

Pedro Diaz
120 North Flower St.

Los Angeles, Calif., 21 de junio de 1920.

Señor General don Alvaro Obregón,

México, D.F.

Muy señor mio:

Desde la época en que llegó a mis manos el adjunto boletín en el cual aparece un muy interesante artículo acerca de México quise traducirlo al español y enviarlo a usted, pero la falta de tiempo para dedicarme a la traducción, por una parte, y por otra el temor de aparecer ante los ojos de usted como uno de tantos que ahora que ven en usted el hombre del día en México han de dirigirsele con objetos egoistas, me impidieron dirigirle estas líneas.

Ningún propósito egoista me anima al dirigirme a usted: ocupo en esta Ciudad una posición independiente que me he creado con mis propios esfuerzos; soy Gerente del Departamento Extranjero de una importante fábrica de Motores Diesel, y, aunque modesta mi posición me basta para vivir y al dirigirme a usted me anima solamente el vivísimo deseo de ayudar con mi pequeñísimo grano de arena a la reconstrucción de nuestra patria. Muchas veces, en épocas pasadas, me vino esta misma idea, pero no consideré propicias las circunstancias para ofrecer mi humilde contingente.

Identificado como estoy, con el movimiento del comercio extranjero aquí, noté siempre que el representante consular de México nunca concurría a reuniones comerciales, y me producía tristeza ver que todos los Cónsules extranjeros acreditados en Los Angeles asistían a las reuniones y eran perfectamente recibidos en tanto que México parecía no estar representado. En una ocasión llegué a pedir la reservación de un lugar para el Consul de México a quien yo ni conocía, y decidí, autorizado por mi ciudadana mexicana, invitarlo a la reunión, pero horas despues de haber reservado el lugar leía yo en la prensa una noticia relativa a cierta fricción entre el gobierno anterior de México y el de este país y consideré inoportuno presentar al Consul en estas circunstancias y prescindí de mi propósito. Despues pasó el tiempo y los últimos acontecimientos han venido a cambiar la faz del asunto completamente y han venido a dar fundadas esperanzas de que la suerte de nuestro país será mejor en el futuro.

Colocado en un terreno imparcial, fuera del escenario, veo con claridad meridiana que usted ha acertado admirablemente en la política o línea de conducta que el gobierno de México debe seguir. Establecer francas y cordiales relaciones con todos los países extranjeros y principalmente con los Estados Unidos, haciendo esto con dignidad, pero al mismo tiempo buscándolo con afán, pues ya es tiempo, verdaderamente, de volver por el buen nombre que México tuvo. Así como ningún individuo puede vivir en aislamiento social, tampoco una nación puede progresar en estado de enemistad con las demás.

Adjunto tambien un recorte de un periódico que publica la Ley Petrolera de la República de Colombia. Supongo que el Consulado de México en Colombia le habrá enviado a la Secretaría de

Señor General Don Alvaro Obregón, México.

Jun. 21-20.

Relaciones un ejemplar de dicha Ley, pero en todo caso supongo que encontrará usted de utilidad que yo le envíe este ejemplar.

Aún no he tenido oportunidad de ponerme a las ordenes de su nuevo representante consular aquí, lo cual haré uno de estos días, y créame usted que vehementemente deseo que, - conforme es de esperarse, - sea una persona accesible, bien dispuesta para desempeñar sus deberes y que procure poner todos sus esfuerzos para servir a su país de la mejor manera.

Dentro de la esfera de mis facultades y muy especialmente dentro de los límites que impone la discreción, me será muy grato co-operar con el representante Consular de México aquí, haciéndolo de manera de no aparecer que pretendo invadir sus atribuciones, sino estrictamente en el papel de ciudadano mexicano que anhela servir a su país. Mi experiencia y mi posición me permiten estar familiarizado con movimiento de comercio extranjero, sistemas de consulados americanos y comisionados de comercio americanos, y es bien posible que de todo ello pudiera derivar algo útil para México.

Muy especialmente me ha desagradado la actitud de cierta prensa aquí (mexicana) que ha sido, es y será opositorista y hará labor de obstrucción a cualquier gobierno que se establezca en México. Juzgo serenamente que los hombres actualmente en el Gobierno de México deben tener oportunidad de demostrar qué es lo que pueden hacer en bien del país. Es insensato atacar a esos hombres el día que llegan al poder. Démosles oportunidad de delinear su programa, ofrezcámosles todos nuestro apoyo, - cada cual en lo que le sea posible, - animémoslos haciéndoles ver que pueden contar con nosotros para su obra en lugar de desanimarlos con nuestros ataques. En pocas palabras, hagamos una crítica constructiva y no una crítica destructiva. Desgraciadamente yo personalmente poco o nada puedo para contrarrestar esta conducta de ataques al actual gobierno de México, pero le aseguro a usted que en cuanto pueda me esforzaré en hacerlo y en demostrar la falta de patriotismo de quienes obstinadamente son enemigos del gobierno.

Al dirigirme a usted personalmente sobre este asunto, lo hago porque comprendo bien que usted es la figura principal del México actual, en quien están cifradas las esperanzas de todo el país que desea Paz y Trabajo, y que dentro de poco tiempo lo veremos ocupando la primera magistratura de la República que tanto necesita de un hombre de sano criterio.

Le ruego a usted se sirva perdonar que le haya quitado un poco de su tiempo con la presente carta, y poniéndome a sus ordenes quedo de usted muy atentamente su afectísimo servidor,

Pedro Diaz

120 North Flower Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

*Enviado por Pedro ...
120 North Flower St.
Los Angeles, Calif.*

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1920
ANSWERED

May 24, 1920.

No. 124.

Weekly Bulletin

The American Manufacturers Export Association

W. L. SAUNDERS, President
ROBERT F. VOLENTINE, Secretary
FRANK VAN LEER, JR., Editor

160 Broadway
New York

MEXICAN EVENTS WARRANT BELIEF THAT BETTER TIMES ARE AT HAND

(Editor's Note.—The following article, which will appear in the current issue of "The Americas," published by the National City Bank of New York, is reproduced in the Weekly Bulletin in view of the interest now centering around conditions in Mexico.)

EVENTS in Mexico justify the hope that the fortunes of that country are about to undergo a decided change for the better, a change that can hardly avoid opening an era of great prosperity to its people. After nearly a decade of disorder and upheaval, during which time practically no progress has been made, either intellectual, moral or material, there is now a reasonable assurance that the better elements among the Mexican people have themselves decided to force a regeneration of their government that will again place Mexico in the category of civilized nations and that will justify the hope always held out in the United States that Mexico would eventually end the régime that has disheartened its friends for so many years.

The changes which are now taking place in Mexico are of so kaleidoscopic a nature that it is difficult to predict from one day to another what direction they will take. It is safe to assume, however, that in spite of any difficulties which may follow the attempts of the reactionary element to maintain itself in power, the eventual condition of Mexico will certainly be better within six months than it has been in many years. Americans may well pride themselves on the fact that in spite of the most insidious propaganda and the most carefully constructed jingoistic appeals to passion and prejudice, this country has kept its hands off Mexico and has given the Mexican people every opportunity to work out their own salvation, a work that now seems on the eve of fruition.

Without attempting to express an opinion concerning the respective claims of any faction in Mexican politics, it can hardly be amiss to point out that the movement now on foot in that country to unseat the so-called constitutionalistic government has the support of every other faction in the country, and that no cause has ever received support from so many quarters as the present one. Never has Mexico been so united for the furtherance of any project as it now appears to be in the work of bringing about a change in the government that will allow the development and improvement of the nation. It is also worthy of note that the administration in Mexico now coming to a close was openly pro-German and that when most of the nations of the world, including Cuba and several other Latin republics, stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States in the perils of war, the politicians who controlled the Mexican government were doing everything in their power

to embarrass the Allied cause and were giving every assistance to the propagandists of kultur.

In every Latin-American country there has been, during the past few years, an anti-American element. The chief stock in trade of these gentry has been the fate of Mexico when the United States undertook its pacification, which they were confident would be the ultimate American policy. This argument has been so thoroughly confounded by the facts that anti-American propaganda has been dealt a hard blow, and every fair-minded Latin-American now admits that the policy of the United States toward Mexico has been fair and equitable in every respect, and has been marked by a spirit of tolerance and patience seldom before witnessed in the history of international relations. The fact that we have kept our hands off and have allowed the Mexican people to work out their own theories of government, however unwise they may have been, has been an answer so powerful that no amount of oratory, no campaign of vilification and no distortion of the facts is able to obscure the truth.

It is of interest to note that in the troubles now taking place a very careful watch is being maintained by all the anti-Carranza leaders to safeguard the lives and property of foreigners, a course to which the departing régime never paid much attention. Mexico has a patriotic and highly educated group of citizens, who realize that no nation lives to itself alone, and that if Mexico is to prosper and develop it must take its place among the other nations that extend a hospitable hand to outside energy, ideals and capital. This is plainly the group who are directing the revolt against the selfish and medieval policies of Carranza and his backers, whose chief sport consisted of baiting foreign enterprise and capital and of placing all possible obstacles in the way of any enterprise which was not for their own particular benefit.

