

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