Conditions in Mexico during the Carranza administration have been somewhat paradoxical, and there is no question but that many foreign business houses were able to carry on business without anything more serious than petty annoyance. But in spite of this, the attitude of the government was such that no really big development was possible and no assurances of protection could be secured. Differences of a fractional nature between the authorities at Mexico City and the leaders in the outlying States were such that no genuine control was

ever exercised by Carranza in many parts of Mexico, and any investment of capital in such disputed districts was extremely liable to become the football of opposing military chiefs, more correctly labeled as bandits. This was particularly true of the more remote parts of the country where the rich mining resources of Mexico are located, and the consequence has been that many mines have lain idle for eight years or more when they might have been engaged in contributing to the needs of a world that is short in minerals and of bringing to Mexico the products of the outside world of which it is so greatly in need.

Reconstruction Will Take Time.

It would be unwise to expect the leaders of the present revolt to work miracles so far as the pacification and development of the country are concerned. Such work takes time, especially after years of the disorganizing tactics of Carranza and his followers. No panacea exists for economic derangement, as we have learned in the United States. Work is the only cure for Mexico's troubles, but a populace which has been robbed of the results of its work so often in the past is likely to be skeptical of the future until measures can be taken that will convince the ordinary citizen that a new era is actually at hand.

In six months or a year, however, a radically different picture should be presented in Mexico. At no time since the retirement of Porfirio Diaz have the nation's leaders been so united in insisting upon a new deal, and it is a matter for the sincerest congratulation in America that the men who will undoubtedly control the *de facto* government until the regular elections can be arranged for are men who realize the true relations that should exist between Mexico and its northern neighbor, and who will do everything in their power to make such relations a matter of fact rather than theory.

Mexico Now On Gold Basis.

At the present time business life in Mexico is a curious affair. The country is on an absolute gold basis, that is, practically no paper money and no subsidiary coinage is in circulation. The smallest gold piece is 50 cents, and these pieces are few in number and difficult to handle. The two-dollar gold piece is the real unit of money and any changing of this into smaller denominations is done by means of postage stamps, street car tickets and any other substitute for cash which the public can be induced to accept. The result is, of course, a chaotic condition so far as the carrying on of business is concerned. Various issues of paper money have been put out by the Carranza treasury authorities, but repeated repudiations have taught all Mexicans to beware of paper money and nothing but hard cash is now current. The silver content of the subsidiary coinage was so large in Mexico that Gresham's law came into operation comparatively early in the price rise which silver experienced, and, as a result of its value as bullion being greater than its value as a circulating medium, silver money entirely disappeared from Mexico.

Mexico might have triumphed over the political mistakes of Carranza if economic laws had been allowed to take their course, but the leaders of the outgoing administration have insisted on an attempt to put into effect a mass of socialistic and poorly devised measures which rendered abortive the plans of the country's business leaders. The greatest need has been a banking system in which the people would have confidence, but every plan for such a system has been vetoed by Carranza. With natural resources of unparalleled value, and with every necessity at hand for a quick and happy development of their country, the lack of governmental and business machinery has been so great that Mexico has not only failed to advance during the past eight years, but has actually fallen backward.

It is to be hoped that one of the first acts of the new leaders in Mexico will be to establish a financial system for their country by means of which business will be made possible and the development of the country hastened. The problems that will confront Mexico's legislators in devising a monetary system for their country will be far different from those now facing the legislative assemblies of Europe. Nearly every country in the world is seeking a way to introduce public confidence and true value into huge amounts of paper money issued during the war and since the armistice. No such prob-

lem faces Mexico; it is on a sound metallic basis and the problem now waiting to be solved is more like that in the United States before the passage of the law creating the Federal reserve system. The United States had a large stock of gold, plenty for the needs of the country, but it lacked the means of mobilizing it in times of emergency and had no machinery for issuing a sufficient amount of currency against it for the carrying on of the nation's business. Mexico, likewise, has plenty of gold, but the country is not able to get full value for it because business at this time is limited to transactions which are actually settled in metal. Credit is, to a large extent, non-existent. While this remains so, business and development must proceed with halting steps, but when a sound banking system is once introduced and the confidence of the people again secured, the possibilities of growth for this rich nation are boundless.

While discussing the subject of banking, it is well to remember that no foreign bank has ever been troubled in Mexico and that no indebtedness has ever been repudiated by a Mexican government. Interest has been passed, it is true, but the intention to pay in full when circumstances allow has always been expressed, and there is little doubt in the minds of all students and friends of Mexico but that that promise will be met to the last penny. Mexico's riches are so widespread and so easily reached, once a stable government is established, that the taxing power will be more than enough to wipe out all present outstanding indebtedness in a surprisingly short time.

Mexico's Debt Is Very Small.

The total foreign debt of Mexico is less than half a billion dollars. Compared to the value of the country's resources this sum is small, indeed. The description given Mexico by Humboldt, the naturalist, when he called it "a beggar sitting on a bag of gold," has become a classic, but it is far truer to-day than in Humboldt's time, because resources unsuspected then have since been discovered that make Mexico a veritable treasure house.

Next to banking machinery that will allow the resumption of ordinary mercantile affairs and that will make it possible for Mexican merchants to import the products of other countries without paying the ruinous charges now involved in such purchases, the greatest problem facing the next Mexican administration will be the rehabilitation of the nation's railroads. Under Carranza a so-called policy of nationalization was carried out, and the owners of the railroad systems were deprived of their properties. Little attempt has been made to keep the lines in repair and every outbreak of civil war has caused the railroads to slide further toward their present chaotic condition. At the present time no railroads run in Mexico at night, every train being stopped at some town with the approach of nightfall and no further operation being attempted until morning. Thus the facilities of the railroads for carrying on the nation's business, always inadequate, have been cut in two. Roadbeds are in such a sad state of repair that a fair rate of speed is impossible, while the rolling stock is in an indescribable state of ruin.

To again place the 16,000 miles of Mexican railroads in working condition is a herculean task and one for which the administration now at an end was obviously unfitted. It will take many millions of dollars and great technical skill before the roads are as good as in Diaz's régime, but Mexico has the resources that will more than justify the expense and the skill can easily be secured from outside sources.

The best method of estimating the possible productive power of Mexico in times of peace and tranquillity is to first comprehend what has been done in spite of the handicaps and discouragements of the Carranza administration. The foreign commerce of the country, which in 1890 was estimated at \$70,000,000, has grown until in 1919 it passed \$300,000,000, exclusive of the precious metals. The trade between the United States and Mexico comprises more than 80 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of Mexico. In petroleum alone, Mexico produced last year more than \$50,000,000, of which the United States took more than half.

Clearly a nation that can experience civil war and internal disorganization for nearly a decade and can at the end of that time send us \$63,000,000 worth of silver, nearly \$5,000,000

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members are again advised that the Association Year Book containing the classified listings of members' products is now being revised. The forms close on June 30th, so that members who have not sent their listings to the New York Office of the Association are advised to do so at once. No more than twenty listings are accorded any one member.

worth of gold, \$40,000,000 worth of sisal, \$26,000,000 worth of petroleum, \$5,000,000 worth of lead, \$6,000,000 worth of coffee, \$20,000,000 worth of copper, \$10,000,000 worth of cotton and \$10,000,000 worth of hides, as Mexico did in 1919, will do vastly better when commerce is safe, trade unhampered, investment secure and enterprise assured of an honest reward. Mexico is one of the world's greatest potential customers because the shortage of every necessity of life is great all through the republic. Goods will be bought with every dollar realized from the sale of the country's products, as well as with funds realized from foreign investment in Mexican enterprises. Mexico differs from many other nations now seeking outside capital in that every dollar which hereafter goes to Mexico will go into construction, rather than destruction, and no diversion of funds into the paying of soldiers, construction of armament or the buying-off of obstreperous military chiefs need be feared.

Will Emulate Cuban Prosperity.

A fair comparison of what may be expected during the next twenty years in Mexico is afforded by the events of the past twenty years in Cuba. On every geographical and economic basis Mexico has the advantage of the Cubans, yet American co-operation has brought to Cuba a development and an in-pouring of riches which make even the Cubans themselves rub their eyes in wonder. The area of Mexico is 767,000 square miles, or one-quarter of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. It is seventeen and one-half times the size of Cuba and has a population of about 16,000,000 people, at least half of whom are of Spanish descent or have a considerable strain of Spanish blood. While Cuba is limited to tropical and sub-tropical products, such as sugar and tobacco, Mexico has every conceivable product of the Western Hemisphere, including vast metallic resources, petroleum, grain, livestock, timber and other products. Owing to the great range covered by its territories and the various altitudes of its different parts, it is difficult to imagine anything that cannot be favorably grown in Mexico.

The trade of Mexico will come to the United States in greater and greater proportions as the two countries come to understand each other better and as Mexico attains to peace and prosperity. Good judges believe that Mexico's foreign trade can easily be multiplied by ten and that at least 80 per cent. of it will be done with the United States. Mexican oil production has multiplied 54 times since 1907, and the present rate is held down by the impossibility of securing enough tank ship capacity to bring the oil to the markets of the United States and Europe. With improved transportation facilities, the Mexican petroleum production will be greatly increased and the output of many other products will keep pace with it.

Active Mining for Four Centuries.

Agriculture will vie with mining for supremacy in the future industrial life of Mexico, just as it has done in South Africa and so many other places in the world where agriculture has slowly crept up on the value of mineral production and then definitely passed it. Mines have been worked in Mexico for more than 400 years, and there are now about 35,000 mines known to be in existence. In spite of this seemingly large number, geologists believe that the surface has not as yet been scratched in this wonderful country, and

that the future will see a metallurgical development so great as to make past history of the industry appear trivial. Vast stretches of territory in Mexico have never been visited by white prospectors, and the geological formation of these districts is such that mining engineers feel safe in their prediction that great mineral riches are yet to be uncovered.

It is customary to think of Mexico as a producer of gold, silver and copper, but the deposits of iron ore and coal may eventually prove to be more valuable than any of the other minerals. While it is unlikely that Mexican industry will ever be developed along the lines that make coal such an imperative necessity for the manufacturing industries of America, the great smelters provide a market for large annual quantities of coal which are found in the country. Great resources of water power also exist and many electric light plants give an earnest of the development along this line that is certain to come when the country again gets settled into its legitimate economic stride. Electric current can be produced and sold in Mexico at such a low rate that the lowliest peasant household can afford electric lights, while towns so small that they are unknown to the outside world already have light plants that give them at night the appearance of a small metropolis.

While mining will be the chief attraction to outside capital and enterprise for many years, the native Mexican will undoubtedly give his attention to agriculture. Land of incredible richness abounds throughout Mexico, but the average family raises only enough for its own meager needs, because of the fear of attracting bandits and thieves through the possession of a surplus supply. Mexico is equipped to supply vast quantities of food to a hungry world, if only seed, implements and protection are given to the tillers of the soil. Of late years the possession of a herd of cattle or a barn filled with grain has been regarded as a standing invitation for a raid by some marauding band of thieves. With the suppression of these lawless thugs, an immediate increase in the production of grain, fruit and live stock may be regarded as a certainty.

As a live stock raising country, Mexico is without an equal. The comparatively high altitude of the great central region offsets its nearness to the tropics, giving an equable climate ideal for cattle, horses, sheep, goats and hogs. The native cattle are usually a cross between the bull-fighting breeds that have been imported from Spain for centuries with brown Swiss dairy breeds. The result of this cross has been a type of animal unsurpassed for beef purposes, and with enough hardihood to forage for itself on the great Mexican plains as cattle formerly did in the western American States. Before the revolution it was estimated that there were in Mexico about 5,000,000 cattle, 800,000 horses, 5,000,000 sheep, 300,000 mules, 250,000 asses, 4,000,000 goats and 600,000 hogs. Hog raising in particular could be multiplied enormously and undoubtedly will be as soon as modern packing plants are installed.

Must Have Incentive To Work.

In spite of the marvelous richness of the soil, the vast majority of the Mexican people are practically destitute. Convinced that no benefit will come to them as a result of their energies, they drift along without doing any more work than cannot be avoided, producing barely enough to assure their own subsistence and providing practically nothing in the way of a surplus. With the facilities at hand for a per capita production of wealth greater than that of Cuba, they are indolent, half-starved and unprogressive. To change this state of affairs must be the first activity of Mexico's new government, and it is a task well calculated to call forth the best administrative talent of the patriotic men who seem likely to dominate during the next few years.

With renewed hope in the hearts of Mexico's millions the United States will have on the south, as it already has on the north, a neighbor well qualified to balance from its rich store the things that the temperate zone does not produce, while a buying demand will be created for American

products that will go far to offset the inevitable drop in our trade with Europe. Mexico and the United States are natural customers for each other's products and present indications are that the process of exchanging goods, now so long delayed, will be delayed no longer.

The predictions made by enemies of the United States that an invasion of Mexico would be made by this country are true, but it will be an invasion of ideas, books, plows, tractors, clothes and friendship, and not an invasion with guns, cannon and hate. The business men of the United States who have gone to Mexico on trade prospecting trips during the past five years have, almost without exception, been favorably impressed with the situation that will be created for the sale of American goods as soon as a stable government can be installed. Undoubtedly, these excursions have had much to do with the great underlying feeling of friendship for Mexico that is so widespread in the United States. Now that events in Mexico are moving toward final settlement, there is every reason to believe that the plans repeatedly made and postponed may be put into execution, and trade relations established between the business men of this country and the merchants of Mexico that will be permanent and profitable to both groups.

There is no question but that the great mass of the Mexican people are friendly to America. The educated classes know with what forbearance this government has treated insolence on the part of the Carranza government, and they are anxious to see established in their country a government that will accord the other nations of the world the courteous treatment which they themselves expect and which they have always received from the United States. In spite of troubles that may come during the next few months and outward appearances that may make it appear that Mexico is merely keeping up its favorite pastime of revolution and civil war, there is sound reason for believing that great constructive influences are at work and that a happier and more prosperous epoch is nearly at hand.

The definite establishment of peace and renewed industrial activity in Mexico cannot fail to have widespread effect throughout Latin America. The gradual process of improvement that started in Cuba and Porto Rico at the close of the Spanish-American War, more than two decades ago, has continued until a large part of the Caribbean district is fulfilling its logical place as a large-scale producer of tropical products. Haiti and San Domingo are rapidly coming to assume their rightful positions as prosperous members of society, each doing its share in the work of feeding and clothing the world.

The other Latin republics of the Caribbean district, mainly those south of Mexico on the Central American mainland, have not developed nearly as fast as they could reasonably have been expected to do, and the cause has largely had its origin in Mexican troubles. With natural conditions of soil, fertility, altitude, etc., almost exactly the same as in Mexico, these little countries have remained slow movers in the race for industrial development in the Caribbean. With settled conditions in Mexico and an object lesson of the benefits of work to guide them, it may be safely assumed that the turbulent little republics will see the light and get busy.

If such a happy sequence of events takes place, the future of the Central American part of the Western Hemisphere cannot help being a very happy one. Nature has done its share to give the residents of that part of the world every conceivable benefit, but internal dissension has largely nullified the prosperity that might easily be attained. Those in touch with Central American affairs know that the Mexican question and the fear of the possibility of interference with their affairs by the United States has been a constant barrier to the peaceful development of that section. With the Mexican question definitely removed from political circles by the direct action of the Mexican people themselves, the self-seeking politicians who make a business of arousing jingoistic prejudices will have to go out of business. Then the world may expect to see the contented and prosperous condition of the people of Cuba emulated

and even exceeded not only in Mexico, but in all the other Latin countries down to the mainland of South America. The prospect is a hopeful one, and one which does not require any extraordinary amount of vision to look forward to and for which to prepare.

From an economic standpoint, the interests of these little countries and of the United States are identical. The products of every country in Central America command an immediate market in the United States, while the things logically exported from this country are not produced in Central America. In the very nature of things, these countries will always be large-scale producers of raw materials and importers of manufactured articles. Thus every principle of common sense should impel both Americans and Latin-Americans to strive for the development of affairs in such a way that the inherent capabilities of all the territory below the Rio Grande should be realized to the fullest possible extent.

Cuban-American Chamber Formed

The offices of the newly organized Cuban-American Chamber of Commerce, incorporation of which was announced in the trade press recently, will be located at 599 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the premises occupied by the French-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc. It is understood that the new chamber is intended to serve as a connecting link through the United States between France and Cuba.

It is reported that the Cuban minister to the United States will be invited to be honorary president of the chamber, and the Cuban consul honorary vice-president.

In addition to McDougall Hawkes, formerly dock commissioner of New York City, and now New York State bridge and tunnel commissioner; president of the French Institute in the United States and chairman of the board of trustees of the French-American Chamber of Commerce, who heads the new Cuban-American Chamber of Commerce, the list of incorporators includes:

Thomas Kearney, a member of the Pan-American Society; W. Ed. Foster, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Co.; E. C. Juen, who has been connected with South American importing business for years; W. E. Aughinbaugh, editor of the New York Commercial and president of the A. B. C. Co., Société Internationale Commerciale, and W. W. Hoppin, who is associated with the Gallatin interests.

Former Customs Chief Predicts Tariff Changes

Frank M. Halstead, former Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, is authority for the statement that, in his opinion, a complete revision of the tariff will be undertaken in about a year. Mr. Halstead is probably better able to talk on this subject than any one outside of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. He was, until very recently, in close touch with every phase of the tariff situation and was continually consulted by the Federal Tariff Commission in the preparation of the various reports issued by that body.

The free list, which, in the existing tariff law, includes a great many articles which were formerly dutiable, will, Mr. Halstead believes, be materially reduced, if for no other reason than to provide the revenue needed to carry on the Government's business.

Mr. Halstead does not believe that extreme views will prevail in the redrafting of the tariff. New trade conditions he pointed out, have brought about a situation where a middle course will have to be accepted, because under these changed conditions, this country cannot afford to build a high tariff wall around her industries.

Custom Board Rules on Mail Entry of "Returned Goods"

Manufacturers will be interested in instructions forwarded to collectors of customs by the Customs Division of the Treasury Department which are to the effect that an affidavit is not required for American goods returned, not advanced in value or improved in condition, valued at not to exceed \$10, when imported through the mails with dutiable goods; nor is a mail entry required for such goods when imported separately. The instructions, which are in the form of a letter to the collector of customs at San Francisco, read:

"The department refers to your letter calling attention to article 310 of the Customs Regulations, which provides for the issuance of mail entries for articles imported through the mails and found subject to duty.

"You state that many small articles are received at your office which contain, in addition to foreign merchandise, articles unquestionably of American manufacture, which have not been advanced in value while abroad. You further state that it has not been the practice of the appraising officers at your port to include the same in their return with the dutiable goods when the value was less than \$10, as it would require the filing of an affidavit on Cat. No. 3311, nor has it been the practice at your port to issue a separate mail entry for a package containing returned American merchandise only, unless the value is in excess of \$10.

"As this procedure obviates the necessity of requiring the filing of affidavits for articles valued up to \$10 and time is saved thereby, and as the revenue is fully protected, the department approves the practice at your port as applied to American goods returned not advanced in value or improved in condition, when the value thereof is not in excess of \$10."

Australian Tariff Received

Copies of the new Australian tariff has been placed on file in the New York office of the Association where it may be consulted by members.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Manufacturers Export Association have been prepared in pamphlet form. Members may obtain copies from the New York Office of the Association, 160 Broadway.

Canadian Anti-Dumping Law Explained

Exporters, who have registered protest against the Canadian anti-dumping law, are being advised that this provision is aimed at the practice of selling goods for export purposes at lower prices than for home consumption. The attention of complaining exporters is directed to the measure now before the Senate Committee on Finance which strengthens and makes more severe the existing regulations against the dumping of foreign goods into the United States market.

The protests of exporters against foreign tariffs and foreign import regulations, it is pointed out by Washington tariff experts, have little weight with the Department of State in view of the fact that the United States imposes similar regulations. Commenting on this matter this week, a New York customs man said:

"American exporters cannot expect to be permitted to enter their wares into foreign markets without meeting tariff and import restrictions and regulations. The United States sees fit to enact a protective tariff and rather severe customs regulations. The other nations, particularly the newer countries, are compelled to resort to measures of this nature if they desire to accord the same protection to their manufacturers as the American Congress accords to manufacturers in this country.

"For a manufacturer, who seeks the protection of the American customs laws, to turn around and complain when a foreign manufacturer asks for the same safeguards, is rather inconsistent and will not help to develop friendly relations between the United States and foreign countries."

Post Office Department Notices

Commencing June 1, packages, ordinary and registered, up to a weight limit of 11 pounds will be accepted when destined for Hungary at the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound and a transit charge of 30 cents for each package of whatever weight, both postage rate and transit charge to be paid by postage stamps affixed to each package. Packages will be dispatched to the exchange post office at New York for onward transmission via Hamburg and Austria to the country of destination.

The importation into Hungary of merchandise is subject to licenses to be secured from the Hungarian Minister of Finances, except that licenses for the importation of foodstuffs should be obtained from the Hungarian Minister of Food.

Parcel Post to Greenland: Packages will be accepted for Greenland at the postage rates and under the conditions applicable to packages for Denmark.

Parcel Post for Tonga (Friendly Islands): Packages for Tonga (Friendly Islands) will be accepted for onward transmission through New Zealand at the postage rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound and a transit rate of 32 cents for each package not exceeding 3 pounds in weight; 40 cents for each package not exceeding 7 pounds; and 48 cents for each package not exceeding 11 pounds, the postage rate and transit charge to be paid by postage stamps affixed to each package.

Commerce Bureau Has Report on "Electrification in Czecho-Slovakia"

The New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in receipt of a manuscript report on "Electrification in Czecho-Slovakia" submitted by Trade Commissioner, Mr. Vladimir A. Geringer, at Prague. A list of dealers and electric power houses in Czecho-Slovakia is also included and would be of material assistance to firms engaged in trade or who may contemplate doing so with this Central European country.

Members interested in examining this unpublished report, may do so if they call at the New York office.

FOREIGN TRADE LISTS AVAILABLE.

The following lists of importers and mechants in foreign countries have been received by the Association. Members may obtain same from the New York office of the Association at 160 Broadway. Refer to file numbers in requests for lists:

- File No.
- 41840d Importers of furniture in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840r Professional men in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840c Importers of dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840a Importers of construction materials in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840g Importers of jewelry in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840h Importers of pianos and musical instruments in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840j General importers of staples and raw materials in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840f Importers of hardware in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840e Importers of groceries and provisions in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840b Importers of drugs and chemicals in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840i Importers of stationery, books and office supplies in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41840 Importers of automobiles and accessories in Barranquilla, Colombia.

- 4184os Public utilities in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184ou Sawmills in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184oo Manufacturing plants in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184oq Photographers and cinematograph film importers in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184oi Railway and river steamboat companies in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184ow Shoe dealers and manufacturers; tanneries; dealers of hides and leather in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184on Manufacturers' agents and commission houses in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184ok Banks in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 41533 General importers in Mytilene, Greece.
- FE-13027 American firms—China.
- FE-13025 Manufacturers and exporters of egg products—China.
- 4184ox Textile mills and factories in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184om Hotels in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184ov Schools and colleges in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184ol Breweries and manufacturers of carbonated beverages in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 4184op Newspapers in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- 11004a Sugar companies, Taiwan, Japan.
- 1901o Banks in the Dutch East Indies.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

The following reports, received from the Bureau of foreign and Domestic Commerce, may be obtained from the New York office of the Association. Refer to file numbers in requests for lists:

- File No.
- FE-149 Paper industry of Japan.
- NE- 6 Economic notes on the Near East.
- FE-146 Review of Far Eastern Commercial Press.
- FE-152 Grades of copra available in the Dutch East Indies.
- FE-147 The present and future yield of coconuts in the Dutch East Indies.
- FE-148 Typewriters and other office appliances in the Dutch East Indies.

EMPLOYEMENT BUREAU

(1423)—Young man, who has had practical mechanical and sales engineering experience with machinery manufacturers and exporting concern, having been assistant chief engineer of the latter, wishes to make change and connect with a manufacturer of power plant or similar machinery in either the sales engineering or export department, preferably in vicinity of New York. Experienced and familiar with steam engines and boilers, internal combustion engines of all kinds, hydraulic and steam turbines, turbo-electric generating sets, locomotives, etc.; also aeroplane construction and operation, having been pilot in Aviation Corps of U. S. Army. Graduate of technical and aeronautical schools. One and one-half years in machine shop, familiar with English, Spanish and German languages. Can furnish references.

(1424)—Export salesman, at present domestic salesman of boots and shoes, is anxious to make a connection with an export house to go to the Orient or Latin America, pre-

ferably the Orient. Is familiar with the export game both by direct exporting and through export houses, financing foreign shipments and the general technique of export practice.

(1425)—Young man, 25 years of age, would like to secure connections to go to some foreign country under contract for a certain length of time. Served three years in the U. S. M. C. and spent thirteen months in Haiti and San Domingo.

(1426)—American, knowing European trade conditions from active participation as assistant to general importer-exporter, in his offices in England; Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Levant and Germany; desires to return to Europe in any capacity in which he can serve American overseas interests. Excellent connections abroad.

(1427)—Secretary-stenographer knowing French and English and capable of translating, is open to accept a position which will take her to France. Able to take rapid dictation in either language. Recently made a trip throughout the United States with the World Cotton Conference as secretary and interpreter to the Belgian Delegate. Would also consider an opening here if satisfactory.

(1428)—Capable export executive now connected with wearing apparel manufacturer open for change August 1. Able to organize, reorganize or develop export department and produce results. Thoroughly familiar with foreign requirements and having a fluent command of Spanish. Extensive connections abroad that will be conducive toward quick returns. Have doubled present business in face of obvious handicaps. Reliable manufacturers who wish to seriously participate in foreign trade and are willing to go into it properly are requested to write.

(1429)—Man with executive ability and twenty-three years experience, able to manage the entire shipping, invoicing and insurance departments of any exporting and importing house, desires making a change to his advantage. Salary \$4,000. Interview requested. References furnished.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

SCANDINAVIA.

C-791—Dealer from Sweden wishes to get in touch with manufacturing exporters of women's apparel. Interested in the exportation of such goods to Scandinavian countries.

SWITZERLAND.

C-792—Merchant in Switzerland is anxious to get in touch with American manufacturers of the following telephone parts for early delivery: 1,000 kilograms copper tinsel thread on silk for the manufacturing of telephone switchboard cords; 1,000 on cotton. Direct communication desired, quoting terms, etc.

HOLLAND.

C-793—Dealer in Amsterdam, Holland, would like the sole representation of first class mercerized children's hose, also wants agency for Christmas candles. Has an inquiry for 500 cases of candles and would like to place this order. Also interested in all kinds of cotton yarns, plain and mercerized on cops, cones and bundles, as well as artificial silk yarns for hosiery purposes and women's hosiery.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS EXPORT ASSOCIATION

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members who make use of the intended "Sailings and Rates" published in the Weekly Bulletin are requested to advise the Association to this effect. In view of the great shortage in paper and the expense of printing matter of this kind, the Association would like to know just what value this information has to members. Unless a considerable number of members signify that the listings of sailings and rates are of real value the publication of same will be discontinued.

Intended Sailings and Rates

May 23rd to June 6th, 1920

Country and Port	Rates		Steamer	Date
	Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.		
AFRICA, SOUTH & EAST—				
Capetown	.67 1/2	1.22	Haliartus	25
Algoa Bay	.60	1.25	Honorius	3
East London	.70	1.28	Honorius	31
Durban (Port Natal)	.72	1.30		
(Landing Charges)	.30 per ton			
AFRICA, WEST COAST—				
Dakar	.70	1.27	Migna	30
Accra	.70	1.27	Ariano	30
Boma	.87 1/2	1.50		
Matadi	.87 1/2	1.50		
Oran	.75	1.35		
Algiers	.75	1.35		
Alexandria	.75	1.35		
AUSTRALIA—				
Adelaide	N.W.37 1/2	N.W.68	Port Curtis	24
Fremantle	P.W.45	P.W.81	City of Madras	25
Brisbane	G.M.62 1/2	G.M.113	Ariosta	28
			Bellbuckle	25
			Canastota	31
ARGENTINA—				
Buenos Aires	.42 1/2	.85	Dochra	25
			Castle Point	5
			Callao	29
			Ancross	25
			Jacona	28
			Servian Prince	5
			Cokato	28
BRAZIL—				
Bahia	.48	.89	Alban	24
Pernambuco	.47 1/2	.95	Santa Paula	25
Rio de Janeiro	.46 1/2	.93	Servian Prince	5
Santos	.42 1/2	.95	Virgil	3
			Lake Ellihope	28
			Castle Point	5
			Avare	5
			Benevente	1
			Justin	29
			Callao	29
			Ancross	25
BELGIUM—				
Antwerp	.50	1.00	Courageous	29
			Toronto	26
			South Pole	26
			Kyoonland	3
			City of Florence	5
BRITISH ISLES—				
Glasgow	.50	1.00	Vittelia	5
Liverpool	.50	1.00	Belgie	26
			Ninian	5
London	.50	1.00	Minnekahda	29
			East Indian	25
			Anglo-Chilean	30
			Defiance	5
			Mariners Harbor	29
CENTRAL AMERICAN & WEST INDIES—				
Reached by weekly sailings through several lines.				
CHILE—				
Valparaiso	—Commodity Rates		Grange Park	29
			Calera	25
			Santa Teresa	2
CHINA—				
Hongkong	.57 1/2	1.15	Egremont Castle	28
			Kansas	2
			Montrose	5
Shanghai	.57 1/2	1.15	Eldena	25
			West Hargrave	30
			City of Dunkirk	28
			Egremont Castle	28
			West Campgaw	30
			West Togus	25
			Oanfa	25
			Kansas	2
			Montrose	5

Country and Port	Rates		Steamer	Date
	Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.		
COLOMBIA—				
Port of Colombia	—Commodity Rates		Eldorado	30
			Tivives	25
			Lake Gilboa	26
			Frednes	29
			Lake Fariston	2
			Helikon	5
			Santa Marta	1
DENMARK—				
Copenhagen	.70	1.50	Lake Festus	5
			Toledo Bridge	30
			Gen. Pallisen	5
			Maddequet	4
ECUADOR—				
Guayaquil	—Commodity Rates		Calera	25
			Santa Teresa	2
EGYPT—				
Alexandria	.75	1.35	Ariano	30
FINLAND—				
Helsingfors	.95	2.00	Eastport	25
			Nipanza	6
FRANCE—				
Marseilles	.75	1.00	Britannia	2
Havre	.50	1.00	Jean Laurent	25
			La Lorraine	29
			Jacques Cartier	30
			Siberian Prince	29
			Burmese Prince	7
			Meissonier	29
			Remus	27
			East Side	5
			France	29
			La Touraine	5
Bordeaux	.50	1.00	Mar Rojo	29
			Remus	27
			Consort	1
			Carorinde	5
GERMANY—				
Hamburg	.65	1.35	Kerlew	29
Danzig	.65	1.35	Mar Blanco	5
GREECE—				
Piraeus	.75	1.60	Ariano	30
			Schoharie	29
HAWAII—				
Honolulu				
INDIA—				
Calcutta	.70	1.10	City of Lahore	25
			City of Canton	20
			City of Chester	30
			Kentucky	29
			City of Lahore	25
			City of Canton	25
			Kentucky	29
			City of Chester	30
			City of Chester	30
			City of Lahore	25
Bombay	.70	1.10		
Karachi	.70	1.10		
Colombo	.70	1.10		
Rangoon	.70	1.10		
ITALY—				
Genoa	.65	1.25	Cretic	27
			Giuseppe Verdi	3
			America	2
			Bosanka	25
			Maria	29
			Argentina	5
			Schoharie	29
Trieste	1.12 1/2	2.00		
JAPAN—				
Yokohama	Wt.57 1/2	Wt.1.15	Eldena	25
Kobe	Wt.57 1/2	Wt.1.15	West Hargrave	30
			City of Dunkirk	28
			West Campgaw	30
			West Togus	25
			Oanfa	25
			Kansas	2

(Continued on other side.)

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Country and Port		Rates		Steamer	Date	Country and Port		Rates		Steamer	Date
Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.	Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.			Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.				
JAVA—						SPAIN—					
Batavia	Wt.55	Wt.89	Clan MacMillan	25	Barcelona	.75	1.35	R.M.S. De Satrustegui	28		
Penang	Wt.57½	Wt.1.15	Salatiga	30	Cadiz	.80	1.78	Lopez y Lopez	29		
Samarang	Wt.57½	Wt.1.15	West Amargosa	29				Cabo Tres Forcas	5		
			Clan Macphee	30				Florinda	1		
			Buiteuzorg	5	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—						
NETHERLANDS—						Singapore	.57½	1.15	West Amargosa	29	
Rotterdam	.55	1.10	Valacia	27				Kansas	2		
			Cape Romain	26				Montrose	5		
			Lebanon	3	SWEDEN—						
			Valacia	2	Stockholm	.75	1.65	East Port	25		
			New Amsterdam	1	Gothenburg	.70	1.50	Nyanza	6		
NEW ZEALAND—						URUGUAY—					
Auckland	Wt.45	Wt.87½	Bellbuckle	25	Montevideo	.42½	.85	Dochra	25		
Wellington	F.M.75	F.M.1.36	Canastoa	31				Castle Point	5		
Dunedin	P.W.45	P.W.1.13	Port Alma	29				Callao	29		
Lyttleton	G.M.62½	G.M.1.13					Amcross	25			
							Jacona	28			
NORWAY—									Servian Prince	5	
Christiania	.50	1.50	Thorlis	28							
			Toledo Bridge	30							
			Bergensfjord	4							
			Gen. Pallisen	5							
			Maddequet	4							
PERU—											
Callao	—Commodity Rates		Grange Park	29							
			Calera	25							
			Santa Teresa	2							
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—											
Manila	Wt.57½	Wt.1.15	Egremont Castle	28							
			Kansas	2							
			Montrose	5							
PORTUGAL—											
Lisbon	.70	1.50	Brittannia	2							

Key

Min.—Minimum rates on commodities.
 Max.—Maximum rates on commodities.
 N. W.—Naked weight—unpacked heavy merchandise such as steel rails, beams, etc.
 P. W.—Packed weight—heavy packed dead weight.
 G. M.—General merchandise.
 F. M.—Fine measurements valuable merchandise closely packed.
 Rates, weight or measurement at ship's option.
 Wt.—Heavy merchandise packed or unpacked.

Rates prevailing and sailings listed at date of issue.

Trans-Pacific Sailings and Rates for June, 1920

Country and Port		Rates		Steamer	Date From May	Country and Port		Rates		Steamer	Date From May
Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.	Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.			Cu. Ft.	100 lbs.				
AUSTRALIA—						JAPAN—					
Sydney	.50	1.00	Tofca	S.F.	3	Yokohama	D.W.½.30	D.W.60	Uralsau Maru	S.	1
Melbourne	.50	1.00	Ventura	S.F.	22		G.M.40	G.M.80	Taikai Maru	S.	1
			West Holbrook	S.F.	25	Kobe	D.W.30	D.W.60	Toyo Maru	S.F.	1
							G.M.40	G.M.80	West Ira	S.F.	1
CHINA—									West Neris	S.F.	5
Hongkong	D.W.30	D.W.60	West Ira	S.F.	1				Higo	S.F.	5
	G.M.40	G.M.80	West Neris	S.F.	5				Korea Maru	S.F.	8
			Higo	S.F.	5				West Cadron	S.F.	10
			Korea Maru	S.F.	8				Elkridge	S.	10
			West Cadron	S.F.	10				West Niger	S.F.	15
			Elkridge	S.	10				Brave Couer	S.F.	17
			Melville Dollar	S.F.	13				China	S.F.	22
			West Niger	S.F.	15				City of Spokane	S.	24
			Brave Couer	S.	17				Venezuela	S.F.	26
			China	S.F.	22				West Ivis	S.	26
			City of Spokane	S.	22				West Inskamp	S.F.	27
			Venezuela	S.F.	26						
			West Ivis	S.	26						
			West Inskamp	S.F.	27						
						PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—					
						Manila	D.W.20	D.W.60	West Ira	S.F.	1
							G.M.40	G.M.80	West Neris	S.F.	5
									Higo	S.F.	5
									West Cadron	S.F.	10
									Elkridge	S.	10
									Melville Dollar	S.F.	13
									West Niger	S.F.	15
									Colusa	S.F.	15
									Brave Couer	S.	17
									City of Spokane	S.	22
									West Ivis	S.	26
									Venezuela	S.F.	26
									West Inskamp	S.F.	27
DUTCH EAST INDIES—						STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—					
Saigon	.55%	.89½				Singapore	D.W.89½	D.W.1.78½	Elkridge	S.	10
Batavia	.55%	.89½					G.M.55%	G.M.1.11½	Melville Dollar	S.F.	13
									Colusa	S.F.	15
									Brave Couer	S.	17
									City of Spokane	S.	22
									West Ivis	S.	26
HAWAII—											
Honolulu	D.W.30	D.W.60	Toyo Maru	S.F.	1						
	G.M.50	G.M.1.00	Mani	S.F.	3						
			West Neris	S.F.	5						
			Korea Maru	S.F.	8						
			Wilhelmina	S.F.	8						
			West Niger	S.F.	15						
			China	S.F.	22						
			Ventura	S.F.	22						
			Venezuela	S.F.	26						
			West Inskamp	S.F.	22						
INDIA—											
Calcutta	D.W.60	D.W.1.00	Colusa	S.F.	15						
Colombo	G.M.60	G.M.1.00	Colusa	S.F.	15						

KEY

S—Seattle. S.F.—San Francisco. T.—Tacoma. Port.—Portland.
 van.—Vancouver. L. A.—Los Angeles. D.W.—Deadweight Cargo. G.M.—
 General Measurement.

Rates prevailing and sailings listed at date of issue.

Compiled by:

D. C. Andrews & Company, Inc.
 Foreign Freight Forwarders,
 27-29 Water Street, New York City.



BOGOTÁ—SABANA RAILWAY STATION

the road to getting it. We look upon these accomplishments as an indication, as a comforting initiation of the better times which we had reason to expect and which, in justice, must now have arrived. With that hope we bid the Old Year farewell; with optimistic attitude we await that which, in payment of intenser effort, the New Year shall bring us.—
From Cromos, of Bogotá.

COLOMBIAN PETROLEUM LAWS

Confronted with the gigantic problem of creating legislation to control an industry new to the country, but destined to become one of its most important sources of wealth, the Congress of Colombia enacted last December the Petroleum Law, of which a translation is published herewith. Conscientious effort was made to protect the rights of the people of Colombia to a just return from the riches underlying the country, and at the same time to deal fairly with capital.

We regret that space does not permit us to publish in this issue of the REVIEW the laws pertaining to foreigners, the sections of the Mining Code and other Colombian laws referred to in new petroleum legislation. These references will be published in our next issue, together with such explanations as may be necessary to furnish the proper bases of interpretation. The Petroleum laws are being studied from many points of view by eminent attorneys and geologists. We have been promised an analysis of Colombia's legislation in comparison with the provisions of the latest statutes of the United States governing the leasing of oil lands within the public domain, and we hope that this interesting article will be ready for our next issue.—
THE EDITOR.

LAW 120 OF 1919

(Dec. 30th) on Petroleum Deposits or Deposits of Hydrocarbons

The Congress of Colombia Decees:

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1.—For the purposes of the present Law, the term hydrocarbons includes all sub-soil formations of mineral oils, such as petroleum of every kind, to all gases issuing from such formations, bitumen, asphalts, mineral waxes or ozocerites.

The provisions of this Law shall not be applicable to any asphalt deposits when exploited with the object of making compounds of this substance to be used in the country.

The asphalt to be exported shall pay a duty of six, four and two per cent, according to the Zone from which it comes, as per Article 2.

ARTICLE 2.—For the same purposes the territory of the Republic is divided in three zones, to wit:—The first Zone includes all deposits and mines located at two hundred kilometers or less from the sea shore and their exploitation is taxed with a minimum of 10 per cent of the gross products. The second Zone includes all deposits located at more than two hundred kilometers and less than four hundred kilometers from the sea shore, and their exploitation is taxed with a minimum of 8 per cent of their gross products; and the third Zone comprises all deposits located at more than four hundred kilometers from the sea shore, the exploitation of which is taxed with a minimum tax of 6 per cent gross.

In any agreements or contracts made in accordance with the provisions of this Statute, it shall be stated that the minimum tax to be paid according to the bases fixed by this Article, will be increased by one unit [1%] for every ten years of exploitation.

ARTICLE 3.—In every lease-contract relating to deposits or mines of hydrocarbons located in Government lands; in lands that have reverted or that may revert in the future to the Government on account of nullity, lapse, or legal forfeiture of titles; in those lands which the Government has acquired or may in the future acquire under any title whatsoever, and in those that belong to the Government as national real-estate, it will be stipulated that, besides the taxes mentioned in the preceding Article, a yearly royalty (canon) of ten cents shall be paid for each hectare of the concession, during the first year; twenty cents during the second; fifty cents during the third, and one dollar from the fourth year on, until the expiration of the lease. With reference to lands adjudicated or assigned as Government lands (baldios), since the 28th of October, 1873, the only taxes to be paid are those fixed in the preceding Article; this without prejudice to the right of the owner of the land to obtain from the person making the exploitation the damages and indemnities referred to in Chapters 12 and 13 of the Colombian Code of Mines.

ARTICLE 4.—For any exploitations in lands not mentioned in the foregoing Article there shall not be any annual charge or rent, as therein stated, payable to the Government as superficial tax; and the exploitation tax is a fixed tax of eight per cent (8%), six per cent (6%) and four per cent (4%) of the gross products, respectively, in each of the zones mentioned in Article 2.

ARTICLE 5.—If twenty years after this Law comes into force, the Government should learn that there are deposits of hydrocarbons in any lands not mentioned in Article 3, which are not being exploited, as per Article 25 (qui vide), it may take the necessary steps to ascertain the exploitability of said deposits as to quantity and commercial conditions; and if said steps should give satisfactory results, the Government shall notify the owner of the land that he will have to pay an annual tax of five dollars (\$5) per hectare on the surface extension wherein said deposits are found, which tax shall be enforced unless the proprietor agrees to undertake the exploitation, and does so, in which case he shall be obliged to pay only the taxes which may then be in force for matters of this nature, and provided the Government considers it convenient, according to the commercial needs.

ARTICLE 6.—Aliens interested in any way whatsoever in the exploitation of the hydrocarbons referred to in this Law must make an express declaration that they will abide by the provisions of Law 145 of 1888 "on alienship and naturalization," and by any other laws which may add to or reform said Law.

ARTICLE 7.—The right to exploit the mines or deposits located in lands mentioned in Article 3 is acquired by a lease concession, that the Government grants to any natural or juridical person, having the requirements which the Common Laws establish for anybody who wants to obligate himself as lessee, and obtains the right to become such, as prescribed by this Law.

ARTICLE 8.—The concessionary may transfer or sub-lease the concession mentioned in the previous Article, subject to the approval of the Government. If the sub-lessee, or sub-concessionary, be an alien, he shall make the declaration referred to in Article 6.

ARTICLE 9.—The exploitation industry of hydrocarbons and the building of pipe-lines is hereby declared of public utility.

ARTICLE 10.—The provisions of Chapters XII and XIII of the Colombian Code of Mines will be applied as far as may be compatible with the nature of the exploitation of mines or deposits referred to in this Law.

Moreover the right of way of the pipelines is hereby established for the benefit of said exploitations, including therein sufficient plots of land for the establishment of pumping

stations and any other dependencies necessary to the proper functioning of the work of the pipelines, and also the right of establishing wharves, loading places, and submarine and subfluvial pipings, all this with the previous permit that the Government will grant after cognizance of the necessity of establishing them, and subject to the regulations which may be enacted therefor. Any persons or entities who, though not having enterprises for the exploitation of hydrocarbons, but who may enter into agreements with the Government, or obtain from it permits for the building of pipelines shall enjoy the same rights.

The tariffs fixed by pipeline enterprises will be subject to the revision and approval of the Government.

CHAPTER II

LEASE CONTRACTS

ARTICLE 11.—The exploration of any Government lands liable to be adjudicated is declared free for the purpose of searching for the deposits referred to in this Law.

ARTICLE 12.—For exploring any Government lands not liable to be adjudicated, on account of the reserves decreed by the Nation, and on all the other lands mentioned in Article 3 of this Law, it is required to obtain a permit or license from the Government, who shall grant it to the petitioner provided that no special circumstances of deception or serious danger to the country are involved therein, and provided also that the petitioner or petitioners may bind themselves to deliver to the Government the topographical maps of the explored territory and the corresponding reports about the mineral wealth of the same.

The license or permit for exploration may be withdrawn by the Government at any time whenever it deems it convenient, and said license or permit does not constitute any right or preference for contracting on the part of whoever has obtained it.

ARTICLE 13.—To explore lands adjudicated or assigned as Government lands (baldios) after the 28th of October, 1873, if the person doing the exploration is not the owner of the lands, it is required, besides the permit that the Government has the privilege of granting, as explained in the preceding Article, to give previous notice to the owner of the lands or to the person who may be in charge of them for the time being.

The person advised in this manner cannot prevent the exploration, but the owner has the right to be indemnified by the explorer or prospector for the damages he may cause. If no agreement is reached between the parties, said damages shall be estimated by umpires appointed, one by each party, and a third by the Judge, who may have the right to intervene according to the amount claimed and to the location of the lands.

ARTICLE 14.—Any person desiring to acquire a lease for exploiting the deposits or mines referred to in this Law shall make his offer by means of a memorial addressed to the Minister for Public Works, same to be personally presented by the petitioner, or by his attorney at law, to the secretary of said Minister or the first civil or judicial authority of his place of residence.

The proposals shall be considered by the Government according to the time when they may have been filed. With this object a special book will be opened in said offices, wherein will be registered the proposals of contract with precise indication of the date, hour and place in which they were presented.

ARTICLE 15.—The memorial of proposal shall be made in the form and according to the following requisites:

(1) It must express the name of the municipality and the place wherein the mines or deposits are located;

(2) Clear boundary lines of the claim or exploitation zone, which must not exceed 5,000 hectares nor be less than 1,000. To this effect a topographical and geological map shall be attached so as to give a clear idea of said zone and of the deposits whose exploitation is intended.

(3) Whenever the exploitation is intended by several persons their full names and nationalities will be stated, and also the share which each one represents in the proposal.

This declaration is no obstacle for any future changes in proposals for this matter, which changes must be communicated in writing to the Minister of Public Works; but the communication shall have no effect unless it is signed by all the interested parties and unless they present them personally, as provided for in Article 14;

(4) If the leasing contract is sought for a company, it must be stated who has the legal representation of it, naming the domicile and the residence of said representative;

(5) Whenever any of the persons mentioned in the proposal is not a Colombian or naturalized in the Republic, it is necessary to comply with the requisites established by Article 6;

(6) It shall be stated in the memorial that the would-be lessee submits to the provisions of this Law, and especially to the full inspection of the Government, to the payment of taxes, royalties and to any causes of lapse, etc.

(7) The amount of royalty offered must be stated, together with any other conditions that might make the contract more advantageous to the Nation, over and above the general conditions of this Law.

ARTICLE 16.—Should there be only one applicant for a given deposit, the contract may be entered into with him, provided the Financial Board (Junta de Hacienda), created by Statute 109 of this current year, and the Council of Ministers have given a favorable report thereon, to the effect that said agreement would be advantageous in all respects to the interests of the Country.

ARTICLE 17.—Should there be several proposals, the terms being the same, the agreement or contract will be preferably made with whoever proves that he was the first discoverer of the deposit. Should there not be any such first discoverer amongst the applicants, in equality of terms, the preference shall be given to the persons or entities who will duly guarantee their contract obligation; or who may be in a position to undertake themselves the intended exploitation; and amongst these, to those who in the opinion of the Government give the best guarantee as to their solvency, respectability or security.

The owners of lands which were assigned or adjudicated as uncultivated Government lands after October 28th, 1873, and before Law 30 of 1903 was in force, shall be preferred, in equality of conditions, during a term of two years after the present Law goes into effect, for the leasing contracts referred to. After the expiration of the two years, said lands shall be subject to the conditions mentioned in the first part of this Article.

The Government shall enact the necessary measures in order that no deposits of hydrocarbon are exploited as private property in any lands that belong to the Nation by any title whatsoever.

Any exploiter of petroleum deposits located in lands not mentioned in Article 3 of this Law must prove before the respective Governorship, wherein they are located, that all municipal, departmental or national taxes on said exploited lands have been duly paid by the owner during at least ten years before said exploitations were started.

ARTICLE 18.—No rights legitimately acquired before this Law comes into force can be affected by any agreements or contracts that may be entered into by virtue of its provisions and the Nation does not assume any responsibility for any obstacles or limitations in the enjoyment of the leased land, which may originate in the legal exercise of said rights.

It is understood that the exploitation tax will be paid in any case by whoever is carrying on the exploitation.

ARTICLE 19.—Once the proposals are received, if before qualifying them the Minister should have any doubt as to the authenticity of the documents or the accuracy of the maps, the responsibility or solvency of the applicants or about any other point whatsoever that it may be considered wise to investigate, it shall be ordered that said doubts be cleared up at the expense of the interested parties.

ARTICLE 20. Before entering into the qualification of the proposal, the Minister shall cause an abstract from it to be published in the Official Journal (Diario Oficial), wherein will be given the locality, number of hectares, annual royalty, and any other data which might be considered convenient. The qualification shall not be made before ninety days from the publication of the first proposal.

The qualification of the proposals shall not be proceeded with before collecting all the possible data about the wealth of the deposit, the quality of its products and all other circumstances which may have a bearing on the profits of the exploitation.

ARTICLE 21. After the Ministry shall have qualified the proposals, the qualification shall be submitted to the Finance Board (Junta de Hacienda) created by the Law 109 of this current year, and to the Council of Ministers, and the contract shall then be made with the person selected by both sides.

ARTICLE 22. If three months after the date on which the selection has been made, the person accepted by the Board and the Council does not appear to sign the agreement, they shall proceed to qualify the remaining proposals and any new ones that may have been presented taking them in order of dates and following the provisions of the preceding article.

ARTICLE 23. The contract shall express:

(1) The boundaries of the zone included in the lease, mentioning the azimuth or bearing of the lines which form the rectangular constituting said zone;

(2) The name in full of the lessees, their civil character and their domicile. In the case of a company or legal person, its name or legal title and the name and domicile of whoever represents it legally shall be given;

(3) The declaration that the aliens or alien companies with whom the agreement is made, or of aliens which may be co-participants in the negotiations, have expressly submitted to the stipulation of Law 145 of 1888, on alienship and naturalization and to any other statutes modifying it or adding to it, and that they subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Republic;

(4) The prohibition of conveying or assigning the agreement or of sub-leasing to any alien governments, or of admitting them as co-partners, under penalty of forfeiture of the concession, IPSO FACTO. Any other transfer or assignment may be done with the approval of the Government;

(5) The statement that the Government reserves to itself the right of inspection, as may be deemed convenient, of the operation of the enterprise and the way in which it fulfils its obligations, covering the technical as well as the fiscal and economic part, and of taking the necessary steps to guarantee the complete safeguarding of the nation's rights;

(6) The declaration that the lease is for a term of twenty (20) years, which may be extended for a term of ten (10) years more, at the option of the Government. During the second term the agreement shall be ruled by the statute which may be then in force;

(7) The statement that after the lapse of the agreement or of its extension, and in any of the cases of forfeiture mentioned in Article 29 of the present law, the nation shall acquire gratuitously the ownership of all machinery and installations to be found within the perimeter of the concession, with the faculty of taking possession of them DE FACTO, without the need of any proceedings whatsoever;

(8) The declarations established by the Fiscal Code and by Law 53 of 1909, relating to securities or pledges and to the penalty clause. The amount of the security or bond shall be fixed by the Government and in no case shall it be less than \$20,000;

(9) The causes of forfeiture mentioned in this Law and in the Fiscal Code, and,

(10) The declaration that the contract or agreement requires for its validity the approval of the President of the Republic, after obtaining a favorable report from the Fiscal Board and the Council of Ministers, and the revision by the State Council (Consejo de Estado) in conformity with Article 37 of the Fiscal Code.

ARTICLE 24. It shall not be allowed to one single natural or legal person to obtain more than three zones of exploitation of 5,000 hectares each in the same department, Intendencia or Comisaria, either by direct contract or by transfer or assignment.

CHAPTER III. EXPLOITATION

ARTICLE 25. By exploitation is understood the extraction of the mineral wealth or of the natural product from a deposit or mine and a deposit or mine of those mentioned in this law is considered in exploitation whenever the machinery and other elements required for working the substance referred to in the contract have been erected or installed, and are in working order and provided the extraction of the mineral substance has actually begun.

Every petroleum deposit shall be worked according to its capacity. The Government shall supervise the efficiency of the exploitation and is empowered to fix the minimum of production in each and every case.

ARTICLE 26. Every exploitation of deposits or mines of hydrocarbons taking place within the territory of the Republic, shall be subject to the regulations adopted by the Government with the object of preserving public and private security; the life and health of the laborers employed in them, and the competent fiscalization of the works which must be carried out in the wells, tanks, deposits, pipe-lines, loading stations and refineries.

ARTICLE 27. Every exploiter is bound to provide the Government with all data on technical or economical matters it may apply for, regarding the exploitation; to admit to the works the pupils of Official Schools who might go thither in order to study in a practical way the subject matter of this law and also to employ in the enterprise as far as it

may be practicable (or possible) Colombian laborers, in a proportion of no less than fifty per cent (50%).

ARTICLE 28. The mines or deposits located in land different from those mentioned in Article 3 cannot be exploited without giving at least sixty days' notice to the respective Ministry before it takes place; and once the exploitation has begun, within the following year it shall be necessary to present to the Ministry a map of the zone in exploitation, containing all details mentioned in ordinal 1 of Article 23.

A report of the actual state of the exploitation shall be attached to the map, indicating the wells or the galleries opened, the depth, the kind and quality of the substances extracted therefrom, and any other statistical or illustrating (informing) data, such as the graphic delineation of the geological strata exploited.

The infringement of this disposition as relates to the notice to be given shall be punished by the duplication of the tax during a period of at least one year; and with reference to the other provisions the Government shall fix the corresponding legal compulsions.

Any other infringements committed by the exploiters of the deposits mentioned in this Law shall be dealt with according to the usual laws bearing on the matter.

ARTICLE 29. The forfeiture of the lease-contracts shall be declared by a resolution emanating from the Government, in the following cases:

(1) When the said contracts are assigned or transferred to Alien Governments or these are admitted as co-partners in the exploitation of the deposit leased;

(2) When the right of inspection reserved to the Government in ordinal 5 of Article 23 be hindered or eluded, and when the Government may take measures for the protection and defense of the Nation's rights.

(3) When the royalty and taxes payable on the deposits mentioned in this Law are not paid in full and promptly. It is understood that the royalty and the taxes are not promptly paid when they are not paid within the terms fixed by the corresponding articles of this Law; and

(4) When after five years from the date of the concession the deposits have not been found in a state of continued exploitation, this exploitation to be understood as per Article 25, or when although found in exploitation, the work is stopped during a whole year, except in cases of force majeure or beyond control, as described in civil laws. The resolution of forfeiture requires for its enforcement the notification to the lessee personally or to his attorney in fact or as prescribed in Article 25 and following of Law 105 of 1890.

The resolution whereby any forfeiture is declared shall be published in the Diario Oficial and the official periodical of the respective Department.

CHAPTER IV. FISCAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 30. The Government may make effective the payment of the tax referred to in Article 2, in kind or in cash, at its option. In the first case, the percentage will be delivered in the tanks or storages that each enterprise may have (possess) in the port of embarkation chosen for its (the enterprise's) own products; and in the second case, the amount of the percentage, in cash, shall be fixed by the Government taking as a basis for its calculations the average price of the merchandise in New York during the previous three months, according to the quality and the kind of products extracted. For this purpose the Government shall cause samples, and any other data it may consider useful to be taken in the place of embarkation, and will duly inform itself of the current prices.

ARTICLE 31. The petroleum deposits granted during the life of Article 112 of Law 110 of 1912, shall pay the annual rent or royalty mentioned in Article 3 from the date this Law enters into force, taking in consideration the extension of land granted, except in the case of those not in exploitation which may be in dispute with the Nation.

They will also pay the corresponding percentage, according to what has been established by Article 2 of the present Law.

The exploiters of these deposits shall also abide by the obligations mentioned in Article 28.

The provisions of this Article do not imply the recognition of the validity of the grants (adjudications) to which it refers.

ARTICLE 32. The payment of the taxes and fees mentioned by this Law shall be made in the periods determined by the Government.

ARTICLE 33. With the object of ascertaining that the calculations of the Government exploitation taxes, corresponding

to the case, are correct, the Government has the right, at any and all times, to inspect and examine the books of accounts, balances, copy books and generally all bookkeeping vouchers, through one or more employees the Government may appoint for the purpose.

The accounts (bookkeeping) of the enterprise must be carried in Colombia, in the Spanish language, and as prescribed in the Commercial Code of the Republic.

ARTICLE 34. Out of the total amount produced by the taxes on the exploitation of hydrocarbons, in proportion to the deposits found in their respective territories, thirty per cent (30%) corresponds to the Department, five per cent (5%) to the Municipality. The balance or remainder belongs to the Nation.

Every six months a liquidation shall be made in the General Treasurer's Office, and the amounts due to the Departments and Municipalities shall be paid.

ARTICLE 35. The explorations and exploitations of the mines or deposits referred to in this Law, the transportation of their products, machinery and other elements necessary to their work and to the building and upkeep of pipelines, are exempt of any departmental and municipal taxes, direct or indirect, that might be established for such articles.

ARTICLE 36. The hydrocarbons extracted from the deposits referred to in this Law cannot be taxed by the Departments or the Municipalities.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 37. The provisions of the present Law shall be applicable to lease-contracts entered into for lands within the following zone: "From a point eighteen kilometers (18 KM) to the East from Punta Arboletes, a straight line ending at Cape Tiburon; to East and West, two parallel lines which from the points mentioned above will go southward, following the same direction 60 kilometers from the base of the Gulf of Uraba; to the South a line drawn from East to West joining the two parallel lines mentioned above," as far as they are not incompatible with the following prescriptions:

(a) There shall not be in this zone any preference rights by reason of discoveries;

(b) The minimum tax for exploitation shall be twenty per cent (20%) of the gross products; and

(c) No one person can have on lease, within this zone, a larger extension than five thousand hectares (5,000 H.) except in cases when the contract or agreement may include financial (fiscal) operations of those authorized by any laws now in force, and which will result in the acquisition for the public Exchequer (as a loan) of a sum of money not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000); in which case the zone granted or leased for the exploitation of hydrocarbons may cover one hundred thousand hectares (100,000 H.) in a continuous zone.

If for the financial business or operation of acquiring the amount mentioned, it is found necessary to give as security or guaranty the percentage corresponding to the Nation for exploitation taxes on the land granted, the Government is hereby authorized to give the security.

In such cases the tax of exploitation on the basis of the minimum fixed by this article shall also be distributed as determined by Article 3 of this Law.

The provisions of this Article shall also be applied to the following zone for Government lands therein comprised, to wit: "From a point half way between Cocalito and La Ardita to the boundary line with Ecuador, a zone of 20 kilometers in width and, besides, to the territorial sea zone corresponding thereto.

No contract will be definitely approved, for lands mentioned in this Article, without a previous study that the Government will cause to be made by skilled geologists, of the possible wealth of the deposits.

ARTICLE 38. The Nation reserves to itself the right of exploitation of any deposits found under the territorial seawaters, lakes and navigable rivers. Therefore, it will be necessary to obtain the consent of Congress for the exploitation of said deposits.

ARTICLE 39. The Department of Mines of the Ministry of Public Works shall be divided into two sections; one in charge of the Administrative and juridical businesses of the section of mines; and the other in charge of the engineering and geology of same section.

The first section shall have a Director (Jefe), expert in legislation and jurisprudence related to mines, and three subalterns.

The second shall have a Director, who must be a mining

engineer or a geologist, a second or assistant engineer and three more geologists, experts in petroleum matters.

For the payment of the personnel and material of the Department of Mines the installation of a laboratory and of a mineralogical and paleontological museum, and for the monthly issue of a bulletin about mines, establishing a library, etc., a sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) is appropriated which will be included in the Budget beginning with the next fiscal year.

The geologists shall be selected by the Government in the Republic or out of it, who shall try to appoint those who may give the best guaranty of their knowledge and impartiality.

ARTICLE 40. The Government shall appoint the personnel of the sections referred to in the preceding Article, as the need may be felt, and is hereby authorized to fix their salaries, and to enter into the respective agreements with the experts, without the necessity of further approval by Congress.

ARTICLE 41. The contracts for the exploitation of petroliferous deposits entered into by the Minister of Public Works and which are to be or have been submitted to the approval of Congress which have not been already approved by special Law before this Law enters into force, are hereby declared as not approved.

ARTICLE 42. The lease contracts mentioned in this Law do not require the subsequent approval of Congress, except as disposed in Article 38.

ARTICLE 43. The Government is fully empowered to regulate this present Law.

ARTICLE 44. A special edition of this Law shall be published in any language the Government may deem advisable, so that it may circulate widely in the country and out of it, and in said publication will be included the legal provisions about foreigners and naturalization.

ARTICLE 45. The Nation reserves to itself the exploitation of radio-active substances, such as radium or helium-radium.

ARTICLE 46. Any legal dispositions that may be contrary to this Law are hereby annulled.

Given at Bogota on the twenty-ninth day of December, nineteen-nineteen.

The President of the Senate—FLORENTINO MANJARRES.
The President of the Chamber of Representatives—NICASIO ANZOLA.

The Secretary of the Senate—JULIO D. PORTOCARRERO.
The Secretary of the Chamber of Representatives—FERNANDO RESTREPO BRICENO.

Executive Government—Bogota—December 30, 1919.
To be published and executed—MARCO FIDEL SUAREZ (President).

The Minister of Treasury in charge of the Ministry of Public Works—ESTEBAN JARAMILLO.
(Published in DIARIO OFICIAL No. 17013, Enero 3 de 1920)

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL LAWS PASSED BY THE COLOMBIAN CONGRESS OF 1919.

LAW 60, 1919—CARARE RAILROAD:

Provides for the construction of this important line and makes a monthly appropriation of \$15,000 for preliminary expenses.

LAW 61, 1919—ARBITRATION TREATY WITH BOLIVIA:

Ratifies a full arbitration treaty with Bolivia signed at Bogotá, November 13th, 1918.

LAW 64, 1919—SANITARY STATION AT CIENAGA:

Provides for the completion of same and appropriates a monthly sum for its maintenance.

LAW 66, 1919—INTERNATIONAL CENTENARY:

Declares the 9th of October, 1920, a national holiday as a token of friendship and good feeling for the neighboring Republic of Ecuador and to commemorate the day on which Guayaquil proclaimed its independence.

LAW 71, 1919—MAINTENANCE OF THE CANAL DEL DIQUE:

Provides that as soon as the Canal del Dique is completed there shall be a levy of 10 per cent River Canalization Duties to be devoted to the proper maintenance of the Canal and empowers the Government to sell or exchange the lands that are to be recovered from the water.

LAW 73, 1919—CENTRAL NORTHERN ROAD:

Orders the Government to resume work on this road from La Paz, Northern province, Boyacá, through Sativanorte, Susacón and Soatá.

LAW 74, 1919—DETECTIVE SERVICE:

Authorizes the Government to engage from France the services of a head detective and an assistant to instruct and raise the standard of the police force.